

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1888-89.

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PART I.



GENÉRAL SUMMARY.

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SUMMARY.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1888-89.

SUMMARY.

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE.

THE period to which the following report relates coincides almost exactly with the *second year of the administration of Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal*. It covered a season of comparative financial pressure, and was distinguished by the incidence of scarcity more or less serious in different parts of these Provinces, accompanied by high prices, results of the extraordinarily unfavourable distribution of the rainfall of the year and the consequent failure of the crops, which were in some instances destroyed, partially or completely, by drought, and in others by excessive moisture and high inundations. The year was also marked by political complications, leading to military operations, both on the Sikkim frontier and in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

As regards *changes of an administrative character*, it may be mentioned that the question of recruitment for the ranks of the *Subordinate Executive Service* has engaged the attention of Government, and that after prolonged deliberation a new scheme was decided upon and brought into effect by orders, which, however, did not issue till shortly after the close of the year. By this scheme arrangements have been made for the immediate satisfaction, as far as possible, of candidates with claims on Government already recognised for appointment to the Public Service, and eventually for the filling up of vacancies annually by appointing to a certain proportion of such as may occur the most successful candidates appearing at an open competitive examination, and to the remainder special nominees obtaining at the same examination a certain percentage of the total marks assigned and selected Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Rules regarding appointments in the *Secretariat Clerical Service* of the Local Government, and attached offices have in the course of the year been

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

framed on the basis of the regulations obtaining in the case of the Government of India. These provisions will replace the varying and uncertain practice which has hitherto regulated appointment to, and promotion in, the offices concerned, and will, it is believed, attract to the clerical service of Government a more highly educated class of men than was secured under the former system. The claims of domiciled Europeans and Eurasians, as well as of Muhammadans, have been at the same time provided for by the coupling of nomination with competition.

The year was the last of the administration of the *Calcutta Municipal Corporation* as constituted under Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, the new Act II (B.C.) of 1888 having come into force immediately after its close. The *Bengal Municipal Act* was extended to six towns, and section 9 of the same has been amended by Act I (B.C.) of 1888, so as to empower the Local Government *suo motu* to exclude from the limits of any municipality lands and buildings occupied for military or naval purposes.

In connection with *Colonial Emigration* the most important administrative feature of the year will be found to have been the prohibition of further transactions of the kind with the French dependencies of Martinique and Guadeloupe; and in the matter of *Inland Emigration*, a departure was made in the course of the season by legislative action for the sanitary protection of persons recruited under the "free" system, *i.e.*, independently of the provisions of Act I of 1882.

The experimental appointment of an *Excise Commissioner* for Bengal was resolved upon and sanctioned towards the close of the year, but the arrangements did not take effect till the 4th April, 1889. The policy of gradually abolishing outstills and replacing them by what is known as the central distillery system has been adhered to, notwithstanding the immediate loss of revenue entailed by the reform. As regards the manufacture of *Opium*, there has in recent years been an important departure in the policy of Government, which was prior to the season 1885-86 in the direction of the unlimited extension of production. Owing, however, to the accumulation of large stocks of the drug, specific orders have of late been issued for the reduction of the area of cultivation.

To meet as far as possible the wishes of the High Court regarding the inadequacy of the staff of the *Subordinate Judicial Service* to cope with the steady increase of litigation, a number of additional officers have from time to time been appointed, and there are now employed in the Lower Provinces three additional Subordinate Judges and thirty extra Munsifs, as a temporary measure, to aid in clearing off the arrears of business that have of late accumulated.

In the interests of the junior officers of the *Pilot Service*, at whose expense the gradual increase apparent in the size of the vessels visiting the Port of Calcutta had tended to raise the earnings of their seniors, the scale of tonnage allotted to the different grades of pilots was revised in the course of the period under review, and it is believed that the result will be beneficial to the service generally.

In the *Meteorological Department* several material changes in connection with the hours and stations fixed for observations were effected.

The system of allowing remittances of land revenue and cesses to be made by means of *Postal money-orders* continued to prove itself a decided success, and its extension to the payment of all other public demands was

accordingly sanctioned by Government. It has also been more recently introduced experimentally into certain limited areas in the case of the payment of ordinary rents.

The control and management of loans and advances under various laws, such as the Land Improvement Loans Act, the Agricultural Loans Act, and the Bengal Drainage and Embankment Act, as also of loans to municipalities and Corporations, and advances to land-holders and others apart from any provisions of the Legislature, were transferred by the orders of the Government of India to the Government of Bengal, amongst other Local Governments. By this arrangement the latter are required in future to pay interest on advances made from Imperial revenues at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, crediting to the provincial accounts the full interest realised on such loans, and being held responsible for all irrecoverable balances.

Executive action was taken in the course of the year with the object of securing the more regular registration of changes of proprietary title under the provisions of the *Land Registration Act*, VII (B.C.) of 1876, and it remains to be proved by experience whether those measures are in themselves adequate to meet the end in view, or whether the circumstances of the case call for recourse to fresh legislation.

In connection with the working of the *Bengal Tenancy Act*, it was found to be desirable to prescribe monthly, instead of fortnightly, price lists under section 39 of the law, and the rules on the subject were revised accordingly. The form of rent-receipt was also amended, and a very general misapprehension, it is hoped, thereby removed.

Vaccination was introduced into the district of Chittagong, and protection was also further extended in the course of the year in the districts of Gya and Balasore.

TOURS OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Sir Steuart Bayley left Calcutta on tour on the 18th May and proceeded, *via* the Teesta valley, to Gnatong in order to confer with General Graham on the subject of the assistance required from the civil authorities towards improving communications and strengthening the coolie transport for the Sikkim expedition. While there he was present at the attack made by the Thibetan force on the Gnatong post, and witnessed their speedy repulse. His Honour arrived in Darjeeling from the front on the 23rd idem, and there halted till the 10th July, when he revisited Calcutta, and after a brief interval of sixteen days again proceeded on tour through the districts of Midnapore, Bankura, Beerbhoom, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, passing through Boidyanath *en route*, and eventually reaching Calcutta once more on the 8th August. After a halt of only one week at head-quarters, the Lieutenant-Governor started on a river tour in the *Rhotas* through the eastern districts of Bengal, visiting Pubna, Furreedpore, Dacca, Mymensingh, Comillah, Barisal, Khoolna, and Jessore, and returning to Darjeeling, *via* Ranaghat, on the 14th September. On the 11th November Sir Steuart Bayley left the hills for Calcutta, and two days later set out for Orissa, in certain parts of which scarcity was seriously apprehended. After visiting Cuttack, Khoorda, Pooree, and Balasore, His Honour returned to Calcutta for the cold season, but found it necessary again to leave head-quarters on the 11th January, when he paid a short visit to the

north of Behar, where signs of distress had shown themselves in consequence of the almost complete failure of the rice crop. His Honour marched through the whole length of the affected area, and inspected thoroughly all the local arrangements concerted before returning to Calcutta on the 24th of the same month. The last tour of the season was a short trip to Kuch Behar, made between the 8th and the 12th February.

SURVEY.

On all important *Surveys* professional agency is employed, but with a view to economy local agency is specially trained and utilised on those of less consequence. During the year 501,782 acres of Government estates and 1,053,209 acres of Wards' estates were surveyed by professional parties, while the survey of 22,553½ acres of the former and of 47,744 acres belonging to private properties was completed by non-professionals. All the villages of the Angul estate in Cuttack have been demarcated, and operations were completed over the remaining 341 square miles of cultivated area through the agency of trained surbarakars. The survey of the Banki estate was likewise brought to a close by local agency working under the supervision of the Survey Department. The current settlement of the Dooars will expire in 1890, and a resurvey and resettlement was begun during the year under review, but, in consequence of the prevalence of sickness in camp, the progress made was not rapid. In the town of Calcutta 10,926 holdings have been surveyed and 10,078 boundaries demarcated up to the end of last March.

There were 40 applications for surveys under the Bengal Tenancy Act, against 66 in the previous year, and of these 16 related to Government estates, one to a ward's estate, and 23 to private properties. In old thana Ramoo, 32,576 acres were surveyed by a professional party, and the operations on the other Government estates of Bhetea Kamini Chuck and Port Canning extended over 7,523 and 2,695½ acres respectively, and were conducted by non-professional parties. In the Burdwan Raj khas mehals 21,040 acres were surveyed, and on the Srinagar estate 328,505 acres, while areas covering 236,160 and 131,418 acres respectively were surveyed in Cuttack on the Kanika and Kujung properties, and in Dinagapore on the Sunkerpore, Churamun, and Maldwar estates. In connection with private estates, 44,295 acres in all were surveyed through local agency, by far the most extensive operations being on the Dubalhati estate in Rajshahye.

On Government estates the cost per acre of professional surveys was 6 annas and 6 pies, and that of non-professional 5 annas and 6 pies. The professional surveys of Wards' and private estates respectively cost on an average 4 annas and 3 pies and 4 annas and 8 pies per acre.

SETTLEMENT.

There were in all 130 original settlements and 543 resettlements of Government estates concluded during the year, but few of them call for special notice. The assessment of 350 out of 627 villages of the Angul estate was completed, and the records of 421 were made over to the Settlement Department. The Settlement Officer has given the details of 394 villages;

of which the rentals according to the present settlement amount to Rs. 69,127, giving an increase in revenue of Rs. 43,404 by the assessment of newly-cultivated lands at the current rates. The rent of such lands had been appropriated by surbarakars during the period of the last settlement, and the increase will not therefore necessarily involve a rise on the rents now actually paid by the ryots. It has since the close of the year been decided, to postpone the introduction of the new settlement on account of the recent scarcity. The total cost of the operations from their initiation is shown at Rs. 30,909, or 1 anna and 7 pies per acre. A similar increase of revenue, aggregating Rs. 10,000, is anticipated from the assessment at existing rates of newly-cultivated lands on the Banki estate, five villages of which were tentatively assessed. The records of 15 villages surveyed in the Julpigoree Dooars were made over to the Settlement Department in the end of March, and a tentative assessment was made by the Settlement Officer, who reported a probable increase of revenue, amounting to Rs. 70,000. This estimate is, however, considered too sanguine. Some progress was made in the operations undertaken on the estates of Bhetea in Midnapore and of Juar Baluakandi in Tipperah.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

Of a total demand of Rs. 29,76,563 on account of revenue from 3,307 *Government estates*, Rs. 21,32,770 were collected, Rs. 19,866 remitted, and an outstanding balance of Rs. 8,23,927 left unrealised. The percentage of the current collections on the current demand was 71·63, against 77·65 in 1887-88, and that of arrear collections on the arrear demand 71·7, against 72·52. Only in seven districts did the collections exceed 90 per cent. of the total demand, but in three others that standard was all but attained. Both in estates under direct management and in those under farming leases was there a falling off. Out of a total demand of Rs. 9,30,330 in respect of *ryotwari tracts*, Rs. 8,4,5189 were collected and Rs. 817 remitted, there being thus an outstanding balance amounting to Rs. 84,324. With a reduced demand, due to the reduction of arrears in the year previous, the collections under arrears were lower, and the balances increased.

The total expenditure on miscellaneous *works of improvement* amounted to Rs. 83,291, against Rs. 53,424 in 1887-88. The principal items under this head were Rs. 32,232 expended on relief works in Orissa, chiefly on the Khoorda estate, Rs. 15,004 on the digging of tanks and the sinking of wells, Rs. 11,202 on drainage and irrigation, and Rs. 9,507 on the construction of dams and embankments. Experiments in the cultivation of new staples were carried on in several districts, but without much success, and the results of the trials made of different kinds of manures were on the whole uncertain. Attempts to introduce new ploughs were also unsuccessful, the objection to them being on the score of excessive weight, but the use of Behea and other improved sugarcane mills is becoming more and more popular. The one and a half per cent. contribution from collections on Government estates was, as usual, made over to District Funds for the improvement of communications, and various useful works of the kind were completed in the course of the year. The sum of Rs. 2,98,864 was assigned by Government for the management and improvement of estates, and distributed by the Board of Revenue in accordance with the requirements of different districts.

The condition of the *tenantry* was affected by the unseasonable rainfall of the year, floods, and drought, but the subject is noticed fully elsewhere, and need not be further enlarged upon in this particular connection.

WARDS' ESTATES.

There were 148 *private estates* under the management of the Revenue authorities during the year, and of these 73 were Wards' and 75 Attached, inclusive of Trust and Encumbered, estates. The total demand on account of revenue and cesses due to Government amounted to Rs. 56,20,302, and of this sum Rs. 53,34,696 were collected. There were remissions to the extent of Rs. 4,163, as against Rs. 592 only in 1887-88, and the balances also showed a very considerable increase, but a large item was on account of a single estate and caused by a legal difficulty which prevented the Manager from obtaining, as usual, a temporary loan on the security of the Government promissory notes deposited in the Bank of Bengal. The collections of rent and cesses due to estates under the Court of Wards reached 93·9 per cent. of the current demand, as against the unusually high percentage of 97·4 attained in the preceding year, and, due allowance being made for the partial failure of the crops and the comparatively depressed *condition of the tenantry* in many parts of these provinces, the result cannot be regarded as unsatisfactory. The cost of management proper maintained the same proportion to the current rent and cess demand as in 1887-88. It has recently been decided to levy an additional contribution from Wards' and other private estates to cover the value of the time devoted to their general supervision by the superior officers of Government, of whose services they have hitherto had the benefit free of cost. A very fair record has been furnished of work done in the matter of *surveys and records of rights*, and a particularly satisfactory feature of some of these operations is the increase of rental obtained, mainly on account of increments to the areas of holdings, by amicable arrangement with the ryots concerned. There was an exceedingly marked rise in the number of *certificates filed* in the course of the year and in the demands covered thereby.

In connection with the *Burdwan Raj*, the largest and most important estate under the management of the Court of Wards, there appears to be at length an immediate prospect of a termination to a protracted dispute with the Dowager Maharani regarding the Raj jewellery. The suit to set aside the adoption sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor in 1887 made but little progress during the year.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

During the session 1888-89 the *Legislative Council* of the Lieutenant-Governor had under consideration six Bills, of which four eventually received the assent of the Governor-General and were duly passed into law as Bengal Council Acts I, II, III, and IV of 1889. The first of these, Act I, provides for the sanitary protection during their passage through these provinces to the labour districts of all emigrants, whether they be "labourers," within the purview of the Indian Emigration Act, I of 1882, or so-called "free," unregistered emigrants, recruited and travelling independently of the

provisions of the law on the subject. Act II supplies a serious omission in the statute book by making provision for the protection of the right of fishing in private waters, and constituting the infringement of private rights of fishery a penal offence. Act III removes a disability imposed by the Calcutta Municipal Corporation Act of 1888, and enables the Municipality to borrow a sum of money from the Port Commissioners, and so to proceed with the construction of a central road from the Hooghly Bridge to Sealdah. Act IV, finally, empowers the Local Government to appoint a Muhammadan Burial Board for Calcutta, and to vest in it the management and control of certain places of interment. Provision is also made for the formation of a smaller Board, composed of official members, specially to supervise such portions of the cemeteries in question as are set apart for the interment of persons not being Muhammadans.

A Bill to consolidate the Calcutta and Suburban Police Superannuation Funds was not proceeded with beyond the stage of reference to a Select Committee, and the measure remains in abeyance pending the decision of the Government of India on the question of the guarantee necessary for the solvency of the two funds concerned. A Bill to re-enact in an amended form the law relating to the Port of Calcutta was introduced and referred to a Select Committee on the 6th April, 1889, but the close of the session prevented its further progress.

POLICE.

The last departmental report submitted applies to the calendar year 1888, at the beginning of which the *strength* of the regular police stood at 23,380 officers and men, the estimated cost of their entertainment being Rs. 41,07,546, and that of the rural police at 169,523 men, whose pay amounted to Rs. 55,86,913 in cash, and some of whom were, as before, afforded further remuneration by being allowed the use of land. The force has been reduced somewhat, rather than increased, of recent years, and the consequence has been that the reserves, which used to exist in each district, are gradually disappearing as their members are drafted off for active duty. The question of strengthening, and if necessary of reorganizing, these reserves has for some time engaged the attention of the Local Government, and a scheme, which it is hoped, will afford security, and at the same time not prove too costly, is now under consideration. The difficulty is, however, one of considerable magnitude and surrounded by somewhat embarrassing complications.

The *conduct of the regular police* was comparatively satisfactory, and it appears that punishments, judicial as well as departmental, have become less frequent than formerly. Rewards in the shape of money and of good-conduct stripes were also much more numerous; while, on the other hand, the number of cases gaining special promotion fell to less than one-fifth of what it used to be. Seven charges of torture against the police were preferred, but five of these resulted in acquittals. There were fifteen cases of extortion, the results of which, however, have not been reported to Government, and four prosecutions for embezzlement, in each of which the defendant was found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment. Every charge of serious misconduct on the part of a member of the force is now, as a rule, taken up by the District Superintendent, to whom he is subordinate, in person, and although the difficulty of obtaining a judicial conviction seems great, departmental punishment at least generally follows if the preliminary inquiry has led to prosecution. The

statistics of judicial cases against the police, more favourable though they be, cannot be regarded as in themselves certain indicators of a corresponding amelioration in their conduct, but they nevertheless show such an improvement to be probable. As regards the *rural police*, the reports received by Government were far from favourable, and it would appear on the whole that there was little or no improvement in their conduct, although greater punctuality in the payment of their remuneration seems to have been attained. This conclusion is borne out by the statistics, which show that, while the number of village watchmen in arrears of pay for four months and more at the close of the year has fallen from 8,183, or 4·8 per cent. of the whole, to 6,580, or 3·8 per cent., the number of punishments inflicted has risen from 14,524 to 16,394. There was but little change as regards the working of the *town police*, although there were indications of some advance in the popularity of this branch of the service.

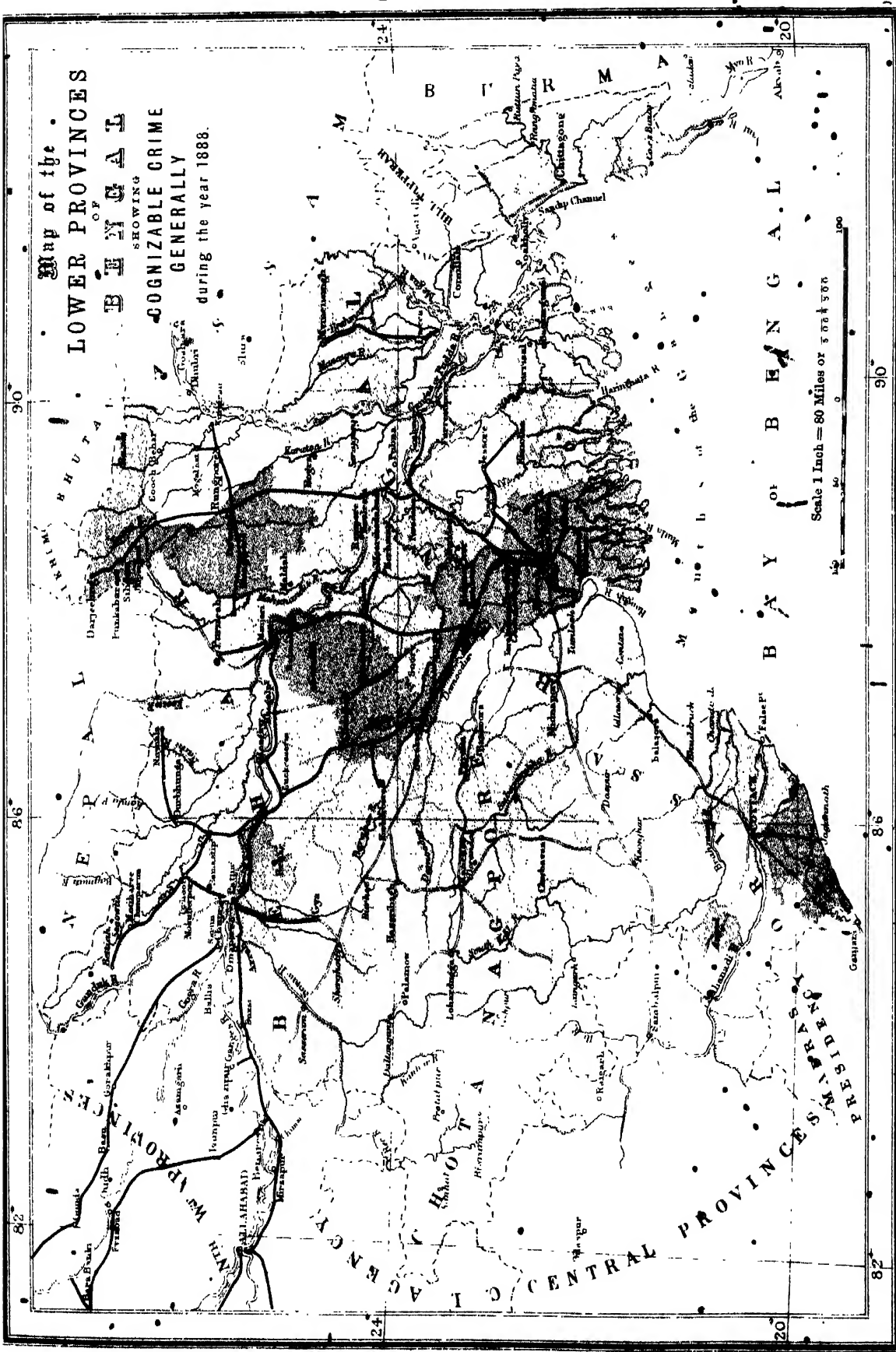
Cognizable crime increased by no less than 8,388 cases, and the circumstance is to be regretted, although the comparative statement given in the body of this report indicates that there are still in Bengal fewer policemen and less crime in proportion to population than in any other province. The percentage of prosecutions for false cases, which was unsatisfactorily low in preceding years, sank from 22·4 in 1887 to 16·9, the percentage of convictions remaining almost unchanged, and it has once more been impressed upon Magistrates that the matter is one of the first importance. The number of cases in which enquiry was refused by the police in the exercise of the discretion allowed them by section 157 of the Code of Criminal Procedure rose from 2,586 to 5,982. The proportion of convictions in the Courts of Magistrates was higher, but that in Courts of Sessions was lower, than in any year of the preceding decade. The former fact is explained by the circumstances that much greater activity has of late years been displayed by the police in the prosecution of cases classed as "public and local nuisances," but no explanation is forthcoming of the very scanty success met with in Sessions Courts. In *non-cognizable crime* also the figures showed an advance by 2,752 cases, but irregularities in the procedure observed in reporting vitiate the returns. To remove these, definite instructions have been issued by the Local Government. There was a slight improvement in the number of cases decided at one or two hearings, but, to counteract this, there were as many as 1,844 cases which were *remanded* more than six times, as against 1,640 in the preceding year. The necessity for the exercise of stricter supervision on the part of District Magistrates and Divisional Commissioners in this connection has been insisted upon by the Local Government.

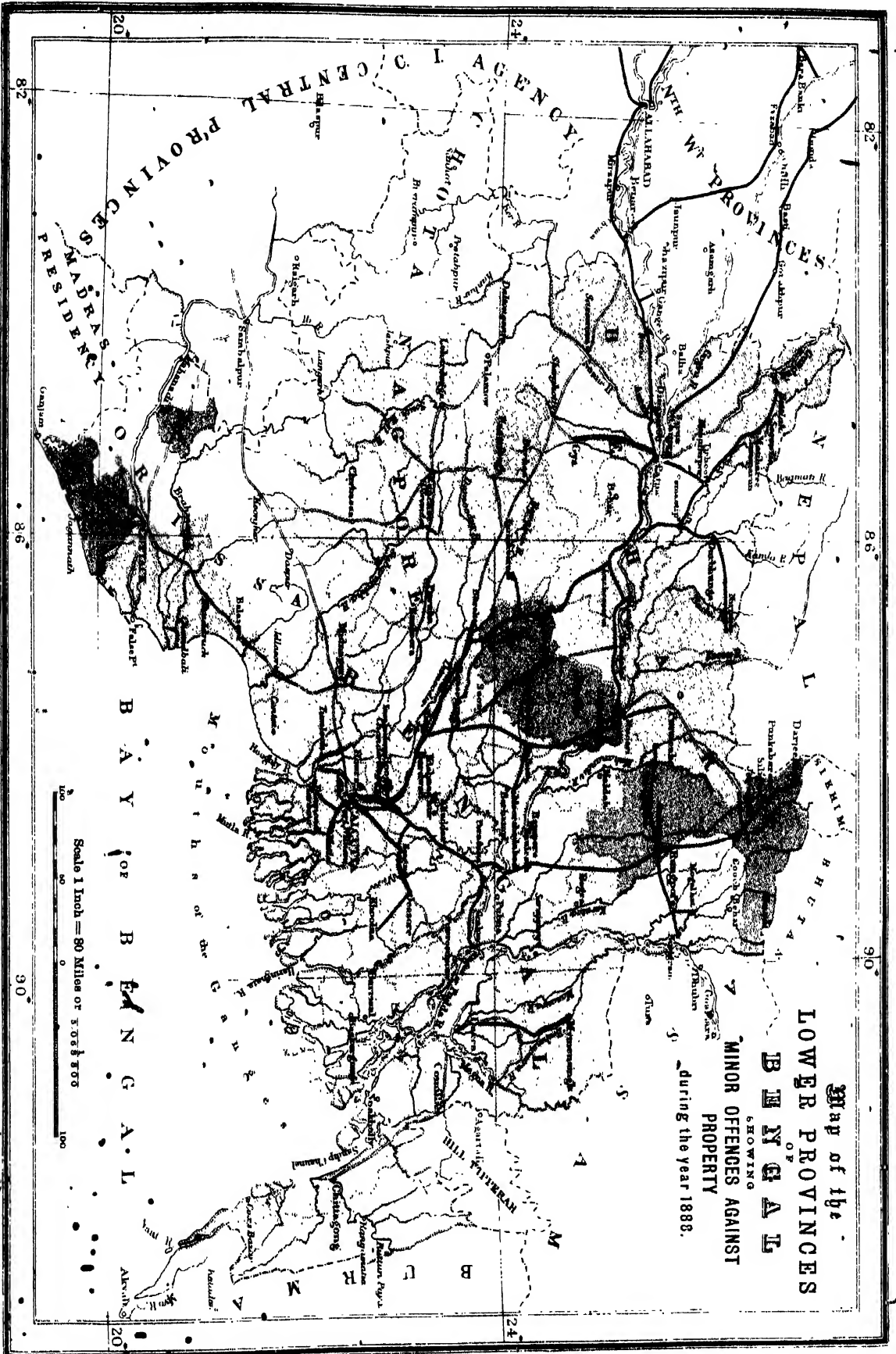
In the *town and suburbs of Calcutta* the total number of *cognizable* and *non-cognizable* cases reported during the calendar year was 63,663, as against 55,092 in that immediately preceding it. The increase was under the former head, and due to more numerous prosecutions for nuisances and offences under the Hackney Carriage and Cruelty to Animals Acts, accompanied, however, by an appreciable decrease in the more serious forms of crime. In non-cognizable cases there was again a decline, accounted for by the fact that prosecutions are now, as a rule, instituted under section 68A of the Police Act instead of under the provisions of the Conservancy Act or the Penal Code. Of persons arrested and summoned, there were 69,377 as compared with 55,175 in 1887, and the number of convictions obtained advanced from 48,334 to 61,865. Only 87 cases among 51,663 in the town, and 31 out of 12,000 in the suburbs were reported false. The value of the property stolen aggregated Rs. 1,22,523, against Rs. 1,32,351 in the

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BURMA
SHOWING
COGNIZABLE CRIME
GENERALLY
during the year 1888.

REFERENCES.

One Case to—
over 1,000 persons
every 1,000 and over 750
750 500
500 " and under



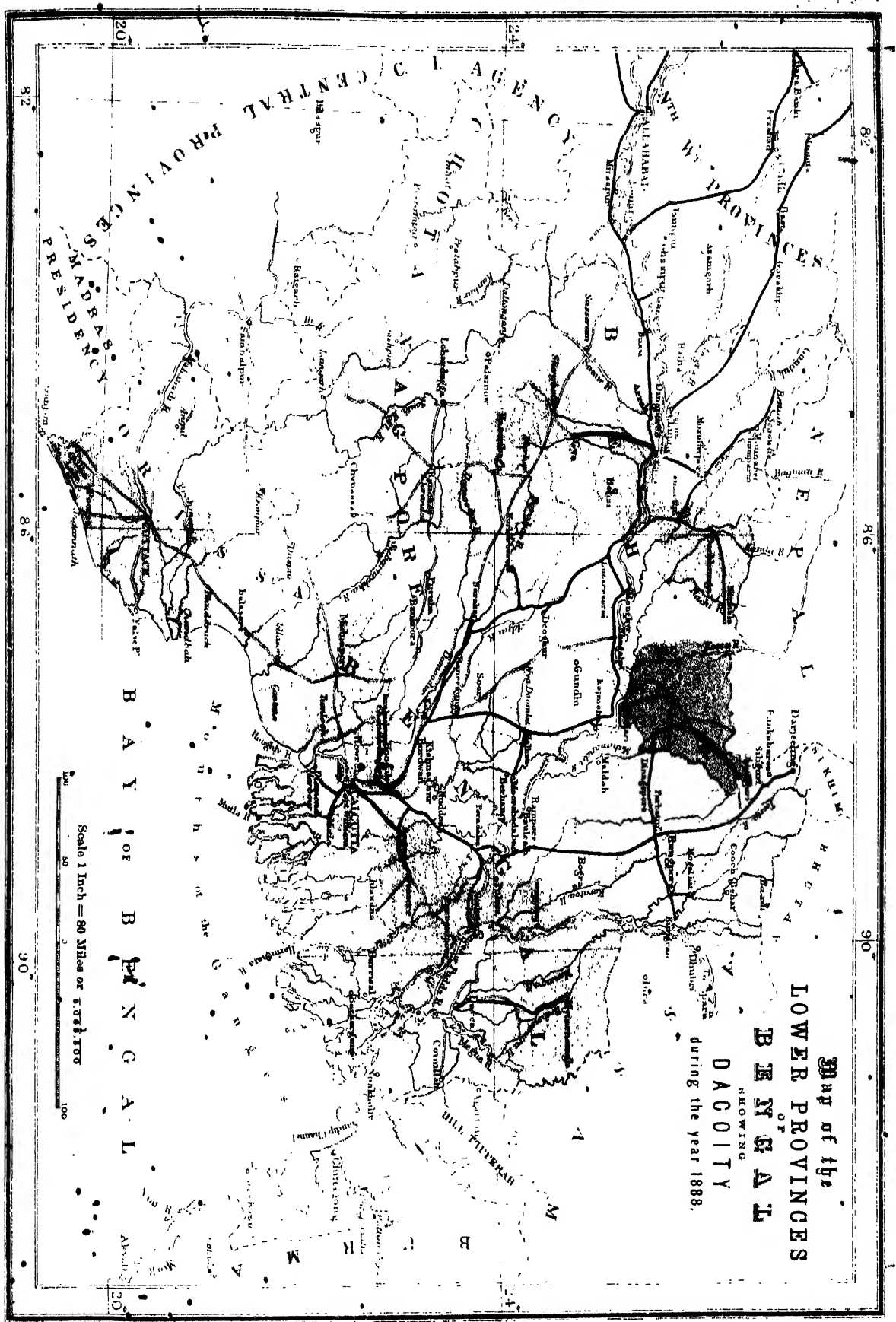


Map of the Lower Provinces of Bengal showing minor offences against property during the year 1885.

REFERENCES.

One Case to—

over 3,000 persons.	
every 3,000 "	and over 2,000
" 2,000 "	" 1,000
" 1,000 "	and under



REFERENCES.

Districts with 1 case.

2 cases & under 5 cases.	
5 " " 10 "	
10 " and over.	

previous year. In the *town* six murders occurred as compared with two in 1887, and in all, except two cases, in which no clue to the murderers was obtained, the accused were sentenced to death or transportation for life. There were 26 charges of grievous hurt, against 31 in 1887 and 37 in 1886. True cases of burglary fell from 164 to 133, and there was a satisfactory decline of 148 thefts. In 64 instances the theft was of ornaments from infants, and it is observed that parents have not yet learned to appreciate the risk to which they expose their children by allowing them to frequent the streets, wearing trinkets of gold or silver. Of 534 persons prosecuted under the Gambling Act, 499 were convicted, and in one case the keeper of a gaming-house was sentenced to imprisonment. In the *suburbs* one murder was perpetrated, but the sentence of death passed on the offender, as to whose sanity there was an element of doubt, was commuted by the Lieutenant-Governor to transportation for life. In 17 out of 21 cases of grievous hurt convictions were obtained and appropriate punishments awarded. There was a decrease in true cases of burglary and lurking house-trespass, and a slight advance in the number of thefts reported. Eighty-four persons committed *suicide* in the town and suburbs, as against 65 in 1887. The importation of *fire-arms* rose from 1,616 to 1,889, and 35 prosecutions under the Arms Act, all for petty offences, were instituted. Twelve *fires* occurred in the town, 14 in the suburbs, and 7 in Howrah, and the resultant loss of property was estimated at Rs. 12,53,480. The total cost of the Town Police was Rs. 4,60,302, against Rs. 4,72,168 in 1887, and that of the Suburban Force Rs. 1,60,066, against Rs. 1,55,676.

The subject of the destruction by, and of, *noxious wild animals and venomous snakes* is usually dealt with in connection with the Police Report, and is therefore noticed in this part of the summary. Ten thousand two hundred and eighty-one persons and 24,112 cattle were killed by wild animals and snakes during the calendar year, the corresponding figures for 1887 being 10,694 and 17,739 respectively. In the Patna Division, where the mortality from snake-bite was greater than elsewhere, a larger number of snakes was destroyed, but the increase was unfortunately not accompanied by a reduction in the number of fatalities from this cause, which on the contrary rose from 2,442 to 2,447. By *noxious wild animals* 1,335 persons in all were killed, as against 1,563 in 1887; and by *venomous snakes* 8,946, as compared with 9,231; while the total number of wild animals destroyed was 6,503, and that of snakes 39,326. The amount of the rewards paid for the destruction of both aggregated Rs. 17,382-9-6, as compared with Rs. 17,151-9-6 in 1887, the disbursements to the destroyers of venomous snakes alone falling from Rs. 4,433-5-6 to Rs. 3,587-2-9. Only 1,303 licenses were granted under the provisions of the Indian Arms Act for the protection of crops or the destruction of wild animals, but it is explained that this *prima facie* remarkable falling off from the number (20,513) reported in the preceding year is apparently due to the exclusion from the returns of certain classes of license.

The Frontier Police in the *Chittagong Hill Tracts* was maintained at its former strength throughout the year, but it was found impossible to enlist the full number of Goorkhas owing to the orders of the Government of India prohibiting the enrolment of men of the Goorung and Magar castes. The health of the force was bad, and both the number of sick in hospital and the death-rate increased. The coolie corps proved to be more costly than the old contract system, which was accordingly reverted to. The officers and men belonging to the force again acquitted themselves creditably.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

No change took place in the course of the year under review in the number of Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates at the Presidency, or in the *cadre* of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates. The number of benches outside Calcutta was also maintained at the figure 196.

One hundred and fifty-six persons were tried by the *High Court* in its criminal jurisdiction in 1888, against 169 in the previous year, and of these 2 fall under the heading "died, escaped, or transferred," 54 were discharged or acquitted, and 91 were convicted. Of those convicted, 22 were sentenced to death, 19 to transportation, 1 to penal servitude, and 49 to rigorous imprisonment. On the Appellate Side, the court dealt with the cases of 3,322 persons, as against 3,246 in the preceding year, and in 1,316 instances the appeals preferred were simply rejected, while 840 sentences were upheld in their entirety, 220 modified, 660 reversed, and 7 enhanced.

Before *Courts of Session* in their original jurisdiction 3,454 persons were under trial, against 3,155 in 1887. One thousand six hundred and thirty-five convictions and 1,292 discharges or acquittals were obtained. All offences under the Indian Penal Code against the public tranquillity, against public justice, affecting the human body, against property, and relating to documents and trade or property marks were tried by jury in the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Patna and the 24-Pergunnahs, and of the total number (305) of the cases so tried, the verdict of the jury was concurred in by the Judge in 240, rejected in 39, and partially dissented from in 26. Of the 26 references to the High Court made under the provisions of section 307 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 25 were heard and determined, with the result that in 13 the verdict of the jury was reversed, in 11 upheld, and in the remaining instance modified. In other districts than those specified, and with regard to all offences not included under the headings quoted above, Sessions Judges sat with Assessors. The total number of criminal appeals and applications before Sessions Courts was 10,415, as compared with 9,459 in the preceding year, and in 2,689 cases the order passed was one of rejection. The original sentences passed on 4,165 appellants were confirmed, modified with regard to 1,049, and reversed in the case of 2,003, while the proceedings in the lower courts against 9 accused were quashed, and a new trial or further enquiry directed in the case of 76. The aggregate number of persons whose appeals or applications were disposed of in the course of the year was 9,997. The cases of six persons were referred to the High Court for revision, but in no instance was a sentence enhanced by a Sessions Judge sitting as an Appellate Court.

In the *Courts of Magistrates* outside the jurisdiction of the presidency courts, 194,369 persons were brought to trial, and of these 115,245 were convicted and 68,635 acquitted or discharged, while 3,330 were committed to sessions or had their cases referred. In the criminal courts of the *Sonthal Pergunnahs* 5,114 accused were under trial, 3,192 being eventually convicted and 1,707 acquitted or discharged. The total number of persons put on trial before the *Presidency Magistrates* rose from 45,397 in 1887 to 54,124, of whom 49,035 were convicted, 4,954 acquitted or discharged, and 70 committed or referred.

Seventy-three juveniles were sentenced to detention in a *Reformatory School* in the course of the year, against 63 in its predecessor. The punishment of *whipping* was awarded under judicial orders in only 953 instances,

the corresponding figures for the five previous years, 1883 to 1887, being 1,261, 1,827, 1,965, 1,652 and 1,267 respectively. The total number of *witnesses* who attended the different criminal courts was 429,465, as compared with 415,593 in 1887. Four hundred and forty-two were examined by the High Court, 12,669 by Sessions Judges, and 416,354 by Magistrates.

The number of *European British subjects* brought to trial fell from 239 in 1887 to 209, of whom 133 were convicted and 72 acquitted, the charges against four remaining undisposed of at the close of the year. The total number of these defendants were involved in 153 cases, of which 136 were tried by Magistrates and 2 by Sessions Judges, who were themselves European British subjects, and 11 by Native Magistrates. The offences with which European British subjects were most commonly charged were, as in other years, breaches of local and special laws. Charges of criminal force and assault were preferred against 30, of criminal trespass against 16, and of hurt against 10; while 111 were tried for the infraction of local and special laws, and the remainder for minor offences under the Penal Code. No claims were made for trial by jury or by assessors of special nationalities.

PRISONS.

The number of Jubilee remissions made in 1887 must again be borne in mind, as the circumstance affects some of the figures of the year under review. The total *jail population* rose from 13,210, the figure to which it had been reduced in consequence of those remissions, to 13,985 on the 31st December last, the number of convicts having risen from 11,950 to 12,821 and that of under-trial prisoners from 1,002 to 1,116, civil prisoners, on the other hand, having fallen off from 258 to 48 only owing to recent changes in the law. Direct admissions advanced from 29,942 to 30,995, but in the circumstances of the case, and in comparison with normal years, the increase is not serious. It has, however, made it necessary to consider whether some of the fourteen district jails, which had been converted into intermediate jails, should be restored to their former position. The number of convicts transported beyond the seas was only 97, but it is explained that the figures in the immediately preceding years were unprecedently high in consequence of a number of prisoners, who had formerly been rejected for bodily infirmities, having been despatched to the Andamans under the new rules regulating the selection of convicts. The number of Burmese prisoners considerably increased, and their conduct has been generally very good, although for various reasons they are justly regarded as a dangerous class of convicts. The number of prisoners under sentence of simple imprisonment decreased from 2,216 to 2,143, and that of offenders sentenced to whipping in addition to rigorous imprisonment from 103 to 72. The number of female admissions has gradually been reduced from 1,595 in 1884 to 1,218, but the falling off, noticed last year, in the number of recidivists who found their way back to the custody of the Jail authorities has not been maintained. Year by year fewer convicts are sentenced to corporal punishments, the number of boys under sixteen ordered to be flogged being, however, left out of consideration. There occurred a serious escape of a gang of eight convicts from the Darjeeling Jail under circumstances which reflected discredit on the management, and this brought the total number of escapes up to 21, as against 13 in 1887.

As regards *prison discipline*, there was a decrease in the number of offences, but the whole question of the system of recording jail misdemeanours awaits the decision of the Government of India, and at present, owing to the divergence of practice in different provinces, the figures given are of little or no value as a basis for comparison. Corporal punishments were inflicted in rather fewer cases, but the award of solitary confinement was more largely resorted to as being particularly effective in dealing with persistent idlers and contumacious prisoners. The new mark rules continued to work well, and there was a satisfactory increase in the number of remissions gained under them.

The gross *expenditure* for all classes of prisons, exclusive of that accounted for by the Public Works Department, rose from Rs. 9,68,033 in 1887, the lowest figure ever reached, to Rs. 10,68,161, but, owing to the larger jail population, the cost per prisoner fell to some extent. A more liberal scale of invalid diet raised the hospital charges per head considerably, and ordinary diet expenses advanced from Rs. 2,44,730 to Rs. 2,95,680 in consequence of the larger number of prisoners and the higher prices of food. There was an apparent decrease in the net cash earnings of the prisoners in the year 1888, as compared with those of 1887, but this was due to the accident that many of the manufactured articles sold in 1887 had been in stock from the previous year.

The management of *Subsidiary Jails* was not in all cases favourably reported upon. The average detention of convicts before their despatch to district or central jails was the highest recorded since 1881, and the number of escapes was 19, as against 17 in 1887. The average cost of each prisoner, the expenditure in the Public Works Department being excluded, fell slightly owing to the increase in the daily average number of persons in custody.

There was a considerable increase in the *death-rate* as compared with those of 1886 and 1887, but it is pointed out that, notwithstanding this, only thrice during the last quarter of a century have the mortuary statistics in prisons been lower. Cholera was the main cause of the higher mortality of the period, and in several districts the general health was bad. It is worthy of notice that in the districts in which the largest number of fatal cholera cases occurred, the epidemic had obtained a firm hold on the outside population before any of the prisoners were affected.

At the *Alipur Reformatory* little occurred worthy of special notice. There was one escape, facilitated by the negligence of a warder, who was prosecuted and sentenced on conviction to a term of imprisonment. There were no serious offences, and discipline was maintained with a smaller number of punishments than in the preceding year. The hospital admissions fell, no casualty occurred, and the health of the school generally was remarkably good. The cost of maintenance fell slightly, although the dietary expenses were somewhat higher than usual. The manufactory accounts showed a profit to the school of Rs. 7,023, as against Rs. 8,521-15-6 in 1887, but in these no allowance is made for the value of the labour employed or for deterioration. The fact that only 6 out of 64 released boys continued to follow the trades taught them in the Reformatory is certainly far from encouraging. The number of juvenile offenders confined in the *Hazaribagh Reformatory* decreased from 232 at the commencement to 223 at the close of the year, the daily average population being 229.5, against 225 in 1887. There was a distinct improvement in discipline, testified to by a decrease in the number of

punishments under all heads, and the administration of the school was favourably reported upon. The health of the institution, however, was not as good as in other years, there having been 133 admissions to hospital and five deaths, against only 91 admissions and one fatality in 1887. Fourteen out of 70 boys are reported to have after release continued to work at the trades learnt by them at school. These trades were carpentry, iron work, tin work, and shoe-making, and the manufactory accounts showed a profit of Rs. 3,757-2-11; against Rs. 1,698-12-2 only in 1887.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

There were for disposal on the *Original Side of the High Court* 920 suits, inclusive of 486 fresh cases instituted in the course of the calendar year 1888, against 964 in 1886 and 996 in 1887. The number disposed of was 472, as against 499 and 502 in 1886 and 1887 respectively, and the proportion of these to the total number of cases before the Court was 5.13, the corresponding percentage for 1886 being 51.7 and that for 1887 56.42. Four hundred and forty-eight suits were pending on the 31st December last. On the *Appellate Side* the Hon'ble Judges sat for 250 days, disposing of 5,577 appeals and applications, and the proportion of work left undisposed of on this side of the Court was 31 per cent. of the whole, against 35 per cent. in 1887 and 26 per cent. in 1886. Two hundred and ninety-one first appeals from original decrees were heard, and 2,524 second appeals, while 301 miscellaneous orders were passed. There was an increase of 301 cases in the aggregate number of first and second appeals, and there were 243 fewer appeals pending at the close of the period under review.

In the *Courts in the interior* 468,942 original civil suits were instituted, 592,052 cases were under trial, and 474,288 were disposed of. In addition to this, 19,332 cases came before revenue courts, including those of the scheduled districts, and final orders were passed in 11,970 of these. The percentage of suits for money to the total amount of litigation in the regular courts, exclusive of those in the scheduled districts, fell from 48.565 to 46.702, while that of rent suits rose from 43.045 in 1887 to 44.734. The decrees completely and partially executed numbered 156,085, against 145,387 in the previous year, and the amount realised was Rs. 1,65,12,891 as compared with Rs. 1,65,50,904 in 1887. The High Court in 1886 applied for additional officers to assist at several courts in which the work had fallen into arrears, and to meet the wishes of the Hon'ble Judges the entertainment of 19 additional Munsifs was sanctioned for one year, with effect from the 1st April, 1887, pending the submission of a scheme for strengthening the Subordinate Judicial Service. In August of the following year the High Court addressed the Government of India, pointing out that the Civil Courts were unable to deal with the steady increase of business, and recommending the appointment of six additional Subordinate Judges and sixty-six Munsifs. In consequence of this representation, sanction was in the course of the year 1888 given to the temporary employment of three more Subordinate Judges and nine Munsifs, and the retention for a further period of one year of the nineteen additional Munsifs previously appointed was also directed. A further increase to the judicial staff of the province has in the current year been sanctioned, and the total number of temporary additional officers now employed stands at three Subordinate Judges and thirty Munsifs.

In the *Calcutta Court of Small Causes* 25,097 suits were instituted, as against 29,216 in 1886 and 26,811 in 1887, the decrease occurring almost entirely in the number of suits valued at not more than Rs. 50. The amount in litigation during the year was Rs. 20,08,441, as compared with Rs. 20,81,620 in its immediate predecessor. The total number of cases for disposal was 27,350, of which 2,019 were pending at the beginning of the session, and of those 24,563 were disposed of. In 85·7 cases the result was in favour of the plaintiff. The net amount credited to the general revenues was Rs. 84,319, against Rs. 88,925 in 1887. In *Mofussil Small Cause Courts* there was a decrease of 8,739 in cases instituted and of 9,456 in the number disposed of. The falling off has been attributed in almost all districts to the exclusion under the new Provincial Small Cause Courts Act of suits for rent of homesteads from the cognizance of these tribunals, and also to a certain extent to the reluctance evinced by suitors after the passing of the Debtors' Act of 1888 to have recourse to the civil courts until their position has been more clearly understood as regards the power of enforcing payment.

There was a decrease in the number of suits of all sorts, except title-execution cases, in the civil courts of the *Sonthal Pergunnahs*, the total number of cases disposed of being 16,107 as compared with 18,493 in 1887, and 3,030 cases being left pending at the close of the year as against 3,115 at its commencement.

As regards *Government litigation*, the percentage of cases decided in favour of the Secretary of State in the High Court rose from 97·5 to 100. In the lower appellate courts, however, the results compare unfavourably with those of the two preceding years, and the percentage of decrees for Government fell from 78 in 1886-87 and 82 $\frac{2}{3}$ in 1887-88 to 57 $\frac{3}{4}$. In courts of the first instance the proportion also declined to 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ from 86. The total value of the cases in which the decisions given were adverse to Government amounted to Rs. 2,10,030, as against Rs. 2,58,283 in the previous year. The result of the litigation in which the Court of Wards was interested in the course of 1888-89 was somewhat more satisfactory, and the percentage in favour of the wards concerned rose from 77 in 1886-87 and 79 $\frac{1}{4}$ in 1887-88 to 88 $\frac{1}{2}$.

REGISTRATION.

The number of registrations effected during the year was 783,462, against 717,993 in 1887-88, and was the largest reported in the course of the last six years, the increase occurring for the most part under the heads of compulsory and optional registrations affecting *immoveable* property. The total number of *leases* of all kinds registered rose considerably, but there was a decrease of 2,312 in the number of perpetual leases. The resultant increase in this connection is attributed to the fact that settlements which had been kept back, pending the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act, were taken up and completed, while section 85 (2) of that Act tended to reduce the number of perpetual leases by placing a limitation on the period for which ryots may sublet. The total number of transfers by sale of *ryoti* holdings at fixed rates, and of transfers of holdings with rights of occupancy attached, rose from 88,337 to 92,745, and the steady increase in such transactions is doubtless due to the facilities afforded in this respect by the provisions of the Tenancy Act. The number of instruments of *mortgage* of immoveable property registered was 167,049 in the year under review as compared with 144,184 during its predecessor, and it is explained that personal security for loans is becoming less readily accepted,

and the hypothecation of immoveable property more generally insisted upon. There were fewer *registrations under the Tenancy Act* by 28,933, a falling off which is ascribed to the exclusion of such deeds as used to be erroneously registered, caused by a better acquaintance with the law, as well as by the issue of specific orders for guidance by the head of the department. Refusals to register numbered 3,691 against 3,513 in 1887-88, and in 266 cases registration was ordered on appeal. The results of *prosecutions* were 55 convictions and 27 acquittals.

Three hundred and four *offices* were open at the close of the year, against 301 at its commencement. The number of offices worked at a loss was the same as in 1887-88, but the loss on these offices was greater, being Rs. 573-4-9 as compared with Rs. 202-0-6.

The number of ceremonies performed under the *Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act* was 8,459, against 7,668 in the preceding year. Twenty new companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 37,07,000, were registered in the course of the year under the provisions of the *Indian Companies Act*, and of these eight were tea companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 14,50,000, five trading companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 6,80,000, and seven miscellaneous companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 15,77,000. The total number of companies working in Bengal at the close of the year was 235, against 228 at its commencement. The total receipts were Rs. 6,354-12, and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 617-6-4.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The year was the last of the administration of the *Calcutta Corporation* constituted under Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, the new Act II (B.C.) of 1888 having come into force after its close. The attendance of Commissioners at general meetings and also at committees continued to be satisfactory. The works for doubling the water-supply of the town, the most important of the schemes with which the defunct body of Commissioners was associated, were successfully completed during the season at a total cost of Rs. 61,75,600, and in the first three months of the year now current the daily supply of filtered water, which was in 1885-86 limited to 8,106,000 gallons, exceeded $16\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons, and now amounts to 40 gallons of filtered, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of unfiltered water per head of the population. Active arrangements were made for the extension of the supply to that portion of the added suburban area which will be dependent for its water on the Calcutta mains. The total *income* of the Metropolitan Municipality was Rs. 32,73,274, and the expenditure was Rs. 31,87,126. No fresh loans were contracted; but, on the contrary, the sum of Rs. 2,08,023 of debt was paid off, and the loan liability of the Corporation reduced to Rs. 1,75,71,159. The assessors' *valuation* of the town rose to Rs. 1,44,86,479 from the figure of Rs. 1,29,85,166, at which it stood ten years ago. The total *mortality* of the year amounted to 26.9 per mille, which indicates a slight improvement over the average (28.7) of the preceding decade.

The Bengal Municipal Act III (B.C.) of 1884 was extended to six urban areas in the *mofussil*, and there were thus 147 municipalities constituted under

that Act in these Provinces at the close of the year, against 141 at its commencement, while 2,725,230 inhabitants of the total population of 66,691,456, as ascertained at the last census, enjoyed the benefits of municipal administration. The elective system has been introduced in all but thirty municipalities, in which the Commissioners were appointed under section 17 of the Act, and it may be said to have on the whole worked satisfactorily. Considerable interest was taken by Commissioners in the affairs of their respective municipalities, and in some cases much credit has been accorded them. Certain tendencies in, for example, the direction of increasing establishments and favouring higher, at the expense of primary, education have been noticed, but it is hoped that these will be checked by the exercise of tact and discretion. The total *income* of mofussil municipalities amounted to Rs. 30,49,772, and their expenditure to Rs. 30,42,900. Section 9 of the Act of 1884 was amended by Act I (B.C.) of 1885, so as to invest the Local Government with power *suo motu*, and in the absence of any recommendation from the Corporation concerned, to exclude from the limits of any municipality lands and buildings in its occupation for military or naval purposes.

The provisions of the *Local Self-Government Act* were at the close of the year in force in 38 districts, in all of which District Boards have been constituted. The total number of the members of these was 785, of whom 433 were nominated by Government and 352 elected by Local Boards in conformity with the law and the rules framed thereunder. The District Magistrate was in every instance re-appointed Chairman on the expiry of his term of office under section 24 of the Act [III (B.C.) of 1885]. One hundred and six Local Boards with 1,201 members have now been formed at the head-quarters of subdivisions, and they have as a rule been entrusted with the administration of the grants for village roads, pounds, ferries, and primary education within the limits of their respective jurisdictions. The appointment of Union Committees is still in abeyance, but the adoption of a definite policy in this connection is in contemplation. No change occurred in the course of the year in the constitution of any of the District or Local Boards, and the proportion in which officials and non-officials, European and Native, were represented on them remained practically unaltered.

Financially the year opened with a balance at the credit of District Boards of Rs. 18,12,038, which was at its close slightly increased to Rs. 18,28,093. The income and expenditure of the year thus almost balanced each other, the figures being Rs. 55,63,690 and Rs. 55,47,032 respectively. The most important asset is the balance of the District Road Fund, for the punctual realisation of which the Collectors of districts, and not the District Boards, are wholly responsible. This asset constitutes a source of revenue which will expand slowly but surely in consequence of the increase in the valuation from time to time effected in all districts, and estimated at about Rs. 30,000 per annum for the whole province. The principal items of expenditure were under the heads of Public Works and Education, Rs. 34,65,541 being spent on the former as against Rs. 32,32,968 in the preceding year, and Rs. 10,30,809 on the latter against Rs. 11,01,841. In certain directions it is to be regretted that more activity is not evinced. In the construction of feeder roads it is to be hoped that future reports will show that District Boards have taken more energetic action than hitherto. In the case of sanitation also the results reported are far from satisfactory, and serve only to show that without the appointment of local

agencies, entrusted with the sanitary concerns of villages and empowered to raise the necessary funds, very little improvement can be expected.

On the whole the working of District Boards during the past year, although by no means devoid of blemishes, has been satisfactory, and Government has recognised the interest taken by the members, and a praiseworthy desire on their part to aim at successful administration. There have been, in some cases signs of timidity; in others of inexperience; in others of the undue subordination of public to private purposes; and in some an unwise tendency to excessive interference with the executive in professional questions. These, however, it is considered, are more than counterbalanced by the advantage of entrusting the management of local affairs into the hands of those who are most permanently interested in its success, and the opinion of the Local Government is that what is now chiefly required is more organization and wider opportunities for the receipt of advice, encouragement, and, where necessary, supervision and control exercised by a higher authority with larger experience and observation of the working of Boards throughout the whole province and in other parts of India than can be supplied by District Magistrates and Divisional Commissioners. If Local Self-Government in Bengal is to receive its proper expansion, it will probably be necessary hereafter to supplement the efforts of local bodies with the assistance, support, and capacity for organization which a central authority with leisure and ability for such a task will alone be in a position to afford.

MARINE.

The strength of the *Pilot Service* at the close of the year 1888-89 consisted of 61 qualified pilots of all grades and 22 unqualified mates and leadsmen. Two leadsmen apprentices were recruited from England, and a third locally, while seven were successful in passing as first and second mates. The young officers of the service generally are reported as having acquitted themselves with credit, and in their interests the scale of tonnage allotted to the different grades of pilots has undergone revision. An increase in the size of the vessels visiting the Port of Calcutta has been continuous for some time past, and the circumstance has had the effect of raising the earnings of the senior officers at the expense of their juniors in the service. The gross tonnage reported last year was then the largest on record, but there was a still further advance in this respect during the period under review, and this notwithstanding a falling off in the number of arrivals and departures. There were 50 cases of grounding and 12 collisions, against 50 and 10 in 1887-88. The majority of these accidents were of a trivial character, but in seven instances blame was attached to the pilots concerned on the score of inattention, in three on account of want of skill, and in the remainder for errors of judgment. In only one collision was serious damage reported. The percentage of both groundings and collisions to the total number of vessels piloted was 3.02, and slightly in excess of the figure for the preceding year; but this is accounted for by the inclusion in the returns of every casualty, however insignificant. There were rather fewer vessels inspected, but it is explained that the decrease was due to the less frequent inspection of coasting steamers, which it is considered unnecessary to examine on each occasion of their revisiting the port, as they are required to be visited for the purpose of the issue of bills of health on their subsequent departure.

The daily average number of *European Seamen* in the Port of Calcutta fell from 2,326 and 1,893 in the two previous years to 1,510. Their health was unsatisfactory, and the death-rate rose from 26·94 to 37·74, the total number of casualties being 57, against 51. The exceptional heat experienced in the month of June accounted for a larger number of deaths from sunstroke, and there were more deaths from cholera than in the preceding year, although the death-rate under this head compares favourably with the quinquennial mean. The number of European seamen admitted into hospital with venereal diseases, in 1888 was less than in 1887, but the admissions were slightly higher per mille of the population. Scurvy appears to be steadily decreasing. There has been an improvement in the conservancy of the foreshore of the Hooghly, and a marked diminution in the number of corpses and carcasses found floating in the river is noticed.

There was a falling off in the operations at the *Shipping Offices* during the year. In the Calcutta office the receipts fell from Rs. 26,406 to Rs. 25,354, the decline being largest in respect of the sale of discharge certificates, owing apparently to the circumstance that nearly three-fourths of the seafaring population of the port had already become possessed of these. The number of seamen shipped and discharged through the agency at Calcutta was 14,772 and 13,073 respectively, against 15,079 and 14,064 in 1887-88. The amount remitted home by seamen's money-orders has steadily declined from £7,069 in 1883-84 to as insignificant a sum as £395 in the period under review, and for this the unfavourable rates of exchange are held accountable. There was a considerable reduction in the practice of giving substitutes, and the result is attributed to the system of issuing continuous discharge certificates, which has to a slight extent also improved the condition of native seamen. The receipts of the Chittagong Shipping Office showed a decline from Rs. 343 to Rs. 289, and the number of seamen shipped and discharged through it was 62 and 89 respectively, against 85 and 170 in the preceding year.

The consolidated debt due to Government by the *Calcutta Port Commissioners* was reduced during the year by Rs. 1,23,986, and a sum of Rs. 1,14,500 was invested on account of the Sinking Fund for the debenture loans. Against the resultant debit, the assets of the Trust on the 31st March, 1889, exclusive of the value of river frontage lands, amounted to Rs. 2,16,61,452. The actual income and expenditure against revenue are represented by the figures Rs. 29,10,747 and Rs. 26,24,439, there having been thus a closing revenue balance of Rs. 2,86,308. Under capital account there was also a balance of Rs. 64,883 at the end of the year. The advances received by the Commissioners from the Public Treasury for the Kidderpore Dock scheme amounted to Rs. 1,35,58,644, and the total expenditure incurred on the works up to the 31st March last was Rs. 1,32,87,730. This important project has been pushed on vigorously during the period reviewed. The net revenue from jetties aggregated Rs. 4,29,942, against Rs. 3,76,641 in 1887-88, but that from inland steam-vessels' wharves showed a falling off in consequence of the reduced quantity of grain and seeds in transit, and amounted to Rs. 1,59,204 only. The Strand Bank lands yielded a net income of Rs. 83,291, and the Harbour-Master's Department one of Rs. 24,891. The returns of sea-going vessels entering and leaving the Port of Calcutta show that the decrease in the number and tonnage of sailing vessels and the increase in the number and tonnage of steamers are still marked, although not to the same extent as shown by the statistics of the preceding year. On the whole there was a slight increase in the tonnage entering.

the port, but notwithstanding this there was a falling off in the receipts from mooring hire, which accords with the fact that the whole year was conspicuous for the small tonnage in port at any one time. Almost all the moorings were thoroughly examined, and the defects discovered remedied. There were 12 casualties to vessels while in charge of the Assistant Harbour-Masters, but nine of these were purely accidental, and one of the remaining three led to the framing of stringent rules to prevent the carelessness with which cargo-boatmen allow their crafts to drift with the tide of the Hooghly, thereby endangering the safety of sea-going vessels. The Port Commissioners' tramway yielded a net revenue amounting to Rs. 1,33,101, from which a contribution of Rs. 20,000 was made towards the cost of maintaining the port approaches. The Bill for the consolidation of the nine Acts which regulate the working of the Calcutta Port Trust has been framed, and is, together with the Commissioners' report thereon, under the consideration of the Local Government.

The trade of the *Chittagong Port*, which had shown an improvement in 1887-88, fell off during the past year, owing in the main to the failure of the rice crop, and also to the decrease in the exportation of jute, ascribed to the rivalry between River Steam Navigation Companies having made the freight less costly to Calcutta than to Chittagong, and thus caused larger shipments from the former seaport. The receipts and the pilotage funds amounted to Rs. 51,111 and Rs. 11,766 respectively, against Rs. 56,552 and Rs. 16,235 in the previous season, and the expenditure underwent more than a corresponding reduction from Rs. 56,074 to Rs. 30,509. The jetty was maintained in excellent order, the lighting arrangements were completed, and the moorings and buoys were in an efficient condition throughout the year. The only pilotage accident was the grounding of the barque *Cape Wrath*. The vessel fortunately floated again with the next flood without receiving any injury, and it was considered sufficient in all the circumstances of the case to administer a departmental warning to the pilot in charge. Two wrecks occurred in the bay and its vicinity.

In the case of the *Orissa Ports* there was also a considerable decline in the shipping trade and income of the year. The receipts from port dues fell from Rs. 10,225 to Rs. 8,290 for all three ports, and both the number and tonnage of the vessels entering and leaving False Point and Pooree were very far short of the figures for 1887-88. At Balasore there was an advance under both heads, but the port dues were nevertheless slightly less than those realised during the preceding season. There occurred four casualties. The whole of the Pooree coast was surveyed, but the result has not as yet been made public, and the light-house at Shortt's Island was completed and brought into regular use on the 1st September, 1888. The light, which is visible in clear weather from a distance of 14 nautical miles, is a guide to vessels making the Dhamra and clearing the dangerous Palmyras Reef, and is especially useful to the regular weekly trading and passenger steamers.

METEOROLOGY.

From the point of view of the Meteorological Department, the year under review was one of considerable importance. Several material changes of an administrative character in connection with the hours and stations fixed for observations were effected, and besides the usual departmental reports, which were published regularly throughout the year, a special account was prepared of a tornado of unusual violence which visited the district of Dacca. The meteorological features of the season generally were, moreover, of a striking

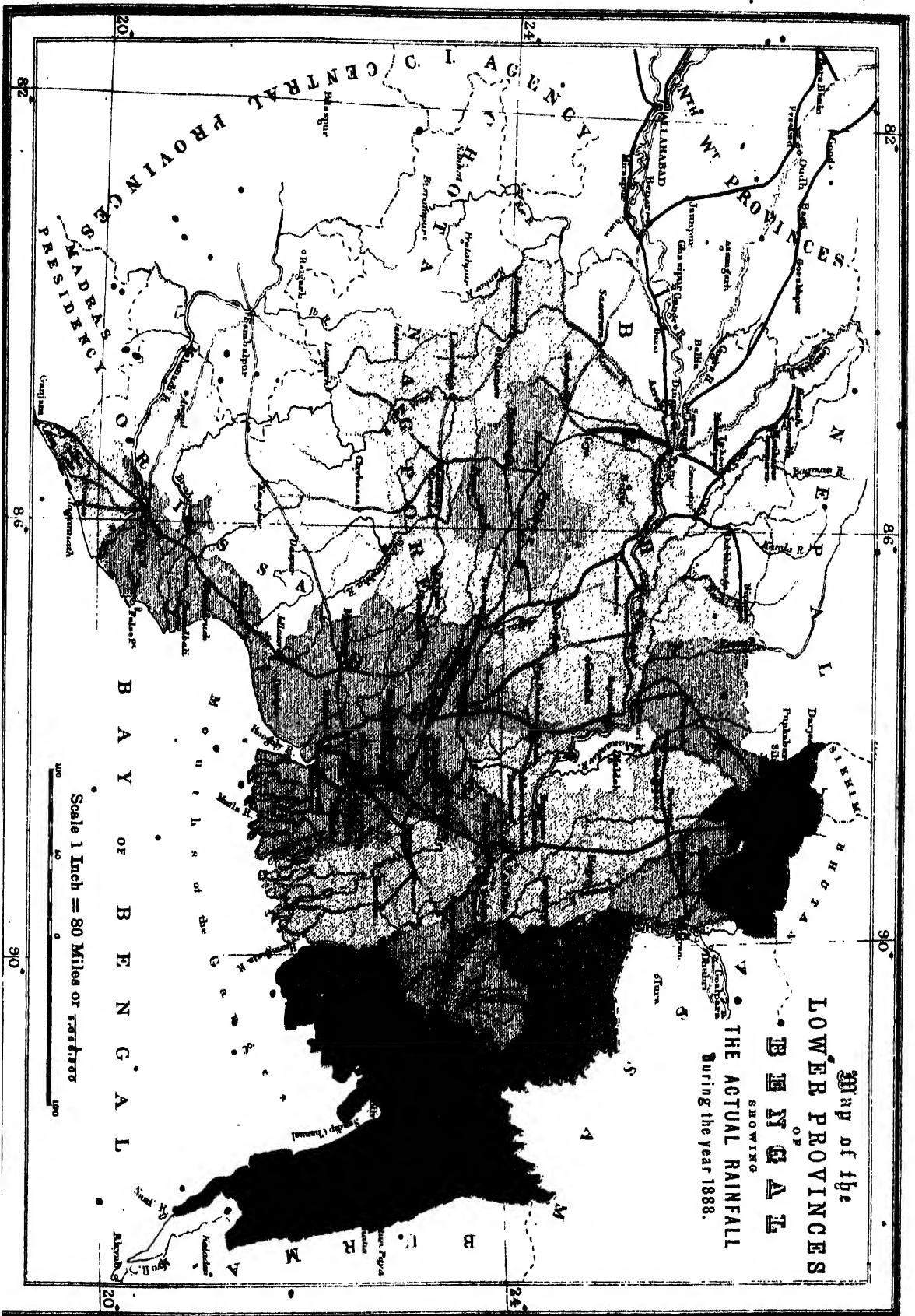
character, and the chapter on the subject in the body of this report is consequently one of unusual interest. During the months of January to May there occurred, besides the Dacca tornado, several severe local storms, which were disastrous to life as well as to property, and the following circumstances marking the course of the monsoon period are worthy of special mention :—

- (1) The advance of the monsoon current took place at apparently the usual period in the south of the Bay of Bengal ; but, owing to the existence of an area of barometric depression off the Arrakan and Pegu coasts, the monsoon winds were deflected towards Burma and Assam during the greater part of June, and the regular rains did not break in these provinces until the 27th of that month, or rather more than a fortnight later than usual.
- (2) Owing to the prolonged retardation of the rains, there was a period of unprecedentedly intense heat in June.
- (3) The rainfall current was exceedingly strong during the months of July and August, and produced exceptionally heavy rain.
- (4) The monsoon current was very light in September, and retreated more rapidly than usual, the rainfall in this month being only about three-fourths of the usual volume.
- (5) In October the rainfall was to a large extent conspicuous by its absence.
- (6) In November general, but in most cases rather light, rain fell practically over the whole province, and there was an unusual advance of moist south-west monsoon winds. The rainfall in this month was particularly important, coming as it did after the singularly early close of the regular monsoon.

For the whole year the *mean pressure* for the province varied from the normal by something like a thousandth of an inch only, and at no stations, where reliable pressures are recorded, was the variation as much as one-hundredth of an inch. During approximately six months the *mean temperature* was in some cases decidedly in excess of the normal, while for an almost equal period counterbalancing defects were recorded. The average variations for the year, consequently, were very small. On the whole *humidity* was slightly below normal, but in the case of *cloud proportion* there was a decided excess at most stations. The *rainfall* of the season generally was most irregular in distribution, being singularly deficient in the months of June and October, abnormally heavy in August, heavy in July, and most unusually copious in November. The total falls were either normal or slightly in excess of normal in Eastern Bengal, South-Western Bengal, and in the south of Behar ; from 6 to 7 per centum below normal in Orissa, the north of Behar, and Chutia Nagpur ; and 20 per centum below normal in Northern Bengal. The rainfall of the whole province from May to October averaged 52·22 inches, and, the normal fall being only 57·04 inches, the actual fall in Bengal for the period in question was thus nearly 9 per centum below the average.

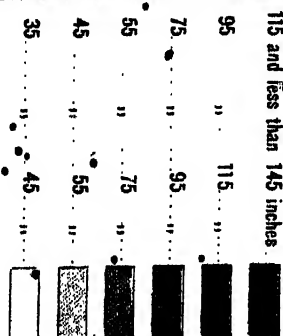
ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE, AND PRICES.

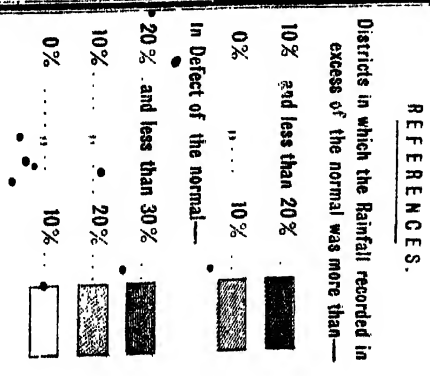
The year was one of comparative scarcity, poor crops, and high prices. The rainfall was, as has already been remarked, most unfavourably distributed throughout these provinces, and the season was distinguished by partial drought, at one time, and by local inundations at another. There was pressure felt, it may be said, everywhere, and more especially in the Patna and Orissa Divisions,



REFERENCES.

Districts in which the Rainfall recorded was more than—





In the former the districts of Patna and Gya were visited by rainfall enormously in excess in the month of August, and far short of the requirements of September and October; while the districts of Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, and Chumparun, on the other hand, suffered severely from want of moisture. Prices were high, but good communications and rapid information tended largely to equalise them, and, while the whole of the Patna Division felt a failure that was very unevenly distributed, the worst tracts were consequently never without sufficient stores. In Orissa the weather throughout the season caused much anxiety and apprehension for the safety of the staple rice crop, which, along with the other cereals cultivated, suffered from alternate floods and drought. The cessation of the rains early in October caused much alarm, but fortunately there was a beneficial fall in November, which warded off actual famine. In Burdwan the material condition of the people generally is said to have been prosperous, but there was nevertheless distress caused by serious inundations in parts of the district of Midnapore. In the Presidency also the prosperity of the year was chequered by local deficiencies, and in Rajshahy the outturn of the autumn and winter rice crops, the principal food staples of the division, was almost everywhere below the average, although the material condition of the people on the whole is declared to have shown no appreciable alteration. The accounts from the Bhagulpore, the Chota Nagpore, and the Chittagong Divisions are much in the same strain, and indicate disappointing harvests, high prices, and comparative pressure. From Dacca alone were the results of the year good, but even in this instance food-grains were apparently dearer, owing not to any deficiency in the outturn of the crops in this division, but to the threatened scarcity elsewhere, which naturally stimulated exportation from the rice-producing district of Backergunge and raised prices in Dacca and other importing districts.

It was observed last year that the then recently concluded special enquiry into the condition of the lower classes in Bengal had resulted in indicating that the signs of material prosperity, apparent elsewhere in these provinces, disappeared altogether in Behar. There wages were found to be so low as to make it patent that persons dependent for their living, entirely or mainly, on daily labour could earn but a very scanty subsistence, and the circumstance was attributed to the too rapid multiplication of labourers in a healthy climate and under an improvident social system based on early marriage. Emigration conducted continuously and on a sufficiently extensive scale would afford the means of obtaining employment for many who are now in need, and Burma, with the high wages there earned, and its large tracts of unoccupied land, offers the most suitable outlet. With a view to promote a movement of the kind from the congested districts of Behar, that country was in the course of the year visited by Mr. P. Nolan, Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General and Revenue Departments, and also by Mr. Finucane, the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, and a scheme for the lease on advantageous terms of waste lands in our newly-annexed possessions to capitalists willing to introduce labour from Behar was under discussion at the close of the period under review. In accordance with one of Mr. Nolan's suggestions, it is proposed to effect in the interests of emigrants a considerable reduction in the cost of deck-passages from Calcutta to Rangoon by subsidising the British India Steam Navigation Company's line of steamers and requiring the owners, in accordance with the terms of their contract with Government, to lower the fares by one-half.

FAMINE AND FLOOD RELIEF.

The irregularity of the monsoon of 1888, marked by its late commencement and early cessation, together with the excessive rainfall of the months of July and August, resulted in the destruction, partial or complete, of much of the autumn rice crop in several quarters, and in the diminution through drought of the yield of the winter harvest. The consequence was that *scarcity*, more or less pronounced, showed itself wherever the outturn of the previous year had been below the average. The greatest anxiety was felt for Behar, *i.e.*, for the Patna Division and the adjoining district of Bhagulpore, of which together the population is estimated at 17,030,102 souls. The chief seat of distress was a tract stretching through the districts of Champaran, Mozufferpore, and Durbhunga, about 90 miles in length from east to west along the Nepal frontier and extending into Bhagulpore. In this area the rainfall was much more limited than elsewhere, and the winter rice crop, on which the cultivating classes mainly depend, was in consequence almost entirely lost. Relief was afforded in the form of earthwork, by means of loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, and by giving employment on works of improvement on Government estates, and a large share of providing test, and ultimately regular relief, works fell on the District Boards constituted under the Local Self-Government Act. Gratuitous relief was also afforded where necessary, and several zemindars, among them notably the Maharajah of Durbhunga, came forward with assistance in this direction. In Orissa distress was also seriously felt, and relief operations on an extensive scale were undertaken in the Khoorda subdivision of the district of Pooree, and also in a lesser degree on the Government estate of Banki and in the district of Balasore. Pressure in Angul and in some of the Tributary States of Orissa, as also in Behar, has continued since the close of the year, and engaged the anxious attention of Government. In Burdwan there were serious inundations in several districts, but from only one of these, *viz.* Midnapore, was real distress reported. The damage here caused was, however, to some extent eventually compensated by a bumper rice crop, and the only relief measure which it was found necessary to initiate was the gratuitous distribution of food in the Contai subdivision to some destitute persons, who would in ordinary years have subsisted on the charity of the public. In the Presidency Division there were floods in the 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea, but the situation was carefully watched from the outset, and special relief measures were not called for.

The total *expenditure* on famine and flood relief during the year amounted to Rs. 54,338 from Provincial Revenues and Rs. 21,693 from Local Funds. These figures do not, however, include the sum of Rs. 32,232 expended on relief works in Orissa by the Board of Revenue from the allotment for the management of Government estates.

LAND RECORDS, AGRICULTURE, AND HORTICULTURE.

The record of the operations of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture in these provinces is varied and interesting. In connection with *surveys and settlements* the work of the year was extensive, and the number of estates benefited large. Fair progress was made in the *analyses*, from an agricultural point of view, of the districts of Bengal, and tolerably satisfactory reports have been received as regards the improvement of roadside trees and the

cultivation of seedlings. Mr. N. G. Mukerjee, the Cirencester graduate deputed to Europe to study the system of *Silk-worm* rearing in France and Italy, is now prosecuting his researches and experiments under the immediate supervision of a committee of Bengal merchants interested in the industry, at whose disposal his services have for the present been placed. One important result of this gentleman's enquiries is that it has been demonstrated that the introduction of the *Bombyx Mori* into Bengal is a possibility. A useful note on the subject of *insects* injurious to crops was obtained from Mr. E. C. Cotes, of the Indian Museum, and circulated among district officers. Agricultural experiments were carried on on several *model farms*, but the season was by no means a favourable one. Mr. N. N. Banerjee, another Cirencester graduate, was, on his return from Paris, employed in making enquiries as to whether M. Pasteur's method of inoculation as a prophylactic against *anthrax* might be expected to succeed in this country. His experiments appear to have proved that almost perfect immunity against the disease can be attained by the use of the attenuated virus of the *Bacillus anthracis*. The question of the systematic improvement of *breeds of cattle* in a manner awaits the decision of Government as to the establishment of a veterinary school in connection with the Seebpore College and technical education generally.

The total *expenditure* incurred in connection with agricultural enquiries and experiments and the collection of statistics and general information amounted to Rs. 8,646-13-5.

The *Calcutta Botanical Gardens* maintained a flourishing condition under the skilful superintendence of Dr. G. King, who continued to make steady progress with his important work, entitled "Annals of the Royal Botanic Garden." Some valuable additions were made to the Herbarium in the course of the year, and several contributions were received from the Kew and Perak Museums, the Straits Settlements, and Saharanpore. As regards the *Darjeeling Botanical Gardens*, all that is reported is that they furnished some young trees for the improvement of the station, said to be at present one of the barest in the Himalayas.

FORESTS.

An area covering almost seven and a half million acres was under the control of the *Forest* Department during the year, and of this approximately one-half consisted of fully Reserved forest land, the remainder being composed of Protected forests, Unclassed State forests and waste lands, and proposed Reserves. In the classes of Reserved and Protected forests there was a net increase of 1,154 and 48,100 acres respectively, while the area of Unclassed State forests and waste lands remained unchanged. The results of the steps taken by the Department with a view to *protection from fire* compare unfavourably with those of other years. The total length of forest boundaries demarcated by means of posts or pillars is 2,176.8 miles, and that of naturally defined boundaries 1,349.9 miles. It is to be regretted that the *Working Plans Division* has again, owing to unforeseen circumstances, had to be held in abeyance, and also that the post of Forester continues to be as little sought after and as distasteful to the natives of India in these provinces as ever.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of *offences* under the Forest law, both of those regularly prosecuted and of those compounded out of court, but this was no doubt largely due to the relaxation of the rules in

Orissa ordered in consequence of the distress prevailing in that quarter. An unsatisfactory feature of the year is the remarkable increase in the number of serious criminal charges brought against members of the lower grades of the service, and the scanty success met with in attempting to bring these home to the suspects.

The revenue derived from *grazing fees* and the *sale of fodder* aggregated Rs. 4,191, as against Rs. 3,441 in the preceding year, while no changes were made in the rules in this connection except in regard to Khoorda, where they were somewhat relaxed to relieve the distressed population. The *outturn of wood* amounted to 27,793,504 cubic feet, an appreciable advance on the 26,041,197 cubic feet for which credit was taken in 1887-88. The *financial results* were again satisfactory, there being an increase of Rs. 41,312 in the surplus of the year under review over that of its predecessor.

MANUFACTURES, MINES, AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

The exportation of *Indigo* showed a slight decline during the season 1888-89, but the average price realised per maund continued to exhibit an upward tendency, and was higher than that of any preceding year, with the single exception of 1885-86. The quantities despatched to the United Kingdom and Austria underwent but little change, but Germany and the United States became more extensive purchasers than before, while the French demand fell off to some extent. The fluctuations in the indigo trade generally have been almost nominal during the last two years.

The aggregate number of *tea* gardens open at the close of the calendar year 1888 was 402, or seven more than in its predecessor, and returns were received from all but three. The total area under cultivation increased by 6,022 acres and the gross outturn by 3,128,432 lbs., while the average yield in pounds per acre of mature plants also rose appreciably from the figure 245.65 to 343.2. These results may apparently be attributed to the more extensive introduction of machinery and the absence during the season of red spider and mosquito blight. Cultivation was carried on in the same localities as in other years, and Julpigoree and Darjeeling continued to maintain their position as the leading tea districts, being followed at, however, a very considerable distance by Chittagong and Lohardugga. *Coffee* was again cultivated to an exceedingly limited extent, and only in Lohardugga and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, an outturn of 480 lbs. in the former and of 66 lbs. in the latter district being reported.

In spite of a severe hailstorm which visited the Government *cinchona* plantation, and, besides completely destroying thousands of young plants, injured even the larger trees, the crop of the year was the largest ever harvested. The whole of the 373,100 lbs. produced, with the exception of a small quantity supplied on indent or sold to Government institutions, was made over to the febrifuge factory, the total outturn from which was 8,575 lbs., against 7,250 lbs. in the preceding year. The issues during the year declined in consequence of the effect on the market of the *cinchona* cultivation of Ceylon, but as *cinchona* gives place to tea in that quarter, the price of *cinchona* products will probably again rise. The revenue derived from the sale of the febrifuge, sulphate of quinine, seeds, plants, and bark amounted to Rs. 1,29,160-3, and the result of the year's working was a net profit of Rs. 27,844.

As regards *manufactures and mines* in these provinces, a general account in respect of each Division will be found in the body of this report. Besides

the cultivation of tea, mention may be made of the industries connected with the production of opium, indigo, silk, cotton cloth, jute, lac, oil, and sugar. In several quarters the competition of Manchester piece-goods and European-made fabrics has naturally made itself felt, and, as with the silk-weaving of Bogra, there are cases in which the indigenous industry is being rapidly ousted by its rival from the West. Experiments in connection with the rearing of silk-worms have been carried on at Berhampore throughout a portion of the year by Mr. N. G. Mukerjee, a Cirencester graduate, under the direction of the Agricultural Department, but the operations have more recently been transferred to the supervision of a committee of silk merchants, and Mr. Mukerjee's services have been lent to aid them in the further prosecution of enquiries as to the eradication of pebrine disease and the introduction of improved methods of rearing. Coal exists in the districts of Hazaribagh and Manbhoom, and also at Madankota and Rancegunge, and there appears to have been in the aggregate an increase in the outturn. A copper mine at Baraganda, stone quarries in the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Manbhoom, and some few mica mines in the north of the district of Hazaribagh and in Gya, may also be mentioned, but none of these are apparently of much importance.

SEA-BORNE TRADE.

The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Bengal Presidency, *foreign and coasting*, exclusive of Government transactions, rose from Rs. 76,06,20,355 in 1887-88 to Rs. 78,17,13,654, and the comparative figures furnished in the body of this report indicate that there has been a continuous increase during the last four years. The figures in the case of imports increased by Rs. 2,41,86,048, but the export trade fell off to the extent of Rs. 30,92,749. The coasting trade, which had for two years been gradually recovering, again exhibited a decline both under imports and exports. In foreign trade alone there was an increase of 10·3 per cent. in the value of the imports, and of 1·8 per cent. in that of the exports of the period under review, the bulk of the transactions (65·04) having been as usual connected with the United Kingdom. The proportion of the foreign trade of Calcutta carried through the *Suez Canal* was 65·7 per cent., and the total value exceeded that of any previous year.

An increase of approximately 2½ crores in the import trade of *Calcutta* was chiefly contributed to by cotton goods, the importation of which was the largest on record, and fairly overstocked the market. As regards exports, the most important article was raw jute, of which 9,269,483 cwts., the highest figure ever reported, were despatched from this port. The export of gunny bags was also larger than in any preceding year, and the jute manufacturing industry was in a very prosperous condition throughout the season. The shipments of tea rose in value, but the exports of rice declined in consequence of the deficient harvests of the season. In the case of wheat also there was a further large decline in the exports, which was partly attributable to poor harvests, but more largely to the diversion of the trade from Calcutta to the ports of Western India. The steady decline in the importation of gold was arrested, and the figures during the past year showed an increase of Rs. 2,30,069, while the exportation showed a decrease of Rs. 1,69,382. In the case of silver also there was an advance of Rs. 10,99,043 in imports, and a falling off of Rs. 1,79,736 in exports. The decline in the coasting trade of Calcutta was

wholly confined to Indian produce, the transactions in foreign goods and with non-British Indian ports showing a considerable advance.

The improvement noticed latterly in the trade of *Chittagong* received a check, and its total value showed a decline of Rs. 24,99,234, which is attributed principally to the diminished exportation of jute and rice, resulting from the larger direct despatches of the former by boat and rail from *Naraingunge* to Calcutta and the scanty outturn of the latter. To the failure of this staple also a considerable diminution in the sea-borne, as well as in the coasting, trade of the *Orissa ports* is in the main ascribed. Five minor ports on the Orissa coast were in the course of the year closed as customs ports, the trade thereat being altogether insignificant. A decline in the case of the port of *Naraingunge* from Rs. 2,59,501 to Rs. 1,71,091 may, in conclusion, be mentioned, the falling off being most marked in the case of Indian produce.

INTERNAL TRADE.

The total *value* of the registered trade of Calcutta with the interior by railway, road, inland steam navigation, and country boat transit fell from Rs. 82,37,42,018 in 1887-88 to Rs. 71,21,01,145 in 1888-89, while, on the other hand, the total *quantity* of imports and exports rose to 12,55,09,787 from 12,22,12,708 maunds. The most noticeable fluctuations occurred in the case of the traffic by country boats, which carried 4,44,63,312 maunds, valued at Rs. 15,78,32,072, against 4,60,73,538 maunds, valued at Rs. 13,88,47,291 in 1887-88, and in that of the goods carried by the East Indian Railway represented by 5,02,38,043 maunds of the value of Rs. 31,37,34,837, against 4,73,14,594 maunds of the value of Rs. 44,42,97,171 in the preceding year. The total registered quantity of *raw cotton* carried to and from Calcutta by all routes was 15,17,099 maunds, as compared with 20,46,999 maunds in 1887-88, and that of *cotton twist and yarn* 9,09,698, against 9,25,008 maunds in the previous year. The supply of *European piece-goods* showed a considerable increase of 15.28 per cent. and 8.06 per cent. in comparison with the years 1887-88 and 1886-87 respectively, and as regards *Indian piece-goods* the imports were 3.82 per cent. short of those of the previous year, while there was a slight increase in the value of the exports. In the case of *indigo* the fluctuations were slight, and 1,28,208 maunds were imported into, while 1,19,509 maunds were exported from, Calcutta in the course of the season, the surplus of imports over exports thus amounting to 8,699 maunds, against 11,153 maunds in 1887-88 and 5,337 maunds in 1886-87. The import trade in *raw jute* continued to show a steady increase, the figures for the past year being 17.85 per cent. and 39.12 per cent. in excess of those for 1887-88 and 1886-87 respectively, while the exportations of the year were 12.10 per cent. in excess of the supplies carried during its immediate predecessor, and 30.08 per cent. over those of the season before that. The imports of *gunny bags* fell off by 11.84 per cent., but were on a par with the figures for 1886-87, and the exports considerably exceeded those of the two earlier years. There were 22 *jute mills* worked by steam in the vicinity of Calcutta, as in 1887-88, and the quantity of the raw material worked up was 48,16,445 maunds, against 44,29,382 maunds in the previous year. Owing to the comparatively poor outturn of the crops, the *food-grain* traffic of Calcutta showed a falling off, the aggregate quantity of imports being 13.39 per cent., and that of exports 19.51 per cent. below the figures for 1887-88.

The decrease in the importation of *wheat*, noticed last season, was further.

extended, but the exportation was 30·96 per cent. short of that of the preceding year. The trade in *hides* again exhibited a decline, and it is explained that the market was dull, and that supplies were small throughout the year. There was a recovery in the *salt* trade, but notwithstanding this both the imports and the exports were below those of the year 1886-87, and, as compared with that season, there was a decline of 49 per cent. under imports, and of 4·21 per cent. under exports. *Silk* transactions were brisker, and so also was the traffic in *unrefined sugar*, but in the case of *refined sugar* there was a falling off in both imports and exports. The improvement in the trade of Calcutta in Indian *tea*, noticed in recent reports, was fully maintained and still further extended, but the average price per pound, according to the Calcutta Customs return, was reduced from 9 annas 6 pies in 1886-87 to 9 annas 5 pies in 1887-88, and again in a more pronounced degree to 8 annas 6 pies during the period reviewed. In the *tobacco* trade there was a falling off in both importation and exportation, and the quantity not exported before the close of the season amounted to 1,71,125 maunds, against 1,77,461 maunds in 1887-88 and 1,64,578 maunds in 1886-87.

The total quantity of merchandise carried to and from *Chittagong* decreased from 31,90,942 to 25,67,834 maunds, and the value of the inland and sea-borne trade aggregated Rs. 96,92,026 and Rs. 2,65,83,581, against Rs. 97,82,256 and Rs. 2,90,82,815 respectively in 1887-88. The falling off occurred under the heads of *Caoutchouc*, *raw cotton*, *cotton twist and yarn*, *European piece-goods*, *raw jute*, *gunny bags*, *rice*, and *hides*. Owing to extensive building operations the *lime* trade showed great activity, and there was more or less improvement under the heads of *cocoanuts*, *oils*, *metals*, *salt*, *tobacco*, and *tea*. In the case of the last mentioned commodity the advance in the exportations by coasting vessels from 1,028,686 lbs. in 1886-87 to 1,116,116 lbs. in 1887-88 and 1,222,766 lbs. in 1888-89 is attributed to the steady development of the tea industry in Chittagong.

The country boat traffic on the *Nuddea rivers* was represented by the sum of 88,42,035 maunds, valued at Rs. 3,22,66,493, against 94,52,360 maunds, valued at Rs. 3,15,61,259 in the preceding year, and the number of laden boats passing upwards and downwards was 27,824 against 30,100 in 1887-88. The traffic on the Ganges, the Bhagiruthee, the Jellinghee, and the Hooghly *rivers* amounted to 8,75,675 maunds, of the value of Rs. 1,02,94,735, against 9,92,442 maunds, of the value of Rs. 1,13,99,773, in the preceding year; and the totals of the weight and value of the trade by country boats on the *Megna* were 12,95,212 maunds and Rs. 46,01,060 respectively, the corresponding figures for 1887-88 being 17,41,900 and Rs. 43,02,626. There was an increase in the traffic registered on the *Midnapore and Hidgellee canals*, and also in the number of boats passing the several toll-stations thereon. The amount of the Calcutta rice trade in this quarter was 13,63,936 maunds of rice and 5,65,528 maunds of paddy, the trade from other quarters being represented by 48,683 maunds of rice and 8,38,256 maunds of paddy. On the *Orissa canals* there was a decrease in the quantity, but an increase in the value of the trade, and on the *Orissa Coast canal* the figures showed an advance, both in quantity and value. The total traffic carried along the *Brahmaputra* and the *Upper Megna* by the steamers of the India General Steam Navigation Company aggregated 75,04,290 maunds, of the estimated value of Rs. 7,30,85,603, against 64,40,082 maunds, valued at Rs. 6,46,16,604, in 1887-88, and the amount of traffic attracted to the different steamer services of the Eastern Bengal State Railway on those rivers during the past year was 33,34,309 maunds, valued at Rs. 3,33,68,829, as compared with 40,58,349, valued

at Rs. 3,69,67,008, in its predecessor. Imports from *Assam* by river and country boats were of the gross weight of 51,08,584 maunds and value of Rs. 78,49,407, against 53,32,257 maunds and Rs. 62,96,433 in 1887-88, while the quantity of exports amounted to 17,56,656 maunds, and their value to Rs. 98,98,559, the figures for the previous year being 22,07,916 maunds and Rs. 1,23,57,348 respectively. The import trade from other provinces in India by rail showed a considerable advance from 95,54,606 maunds to 1,04,36,404 maunds, and the value of the trade rose in proportion, while the exports fell off from 1,33,89,659 maunds to 1,25,09,165 maunds, with a decrease in value from Rs. 1,33,89,659 to Rs. 1,25,09,165. By far the largest increase in importation occurred in transactions with the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, wheat, linseed, stone, and lime being extensively imported to, and large supplies of coal, piece-goods, salt, kerosine oil, tobacco, and iron received in return from, Lower Bengal. The gross *internal* traffic of the Lower Provinces registered during the year amounted to 6,56,63,854 maunds, which does not include railway plant and rolling-stock, and is 10·12 per cent. above the figure for the preceding year, viz. 5,96,28,456 maunds. The total quantity and the value of the merchandise, exclusive of railway materials, carried by the State Railways of Bengal, were 4,07,73,462 maunds and Rs. 32,39,22,178 respectively, against 3,39,19,586 maunds and Rs. 33,50,93,525 in 1887-88. In connection with the returns of trade with the *sub-Himalayan independent States*, the chief features of the year were a falling off of 16·35 per cent. in the imports from Nepal, but an increase in the exports to that State by 1·07 per cent., and a slight decline in the total trade with Bhootan. The trade with Thibet has practically ceased in consequence of the existing complications on the frontier.

ROADS AND BUILDINGS.

The *total expenditure* during the year 1888-89 on Civil and Military Works in the Lower Provinces amounted to Rs. 83,43,527, but in addition to this outlay the Public Works Department also spent Rs. 4,21,591 on account of works connected with the military operations in Sikkim and on the Chittagong frontier, debited direct to the Military Department. *Imperial* works were maintained at a cost of Rs. 6,68,031, which was within the estimate, but, as in the previous year, *Provincial* expenditure, which reached the figure Rs. 39,04,303, exceeded the amount budgetted for. The new building in Calcutta for the accommodation of the Mathematical Instrument Department of the Survey of India was completed and occupied during the year, and the north wing of the building for the Photo-lithographic Office was put in hand. A commencement was made with the new public offices at Chittagong; the Magistrate's residence and the court-house for the subdivisional officer of Tajpore, whose head-quarters have recently been removed to Somastipore, a more convenient locality on the line of railway, were nearly completed; the erection of the new collectorate and law courts at Khoolna became an accomplished fact; and more or less important additions and alterations were made in the public buildings at Arrah, Berhampore, Midnapore, Bankoora, Mozufferpore, Chupra, and Noakholly. The construction of a new building as an annexé to the Calcutta Museum was also begun, and is being carried rapidly to completion. A new range of printing sheds was erected in the Presidency Jail, connections for the introduction of filtered water into this prison were made at a cost of Rs. 3,349, and various minor improvements were carried out. At the Dacca

Central Jail double-storied barracks for the accommodation of warders were built, and a sleeping ward was in course of construction in the central jail at Bhagulpore. The out-offices of the Calcutta Madrasa, which had been condemned as insanitary by the Health Officer to the Corporation, were dismantled and replaced by improved buildings, and additions and alterations were made to the Physical Science Laboratory in the Presidency College. The Campbell Hospital at Sealdah was provided with a regular water-supply, and the drainage of the premises was put into thorough order. In connection with the Bhagulpore scheme some distributary pipes were laid, hydrants supplied, and quarters built for the mechanical engineer to be placed in charge of the works.

Fair progress was made in the extension of communications, and the Department was in this respect able to render valuable assistance in connection with the Sikkim and Looshai expeditions. A light-house at Shortt's Island and the buildings, both temporary and permanent, for the accommodation of the light establishment, were completed, as also were the post office and refuge-house at Hookeytolla and the temporary buildings on the mound at its base.

The operations of the Burrakur Iron Works were, it appears, seriously affected by the negotiations which were opened out for their transfer to a private company, but eventually fell through. The circumstance seems to have caused an order for a new blowing engine to be countermanded, and in consequence only one furnace was in blast throughout the year. The financial results, however, exhibited a small profit of Rs. 1,317-12-4 after meeting all indirect charges.

A few cyclonic storms, shocks of earthquake, and floods occurred in the course of the twelve months under review, and a certain amount of damage was caused thereby. The tornado of the 7th April, 1888, at Dacca was destructive to both life and property, and some public buildings were shaken by earthquakes felt in the districts of Bogra, Pubna, and Dacca. The embankments on the island of Kutubdea were considerably damaged by an abnormally high flood in the month of October, and some slight injury was caused to the Sone causeway by a rise of the river Sone on the 18th August, 1888.

IRRIGATION.

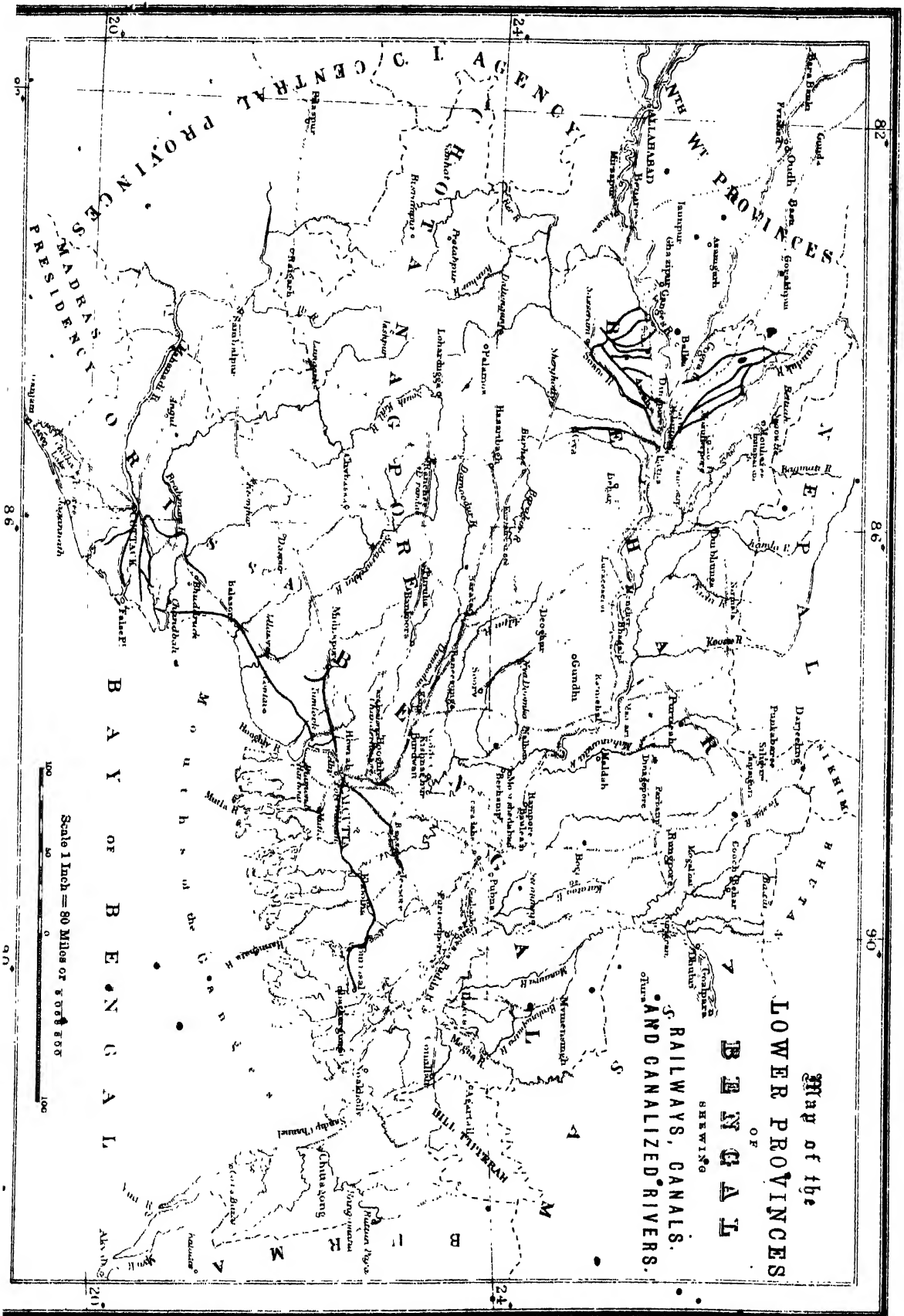
On major irrigation works the *total Capital outlay* (direct charges) not charged against revenue up to the end of the year 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 5,88,83,503, while the indirect charges not charged against revenue reached the figure of Rs. 16,58,558. There was an increase in the receipts under the head of canals, and a decrease in the working expenses, the net result being a deficit of Rs. 23,721 only in place of the dead loss of more than four lakhs reported at the close of the preceding year. The Midnapore and Sone Canals were profitable, but in the case of those of Orissa and Hidgellee the expenditure was in excess of the receipts. On minor works and navigation the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,44,473, against Rs. 3,36,245 expended in 1887-88. The receipts during the year under review aggregated Rs. 6,62,113, against Rs. 6,54,436 in its predecessor, and the charges also increased by Rs. 70,113.

In the *Orissa Circle* the expenditure charged to the capital account of the canals was Rs. 6,23,439 against Rs. 4,06,103 in the preceding year. The cost of maintenance and repairs amounted to Rs. 3,86,946, inclusive of establishment charges. There was an increase of over 19½ miles of main canal and of 42½

miles of distributaries and village channels completed, and the total area leased for irrigation covered 146,046 acres, as against 105,036 acres in 1887-88. The assessments of the year rose by Rs. 46,468, and the collections by Rs. 13,496, while the actual realisations were larger than those of the preceding four years even in spite of the damage caused to the crops by drought and abnormal cyclonic weather. The tonnage of the boats using the canals was 190,027, and the tollage assessed on the earnings amounted to Rs. 67,767.

In the *South-Western Circle* the total expenditure increased from Rs. 16,75,512 to Rs. 18,64,248. There was a capital outlay (direct charges) of Rs. 2,665 on the Midnapore Canal, and the actual receipts were Rs. 179 more than those of the preceding year, but fell short of the estimate by Rs. 8,984. The revenue derived from the canal rose from Rs. 2,33,925 to Rs. 2,51,510, and the working expenses fell from Rs. 2,50,396 to Rs. 2,09,804, the net result being a profit of Rs. 41,706 instead of the deficit of Rs. 16,471 shown for the year 1887-88. There was no capital expenditure incurred on the Hidgellee Tidal Canal, and the traffic returns showed an improvement. The cost of maintenance was, however, excessively high, and the net result shown by the statement of receipts and expenditure was a deficit of Rs. 22,943. The gross revenue of the Orissa Coast Canal showed an increase of Rs. 12,337, but the working of the year, although a great improvement on that of 1887-88, still resulted in a deficit of Rs. 10,844. The Calcutta and Eastern Canals made a profit of Rs. 2,81,324, notwithstanding a decrease on navigation receipts occasioned apparently by a falling off in the rice traffic. In connection with the Nuddea rivers the balance of profit fell from Rs. 1,06,653 to Rs. 57,194 only in consequence of short receipts, attributed to, *inter alia*, a reduction of rates by the East Indian Railway, and also of increased working expenses incurred in attempts to keep open the Bhagiruthee river. On the Eden Canal the total outlay amounted to Rs. 17,498 only, as against Rs. 41,769 in the preceding year. The embankments in this circle were subjected to a great strain owing to the excessive rainfall of August, 1888, and the expenditure incurred on their maintenance was some Rs. 30,000 higher than usual. There are over 242 miles of tuccavi embankments, mostly in the district of Midnapore, and on their maintenance the capital outlay amounted to Rs. 48,121, which was well within the sum of Rs. 55,000 payable under the contracts. The Dancoonee and Howrah drainage schemes were efficiently maintained, and fair progress was made with the Rajapore works of the same description. The survey of the Damooda and Roopnarain rivers was commenced and completed over some 632 miles at a cost of Rs. 11,510.

The total expenditure in the *Sone Circle* on all classes of works aggregated Rs. 10,32,899, as against Rs. 9,81,493 in the previous year. The outlay charged to the capital account of the canals was Rs. 1,48,443, and the net revenue of the year showed a profit of Rs. 36,846 in place of the deficit of over a lakh and a half reported in 1887-88. The receipts were better than usual, but nevertheless short of the estimates, and, owing to the unsettled state of feeling caused by the Irrigation Commission, the year was not on the whole a favourable one for collection. The total receipts from the Sarun Canals amounted to Rs. 20,814, against Rs. 20,665 in the preceding year, while the expenditure was Rs. 36,332 against Rs. 29,397. The net revenue of the year thus resulted in a deficit of Rs. 15,518, against a smaller deficit of Rs. 8,732 in 1887-88. Owing to the failure of the rains in the month of October there was a large increase in the area irrigated. All the embankments in the Sone Circle were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 19,264.



RAILWAYS.

At the close of the year 1888-89 there were in these provinces 963 *miles of railroad*, the control of, and the financial responsibility for, which have been undertaken by Government, as against the mileage represented by the figure 935½ in the last report. Of this total 676½ miles belonged to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, 259 to the Tirhoot State Railway, and 27½ to the Nalhati State Railway. The total amount credited to Provincial funds was Rs. 25,23,480, or Rs. 2,30,740 more than in the preceding year, and the *financial results* were on the whole satisfactory. The Eastern Bengal State Railway showed a net profit of Rs. 25,94,537, and the Nalhati line a small balance on the credit side of Rs. 5,275, but the Tirhoot management exhibited a loss of Rs. 76,322, partly due to a falling off in traffic caused by the scarcity that prevailed in Behar, and partly the result of a large increase of interest on account of capital expenditure incurred in connection with the Kosi extension. The remaining portions of the Assam-Bihar section of the Eastern Bengal system from Purneah towards the Nepal boundary, and the last connecting link between Katyar and Raigunge were nearly completed. The last mentioned extension will perfect through communication between Northern and Eastern Bengal and Bihar and the North-West Provinces, and render accessible some of the richest and most populous districts of Bengal. The construction of a short line from Howrah to Budge-Budge was all but carried out before the end of the year, and this extension will provide for the large and steadily increasing importation of petroleum being carried inland from the depôt at Budge-Budge without danger to the town and the shipping on the Hooghly.

On the *Eastern Bengal Railway* the mileage worked remained unchanged, but a number of important additions were made for the accommodation of the staff, and several improvements in the goods traffic department were carried out. The year was a most successful one for this line, both the work done and the amount earned being greater than in any corresponding period since the property was taken over from a private company by the State. The revenue is mainly dependent on the traffic in, and therefore on the season's crop of, jute. The prospects on the newly-opened *Assam-Bihar* line, as regards both passenger and goods traffic, appear to be very encouraging. The *Tirhoot State Railway* has been extended as far as Pertabgunge, near the river Kosi, and the result of only a few months' working was most satisfactory. The *Nalhati line* is only 27 miles in length, of an abnormal gauge, and laid in a rough manner on a district road; but on a portion of it the rails have been replaced by heavier ones, while a larger number of old sleepers have been renewed, and on the whole it fulfils its functions as a carrier and is worked at a small profit. The *Bengal Central Railway* showed a marked improvement in traffic, and an extension project is in contemplation, but has not yet been decided upon.

The *East Indian*, the *Bengal and North-Western*, and the *Nagpore Bengal Railways* are *guaranteed*, but not under the control of Government. As regards the first two, the receipts from passenger traffic have increased, but, owing to a falling off in the carriage of goods, the total earnings have considerably diminished. In connection with the Hooghly Bridge line at Hooghly has been effected, and in addition accommodation for stores has been provided at Howrah. The *Bengal and North-Western Railway* is credited with having made the first-

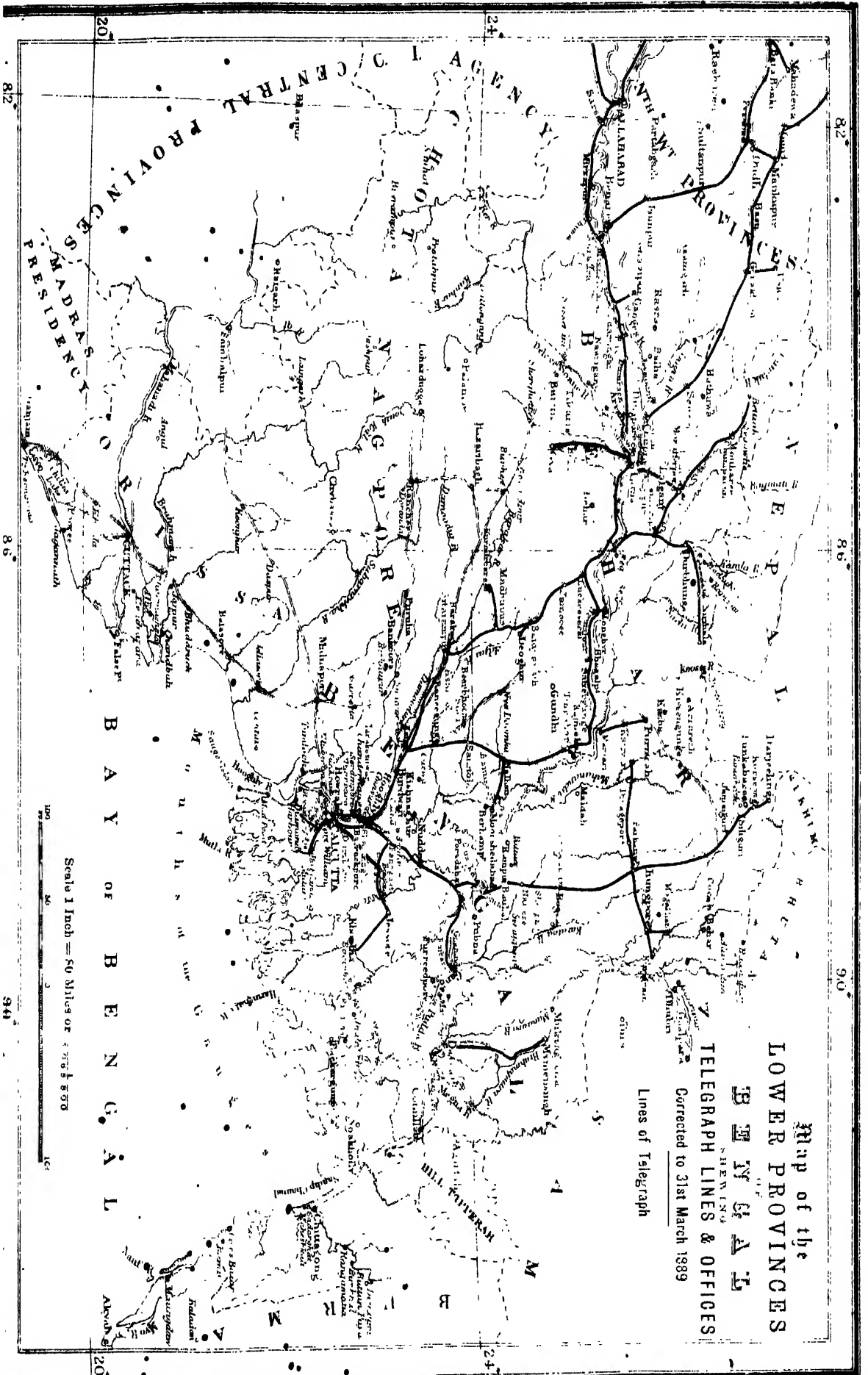
attempt in India to carry trains across a ferry, and the enterprise appears to have been most successful. The traffic on this line showed an advance over that of the previous year. The Nagpore-Bengal Railway has been laid from Purulia to Assensole, the Damooda river has been bridged, and work is in progress along the entire remaining length of the line in these provinces. Final revised estimates of the proposed *Chittagong-Chandpore-Assam Railway* have been prepared, and the Government of India having declared that it is unable to give a guarantee, but will accept proposals for the construction of the line, a syndicate in London have expressed their willingness to undertake the project, and their proposals have, it is understood, been submitted to the Secretary of State. From a Bengal point of view such a line has paying prospects, and is urgently required in the districts through which it would pass.

The *Patna-Gya*, the *Tarkessur*, the *Darjeeling-Himalayan*, and the *Deoghur Railways* are not under the control of this Government. The two first mentioned are worked by the East Indian Railway, and on the former there was a decrease in both passenger and goods traffic, although the earnings per mile still maintained a fairly high rate, while on the latter the traffic attracted to the line showed an improvement. The Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway was maintained in excellent order, but the arrangements at stations are still very defective. The claim made by Government to a half share in the profits over 5 per cent. since the opening of the line in 1881 has been referred to arbitration, but the award when the year closed had not been declared. The Deoghur Railway is only 4.79 miles in length, and cannot be expected to do much more than pay, as it does, the interest on the capital sunk in it.

TELEGRAPH AND POST OFFICES.

Two hundred and sixty-four miles of *telegraphic* communication were added during the year, and as none were removed, the total length of line open at its close was thus brought up to 5,348 miles. The figure given in the last report, viz. 5,388 miles, was, it appears, inaccurate. The number of messages despatched was 49,778 in advance of that of the preceding year, and the Indian share of collections on account of those messages amounted to Rs. 7,57,659-5-6, as against Rs. 6,82,941-1 in 1887-88. Forty-five new offices were opened and three closed in the course of the twelvemonth.

In the *Postal Department* the season was one of continued activity. The number of post offices advanced from 2,228 to 2,249, and that of letter-boxes from 5,071 to 5,234, while 2,893 regular postmen were employed, against 1,613 in the preceding year. To the latter increase, however, there was a set off in the considerable reductions made in the number of village postmen. One hundred and eighty-seven and a half miles of new postal lines were opened and maintained from imperial and zemindari revenues and from contributions from Native States. The total number of letters, post-cards, newspapers, packets, parcels, and money-orders received for delivery in Lower Bengal is estimated at 67,639,052, as against 63,558,950 in 1887-88, the increase being again over 6 per cent. The number of insured articles passing through the post office was 49,369, and their aggregate value Rs. 1,66,70,569, while value-payable articles, numbering 498,362 and declared to be worth Rs. 48,38,930, were more than 25 per cent. in excess of those of the preceding year. The number of money-orders issued, inclusive.



of telegraphic, foreign, and revenue money-orders, was 2,215,687 of a total value amounting to Rs. 4,07,62,770, the corresponding figures for 1887-88 being 1,924,868 and Rs. 3,56,74,468 respectively. The number of remittances of land revenue and cesses by revenue money-orders was nearly double that of the previous year, and the aggregate amount remitted in this way in 1887-88 was more than trebled in the period under review. The system was extended, with effect from the 1st July, 1888, to the payment of income-tax and all other public demands, and it has more recently been experimentally introduced for the payment of ordinary land rents.

The amount of deposits in *Savings Banks* was Rs. 1,02,30,524, as against Rs. 84,88,438 in the previous year. The total value of *Government securities* purchased, sold, and deposited was Rs. 1,92,800, an advance over the figures for 1887-88 by Rs. 10,600. *Insurance policies* to the number of 59 and value of Rs. 54,200 were issued, and the benefits of the scheme were extended to the employes of the Telegraph Department, of whom 17 purchased policies amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 29,400. There were at the close of the year 172 *privileged newspapers*. Eight additional *combined post and telegraph offices* were opened, and from the total number open 106,518 messages were despatched. There were 49 *prosecutions* of postal servants, as against 43 in 1887-88.

IMPERIAL REVENUE.

The total Imperial receipts aggregated Rs. 13,50,24,000, and there was a net increase in *Imperial revenue* amounting to Rs. 77,01,000, which occurred under ten major heads, viz., Opium, Salt, Stamps, Excise, Customs, Assessed Taxes, Forests, Registration, Receipts in aid of superannuations, &c., and Stationery and Printing. There was, on the other hand, a falling off in Land Revenue, Interest, and Miscellaneous. The increase in the opium revenue amounted to Rs. 34,45,000, and was entirely due to the higher price realised per chest at the Presidency auction sales, and that of Rs. 41,98,000 in the case of Salt was the result of the higher rate of duty levied with effect from the 19th January, 1888. An advance of Rs. 20,000 in the receipts from Excise occurred chiefly under ganja, tari, and opium, and the increase of Rs. 2,48,000 in the customs receipts was caused by larger clearances of spirituous liquors and the levy of a duty on petroleum. The unfavourable harvests of the year appear to have led to the presentation of more numerous documents for registration, and the consequence was a considerable advance in the fees. The falling off of Rs. 2,61,000 noted against Land Revenue was due to short collections on account of the scarcity of the season, and also to the fortuitous failure of the Burdwan Raj estate to pay its heavy March instalment before the close of the year. The decrease in the case of interest was the result of the provincialization of the receipts from interest on provincial advances and loan accounts, and that shown under the heading "Miscellaneous" occurred in respect of the recovery of insurance and other charges on English stores. In *Imperial expenditure* there was a net increase of Rs. 18,04,000, occurring chiefly under the heads of Refunds and Drawbacks, Opium, Excise, Registration, and Territorial and Political Pensions. In the case of Opium there was a rise of Rs. 17,34,000 in the amount of expenditure incurred on account of payments to cultivators and manufacturing charges. The increase of Rs. 35,000 in respect of Refunds and Drawbacks was in the main due to larger payments under "Salt" and "Customs," and Rs. 73,000 were expended.

on Territorial and Political Pensions under the head of "Other than stipends to the Nizamut Family" in excess of the outlay of the year preceding.

There was a decrease of Rs. 35,41,705 in the receipts in *currency notes* during the year, and in the issues there was also a decline to the value of Rs. 37,36,415. The receipts and issues from and to the public in exchange for notes of other values exceeded those of any year since 1880-81, with the exception of 1886-87. As was observed in last year's report, the orders of the Government of India have issued for the discontinuance of the sale of *stock notes*, and the withdrawal as far as possible of those in circulation.

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FINANCE.

The year 1887-88 was a season of comparative prosperity, and there remained at its close a considerable net surplus to be carried forward. The receipts under the principal heads of revenue had been highly favourable, and Railways in particular had shown a great improvement on the contract estimate. There had at the same time been an apparent large reduction of expenditure in the Civil Department, which, however, was to a considerable extent fictitious, as the savings under the head of Education had to be adjusted by corresponding grants to District Boards. These adjustments were not completed before the end of 1887-88, and, while the accounts closed with a small increase of expenditure over the contract assignment, there was a considerably larger advance in receipts, and the net surplus of the year was Rs. 13,10,067. The period now under review accordingly opened under very favourable conditions, but the pressure from scarcity which prevailed in consequence of the deficient harvests of the season unfortunately administered a severe check to the elasticity of the Provincial revenues. The income from Railways continued to exhibit a satisfactory improvement, and it was principally by reason of this that the *total receipts* of the year were approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs of rupees in excess of those of its predecessor. On the other hand, the *expenditure* increased by more than 25 lakhs, and the accounts when closed showed that the contract assignment had been exceeded by Rs. 29,34,000, while there was an increase in the receipts of Rs. 24,54,000. The net deficit was thus Rs. 4,80,000, and the closing cash balance was reduced to Rs. 28,29,000.

The *Incorporated Local Funds* for the year 1888-89 show a closing balance of Rs. 26,88,233. There was a *District Road Fund* only in four districts, and the *District Road Account* existed in those districts alone in which the Cess Act was not in force, and was supported in a state of solvency by contributions from Provincial revenues. In the thirty-eight districts to which the Local Self-Government Act has been applied, the District Fund was maintained, and the accounts show an opening balance of Rs. 22,47,836, receipts aggregating Rs. 67,34,686, expenditure amounting to Rs. 65,73,442, and a closing balance in hand of Rs. 24,09,080. The District Post Fund, with an expenditure of Rs. 3,66,087, exhibited a closing balance of Rs. 1,51,643, and the receipts of the Inland Labour Transport Fund exactly balanced the expenditure incurred. The transactions of the year in connection with the different *Excluded Local Funds* resulted in a closing balance of Rs. 2,61,591. The *Road and Public Works Cesses* continued to be levied at the maximum rates in all the districts in which Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 is in force, with the exception of Backergunge, where the former was levied at half rates. The aggregate current demand on account of both cesses has increased steadily during the last four years to Rs. 76,19,896.

but the actual collections during the twelve months under review were shorter than they have been since 1884-85.

LAND REVENUE.

The *current demand* on account of all four classes of estates, viz., those permanently settled, those temporarily settled, Government estates, and ryotwari tracts, amounted to Rs. 3,81,13,105, against Rs. 3,80,16,403 in the previous year, there being thus a net increase of Rs. 96,702, which more than covered the decrease of Rs. 78,895 noticed in the last report. The increment represents the gain accruing from the resettlements carried on in various districts, as also from the progressive rates of rent payable under certain land grants and leases. The *arrear demand* was as much as Rs. 20,44,566, making the *total demand* Rs. 4,01,57,671. The *total collections* reached the figure of Rs. 3,71,69,218, and were less than those of 1887-88 and 1886-87 by Rs. 6,70,283 and Rs. 12,38,555 respectively. The *remissions* of grace, which alone are now shown, amounted to Rs. 30,882, as against Rs. 23,820 in 1887-88. The *balances* show an increase of nine lakhs in the current account, and a diminution of Rs. 30,000 as regards arrears, which are more difficult to collect, but all comparison with the figures for other years is vitiated by the occurrence of an abnormal, although merely temporary and accidental, balance of over four lakhs due from the Burdwan Raj estate. The percentage of total collections on total demand fell from 94.75 to 92.56, and the percentage on the current demand alone from 99.53 to 97.52; but if the Burdwan Raj default referred to be eliminated for the moment, the remaining fluctuations are no more than can be fairly attributed to the deficient harvests of the year under consideration.

With a larger demand than in the preceding year on account of *road and public works cess*, the collections were smaller, and the outstanding balance heavier, while the remissions were also greater. The Statutory allowance of 15 days' grace for cess payments tends to throw part of the collections into the following official year, and is the main cause of heavy outstandings.

The *redemption* of land revenue proceeds but slowly, but there is no object in encouraging it except in the case of very small estates, of which it is certainly desirable to clear the revenue-roll. A proposal was last year sanctioned for the issue of a proclamation notifying that for a term of one year petty properties in the district of Chittagong, permanently settled and paying less than one rupee per annum Government revenue, might be redeemed at ten times their annual jummas, but the scheme was not brought into full effect till after the close of the period under review.

The figures regarding the amount of land revenue and cesses remitted by means of *postal money-orders* are indicative of the fuller development and increasing popularity of the system, the extension of which to the payment of ordinary rents is now being tried experimentally in the Burdwan Division. The *sale law* continued to be administered with moderation and leniency, and there are still no signs of this having affected the revenue. There was a very considerable diminution in the number of sales held, and the proportion of those to defaults was only 8.68, or approximately half the percentage reported five years ago. The number of *certificates* filed was 169,072, against 176,608 and 177,168 in the two preceding years, and the decrease fell under the heads of embankment dues, water-rates, cesses, and miscellaneous demands under section 7 of the

Public Demands Recovery Act. The *registration of mutations* under Act VII of 1876 is now approaching completion, and it is only in the Cuttack district that any considerable work remains to be done. During the year 44,797 applications were made under section 42 of the Act, and although it is still to be regretted that more advantage is not taken of this useful provision, the percentage of mutations registered on the total number of interests initially registered exhibits a decided improvement. Five hundred and seventy-nine *partitions* were effected in the course of the year, the number being identical with that of 1887-88. The cost of *land acquisition proceedings* was again high, but not so abnormal as in the preceding year. Certain amendments of the rules regarding land acquisition have been under discussion, and proposals have recently been laid before the Government of India for a revision of the substantive law in this connection.

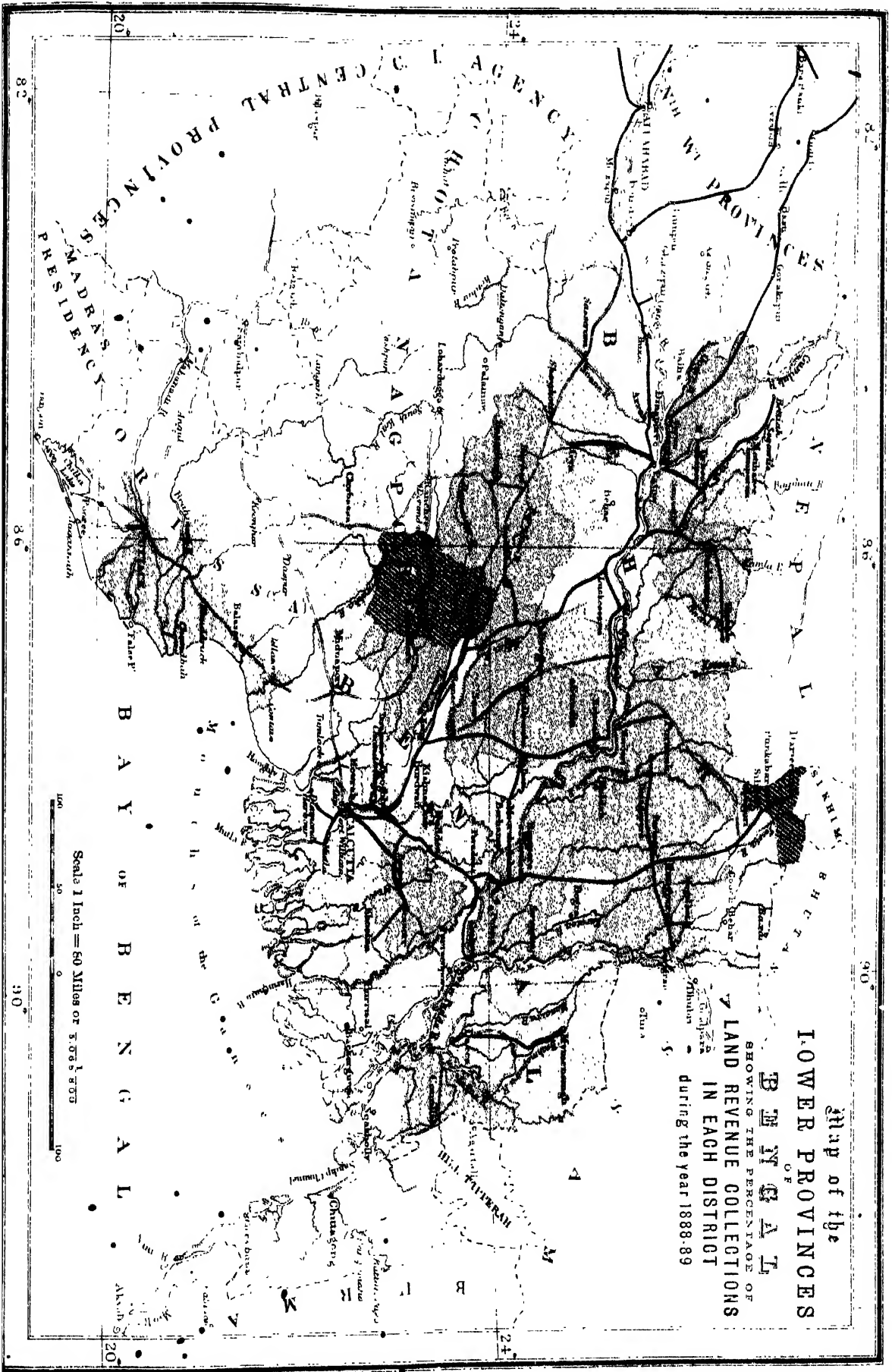
It is thought that both landlords and tenants are gradually acquiring more and more knowledge of the provisions of the *Tenancy Act*, but it cannot be said that the new law is familiar to them or resorted to without hesitation. The Act of 1885 has, however, worked so far smoothly, and the relations between the two classes are fairly satisfactory, although more or less trifling indications of the existence of their interests in conflict have been received from several districts. The sale of the forms of rent-receipt has fallen off, but the reason of this is that they are now available from private presses at cheaper rates. A slight change in the form was authorised by Government in the course of the year with the object of removing a technical objection as to the insufficiency of some of the headings. The notices of voluntary transfers declined generally, but the falling off was mainly caused by the more careful restriction of their issue to permanent tenures and ryoti holdings at fixed rates. The feeling of reluctance on the part of landlords to accept fees has not yet been dispelled. The monthly, instead of the fortnightly, preparation of price-lists under the Act has now been directed, but so far apparently the value of these lists is not appreciated. The prices recorded in them have in no instance been objected to, and their importance will probably not be understood until landlords begin to make use of them in suits for the enhancement of rents.

The importance of training young civilians in survey and settlement work appears to be more fully realised, and increased efforts are made to direct their time and attention more regularly to this branch of the administration.

CUSTOMS.

The net receipts from *customs duties* during the year amounted to Rs. 2,62,32,861, and thus showed an advance of Rs. 44,07,102, or more than 20 per cent. over those of the year preceding. This increase was mainly due to larger supplies of salt, the duty on which, as was noticed in the last report, has recently been raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per maund. There was also an advance in the receipts from import duty on general merchandise—the result of larger clearances of spirituous liquors, and of an impost on petroleum levied with effect from the 10th February, 1888. The receipts from export duty, however, declined by Rs. 4,31,030 in consequence of smaller shipments of rice.

The statistics indicate that the customs revenue is now gradually approaching the figure at which it stood prior to the year 1882-83, when the duty on salt was reduced and all other import duties, with the exception of those on arms and ammunition, liquors, and opium, were remitted.



NO. 2.

Sketch Map

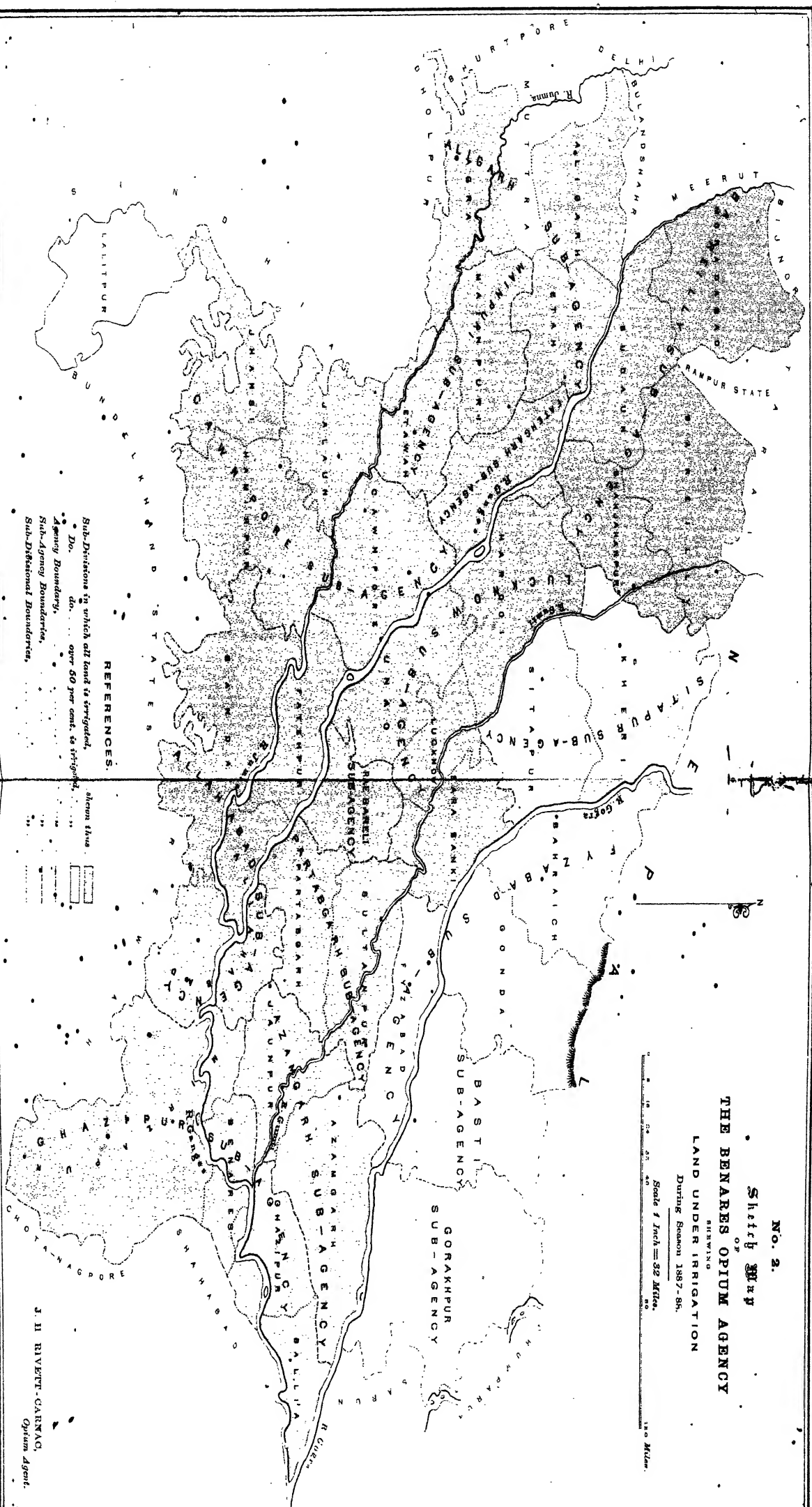
THE BENARES OPIMUM AGENCY

LAND UNDER IRRIGATION

During Season 1887-88.

Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles.

100 Miles.



REFERENCES.

- Sub-Divisions in which all land is irrigated.
- Do. do. over 50 per cent. is irrigated.
- Agency Boundary.
- Sub-Agency Boundaries.
- Sub-District Boundaries.

J. H. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Opium Agent.

Sherry's

THE BENARES OPIMUM AGENCY

SHOWING THE
AVERAGE PRODUCE PER BIGAH

for 1887-88

Scale 1 Inch = 3.2 Miles.



REFERENCES

Sub-Agencies with an average of over 6 seats per Agency, shown thus:

No.	do.	do.	do.	do.
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
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6	6	6	6	6
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Key Boundary,

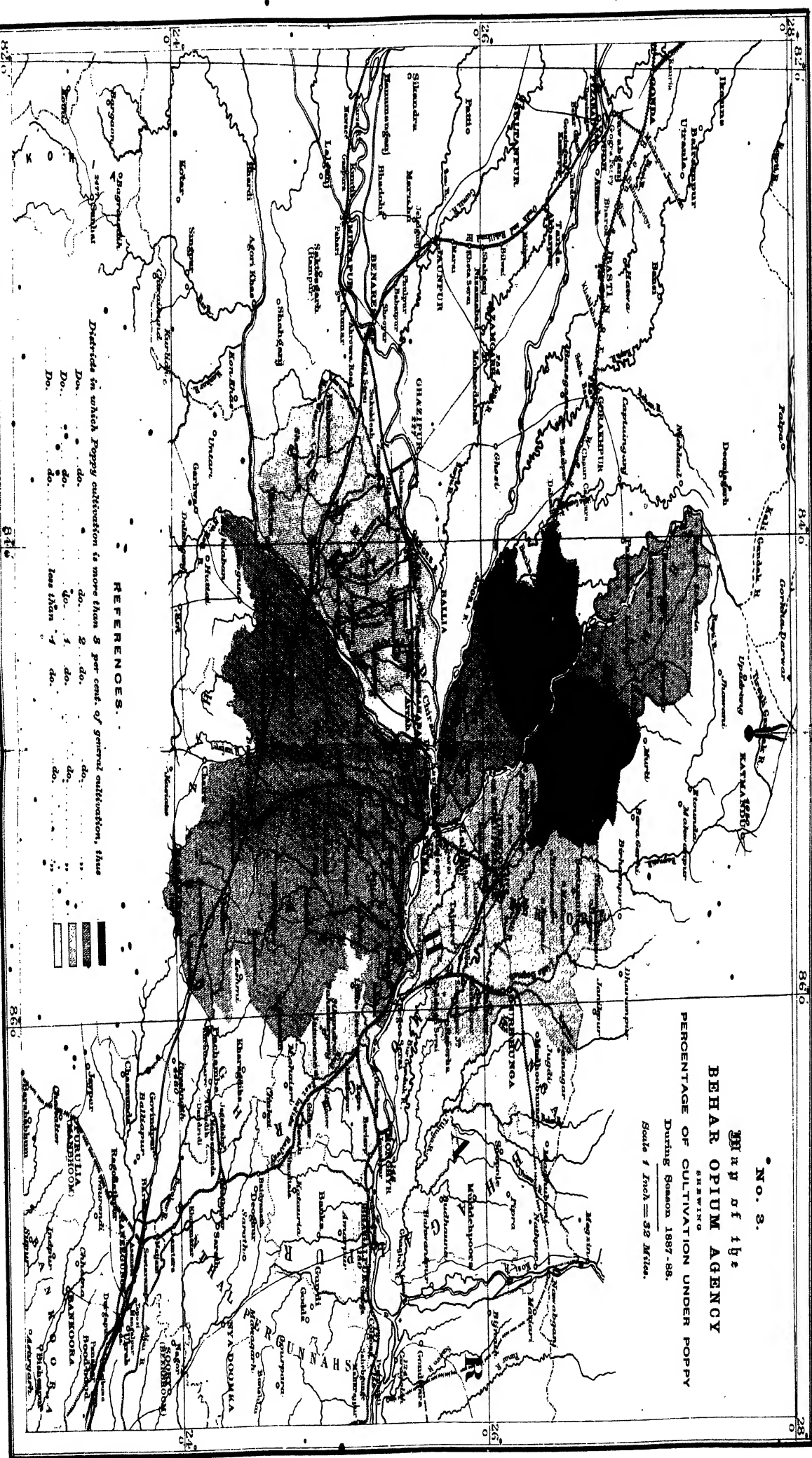
Agency Transactions.

• • • • • Divisional Boundaries, •

J. H. RIVETT-CARNAC,

Opium Agent

No. 3.
 Map of the
 BEHAR OPIMUM AGENCY
 SHOWING
 PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATION UNDER POPPY
 During Season 1887-88.
 Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles.



REFERENCES.

Districts in which Poppy cultivation is more than 5 per cent. of general cultivation, thus

- Do. do. do. 2. do. do.
- Do. do. do. 3. do. do.
- Do. do. do. 4. do. do.
- Do. do. do. less than 5. do. do.

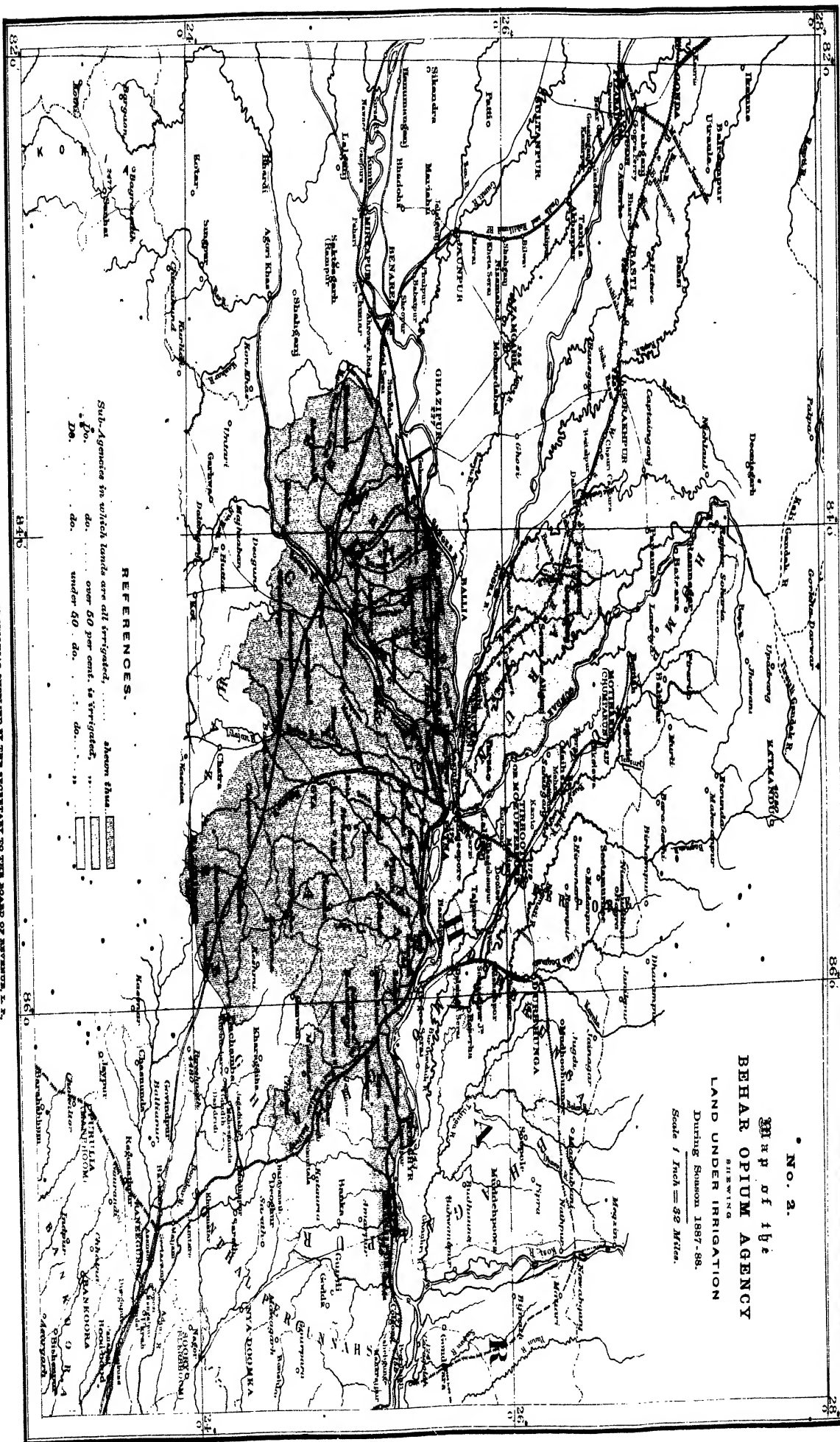


NO. 2.
Map of the
BEHAR OPPIUM AGENCY
SHOWING
LAND UNDER IRRIGATION
During Season 187-88.
Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles.

Sub-Agency in which lands are all irrigated, shown thus
do. do. over 50 per cent. is irrigated, "
do. do. under 50 do. do. "

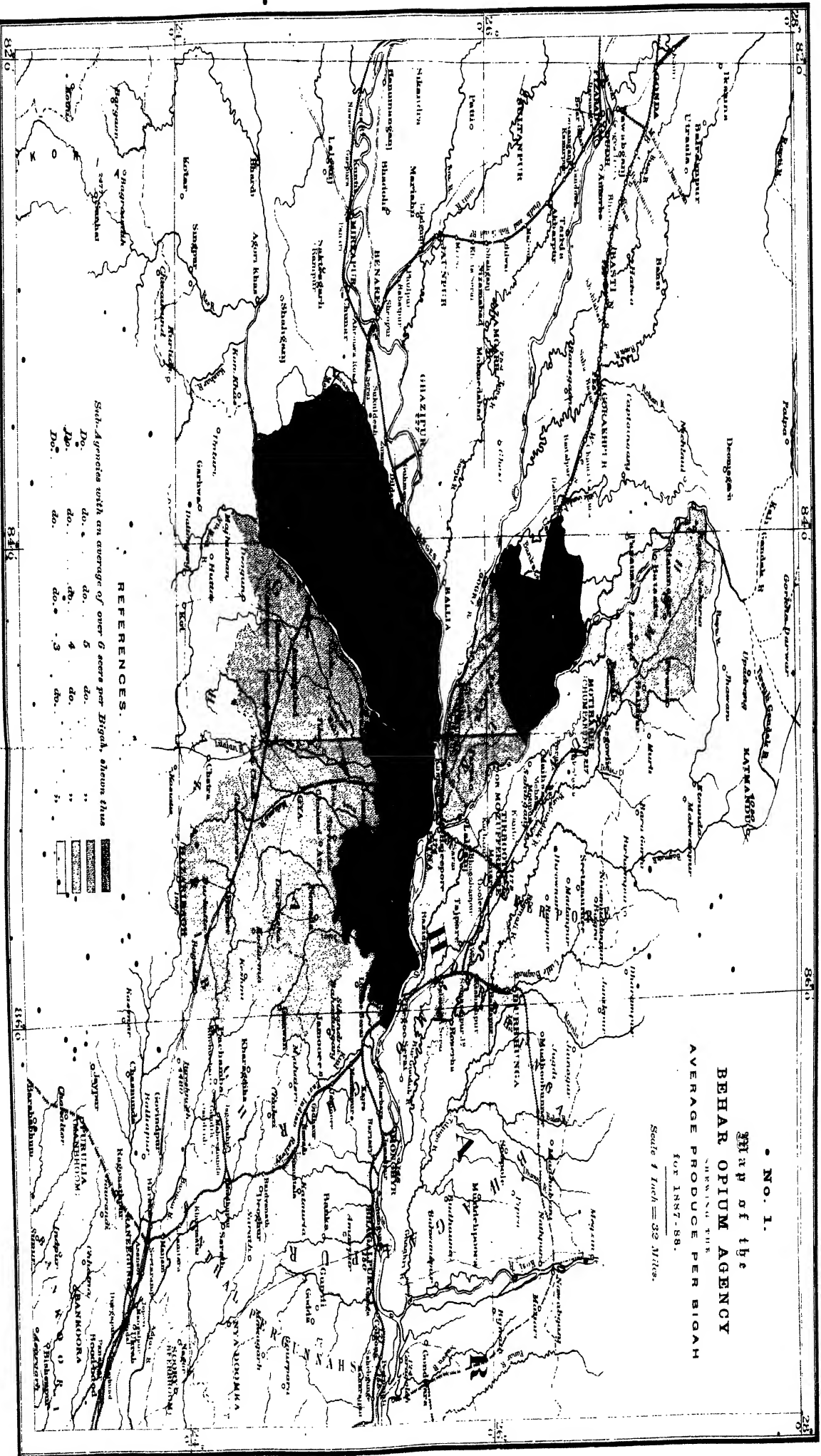
REFERENCES.

Sub-Agency in which lands are all irrigated, shown thus
do. do. over 50 per cent. is irrigated, "
do. do. under 50 do. do. "



No. 1.
Map of the
BEHAR OPIMUM AGENCY
SHOWING THE
AVERAGE PRODUCE PER BIGAH
FOR 1887-88.

Scale 1 Inch = 25 Miles.



OPIUM.

The latest report on the *Administration* of the Opium Department refers to the twelve months beginning with the 1st September, 1887, and ending on the 31st August, 1888. The season thus defined was a successful one, for, while the area under cultivation fell short of that of the preceding year by 40,711 bighas, there was an increase of over 15,000 maunds in the quantity, and a marked improvement in the quality and consistence, of the drug produced. There has of recent years been a noteworthy change in the policy of Government in respect of the manufacture of opium. Prior to 1885-86 the object was to extend cultivation, but the large stock of the drug in hand at the commencement of that season rendered it advisable to put a stop to any further increase in production, and the continued accumulation of an excessive reserve, both at Calcutta and in the factories, has led to the issue of subsequent orders directing a specific reduction of the area of cultivation. These instructions have not as yet been given full effect to, but it is expected that they will be carried out in their entirety in future. The rules prescribed with the object of preventing malicious and unnecessary *prosecutions* have again worked satisfactorily, and the number of cases instituted was but little higher than that of the previous year. The form of licenses with their counterfoils was revised so as to place on a legal footing the system hitherto observed in granting permission to cultivate opium. The number of *chests* sold was maintained at 57,000. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,44,51,390 and the charges to Rs. 2,59,78,944, the result being a *net revenue* of Rs. 3,84,72,446, or Rs. 16,60,016 in advance of that of the previous twelve months. The average price realised per chest rose by Rs. 60-11-3½.

SALT.

The results of the year under review, as compared with its predecessor, show an increase of Rs. 41,46,749, or 21·8 per cent., in the receipts, and of Rs. 33,224, or 14·1 per cent., in the charges. The approximate net revenue is stated at the figure of Rs. 2,28,71,125. The total quantity of salt in stock at the commencement of the year was 11,54,794 maunds, and of this 11,17,716 maunds had been imported, while the remainder was excise salt. During the year 1,04,80,285 maunds were imported and 2,44,512 maunds manufactured, against 99,86,076 maunds and 1,03,559 maunds, the corresponding figures for the previous season. The increase in imports was shared in by both the Calcutta and the Chittagong ports. The consumption of salt in saliferous districts, other than those of Orissa, showed a net decrease of 14,466 maunds, which occurred everywhere except in Chittagong, and was coincident with the depression in the material prosperity of the localities concerned. Government has condemned the number of petty prosecutions for the consumption of illicitly manufactured salt, and impressed upon the responsible officers that the police ought, instead of seeking for such trivial cases, to direct their attention to instances of illicit manufacture for sale, from which alone the revenue can suffer to any appreciable extent. It is satisfactory to notice the unanimity of opinion to the effect that the rise in duty has practically had no influence on consumption, and caused no hardship. Careful enquiries have led to the discovery that a large amount of what is called *puckwa*, but is in reality common edible salt, of more or less purity, produced in refineries, passes into consumption free of duty in the districts about

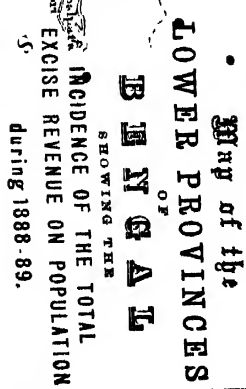
Calcutta and in the Bhagulpore Division. The loss of revenue occasioned thereby is estimated at Rs. 90,000 annually, and a repetition of this has been provided against. The restrictions on puckwa will not, it appears, interfere with the hide-curing industry, for which it is not adapted. Measures have been taken for the introduction at the Port of Calcutta of a new patent weighing system, the advantages of which are highly spoken of.

EXCISE.

The desirability of appointing an *Excise Commissioner* for Bengal was under discussion in the course of the year, and towards its close it was decided that this important change in the administration should be introduced tentatively. The experimental appointment did not, however, take effect till the 4th April, 1889, and the result of the measure must therefore be left for notice in next year's report.

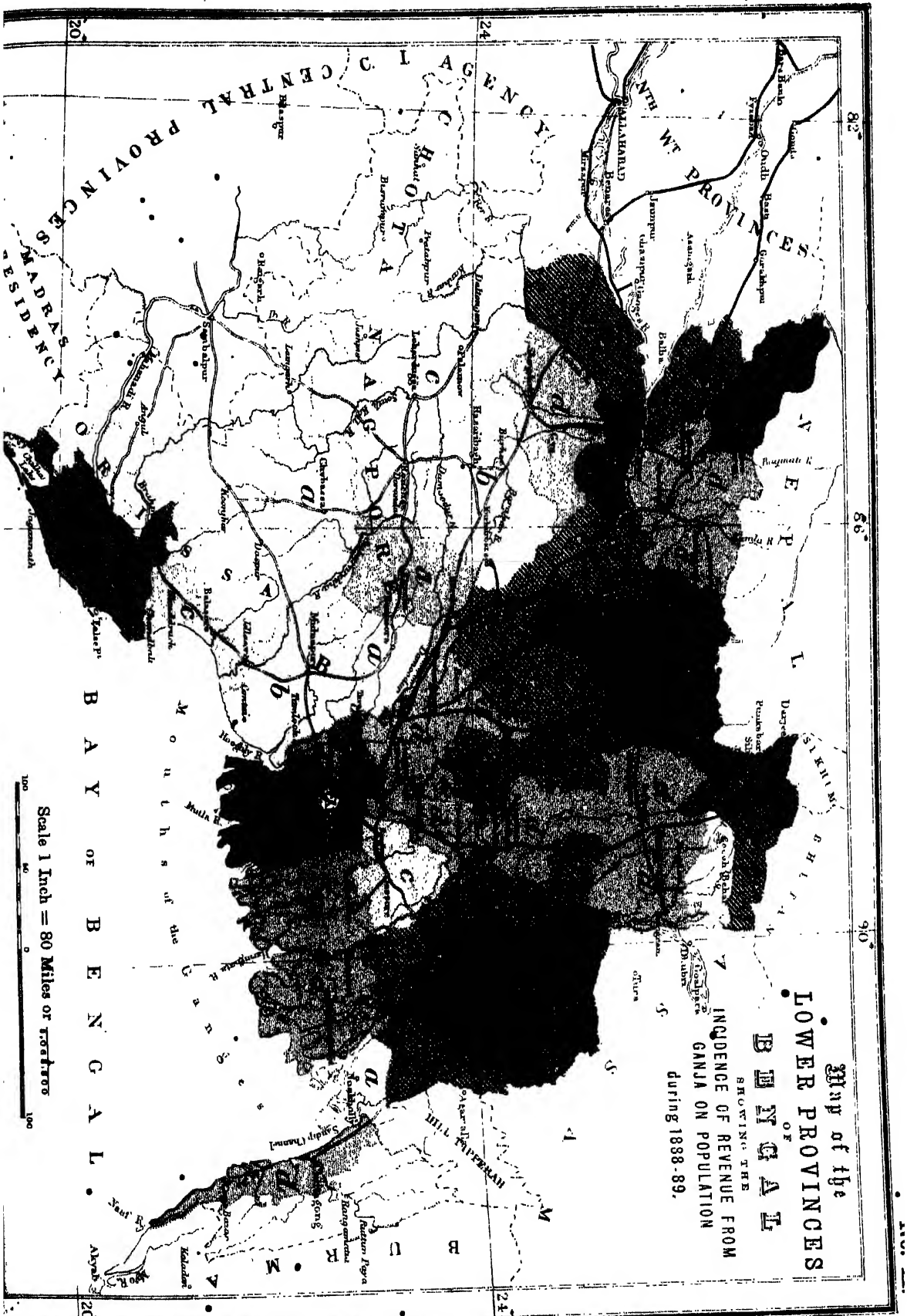
The Government of Bengal continued to direct its efforts towards carrying into effect the recommendations of the Excise Commission of 1884 by the abolition of *outstills* and the substitution of the *central distillery* system in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs and Howrah, and in the Serampore division of Hooghly. The principle now definitely established is that outstills should be gradually abolished in one populous district after another, until central distilleries are established in all localities suitable for their introduction. The immediate result of such reforms must be an appreciable loss to the revenue from excise, but they will nevertheless be persisted in, and further action in the same direction has been sanctioned in the current year. At the same time, where the outstill system still obtains, no efforts are spared for its improvement; and with this object their number and capacity have been reduced, and the Excise Commissioner is now endeavouring to raise the duty paid on outstill liquor in the form of license fees to the rate per gallon, London-proof, charged on distillery liquor in each district. Licensing officers have been instructed to ascertain and consider local opinion regarding the location of shops, and the rule has been laid down that on no account shall sites be selected near markets, schools, factories, or other public places. The appointment of a better class of officers to the immediate charge of distilleries, and the extension of the system of fixing minimum prices for the sale of country liquor to all districts, with the exception of those of the Chittagong Division, which have been excluded on account of local peculiarities, may be mentioned as the most important of the minor improvements carried out in the course of the year. The *Patna system*—so called because it was first introduced in that Division—was in force in 18 districts. Under it the size and capacity of each still, and the number and capacity of the vats in which the yeast for distillation is prepared, are regulated by the local demand, upon which also the upset fee is calculated. Its success is so far testified to by the fact that where it is in force the total consumption of country spirits fell by 238,492 gallons, the revenue increasing simultaneously by Rs. 1,09,772.

The *financial results* of the year exhibit an increase of Rs. 26,936 in the receipts and of Rs. 8,407 in the charges, the resultant advance in the net revenue thus amounting to Rs. 18,529. The increase was contributed by five Divisions, and notably by the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs and Chittagong, but there was to a certain extent a set-off in the diminished net receipts



(c)	One Rupee per 21 persons & upwards.	4
(b)	" from 16 to 20 persons.	7
(c)	" " 11 to 15 "	10
(d)	" " 6 to 10 "	13
(e)	" " 1 to 5 "	16
(f)	" for less than one person.	19

- [illegible]

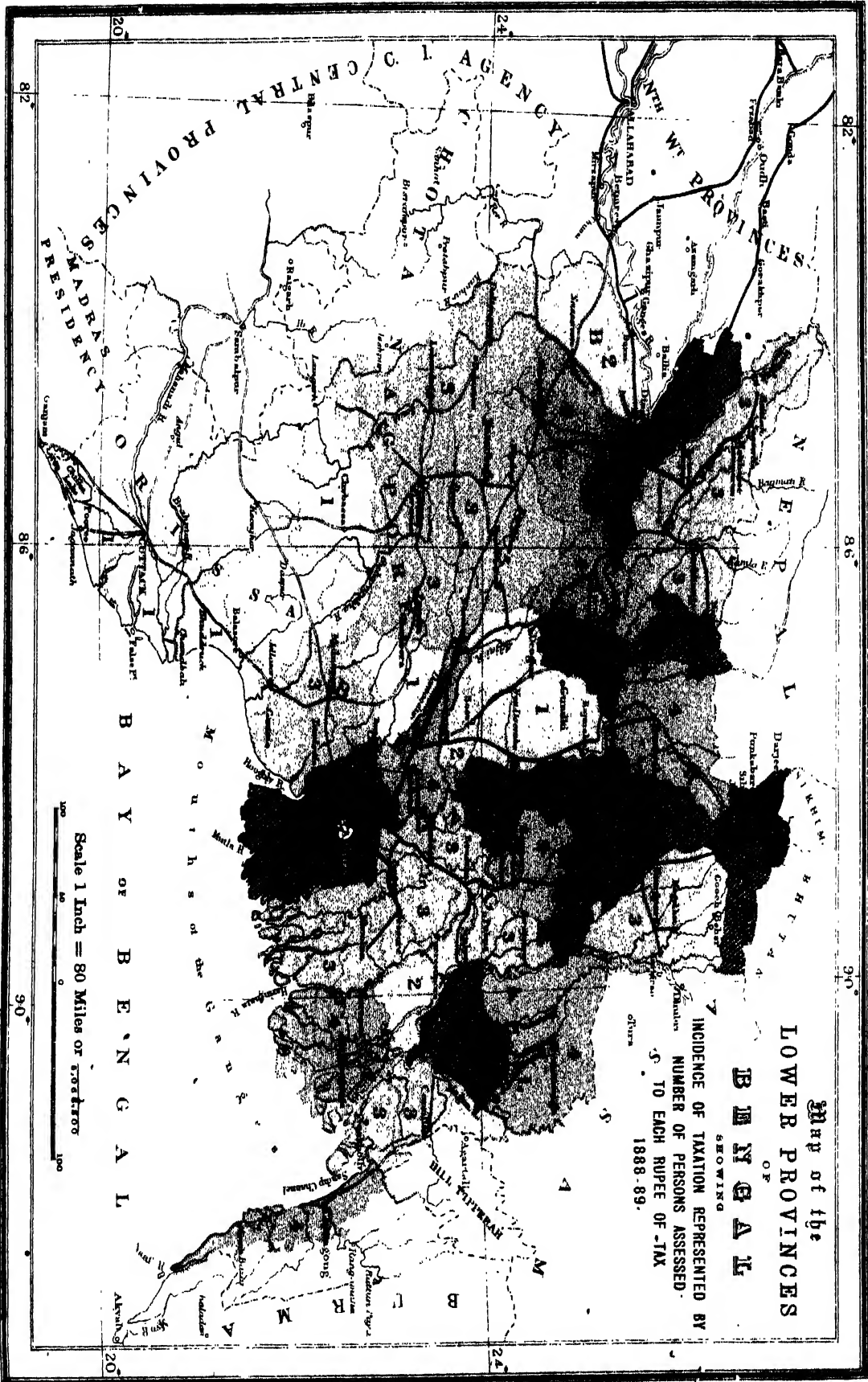


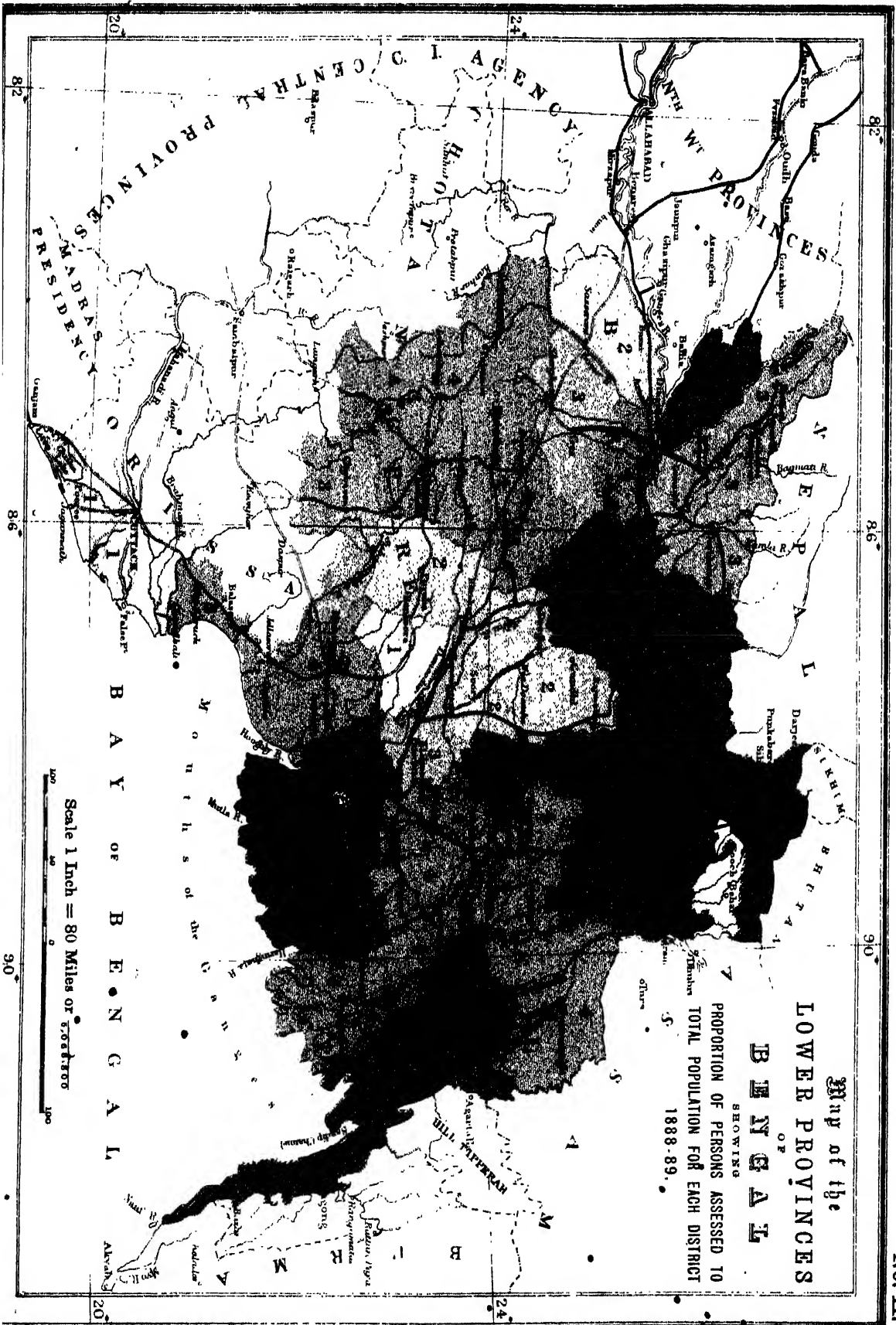
REFERENCES.

- (a) Bankura, Hooghly, Singhbhum.
- (b) Midnapore, Hazaribagh.
- (c) Jessore, Balasore, Jharkhand.
- (d) Burdwan, Boorhoom, Howrah, Fudde, Khatna, pore, Kajalabye, Bangerpore, Badergung, Chit Gyn, Kugfopore, Durbanag, Kanbom.
- (e) Hooghly, Monrochobad, Baga, Panna, Jai Farakpore, Tippan, Shind, Barua, & Boudal Fergunah, Kalpa, Oudeh, Poree, Omangara, Bhangpore, Purnea.
- (f) Oudeh.



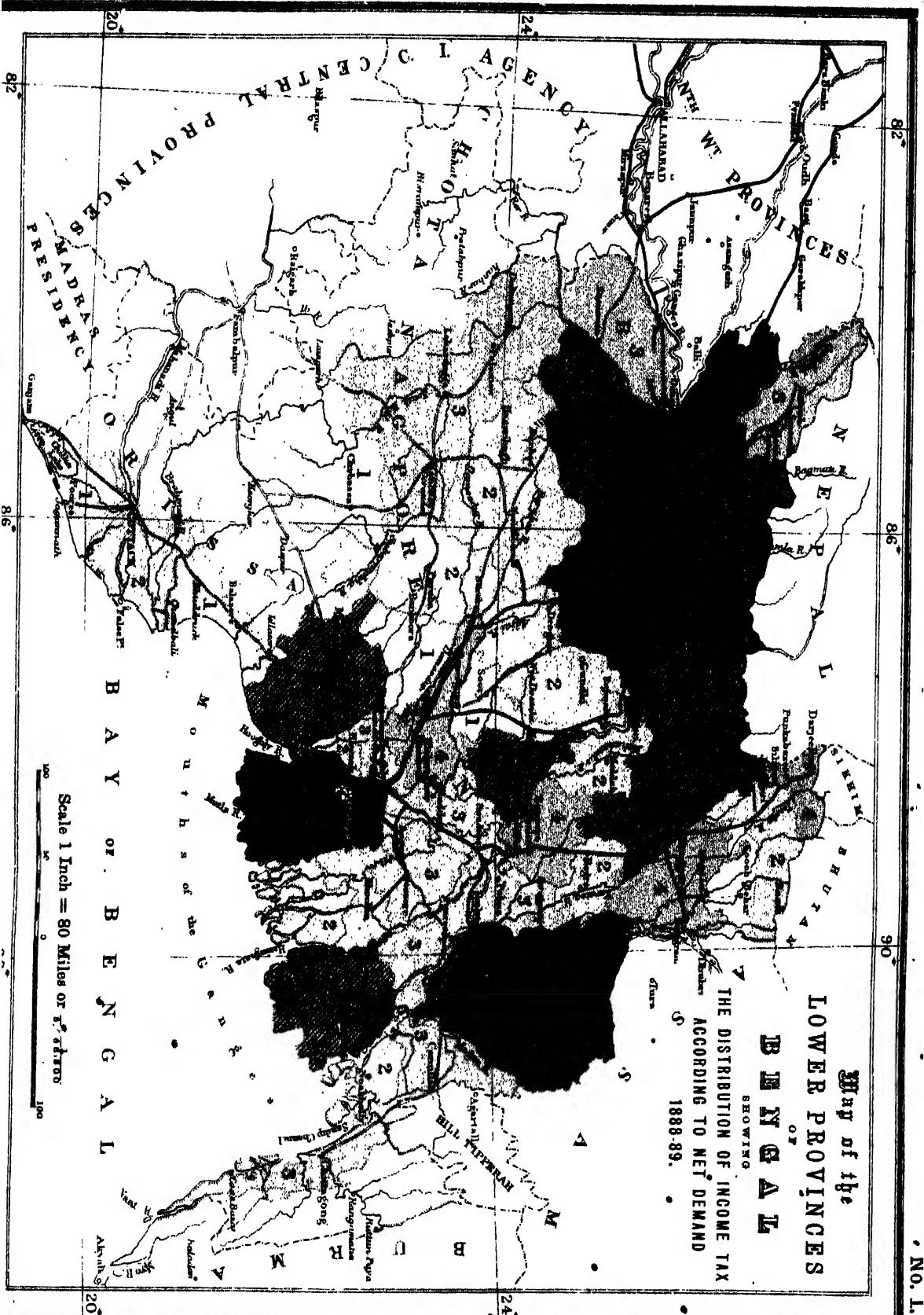
(a)	One Rupee per 121 persons & upwards	
(b)	... from 101 to 120 persons.	
(c)	" " 81 to 100.	
(d)	" " 61 to 80.	
(e)	" " 41 to 60.	
(f)	" " 21 to 40.	
(g)	" " 1 to 20.	
(a)	Purandarpore, Nankholy, Tippan, Patna, Gya, Bishu, Mondrapore, Durbhanga, Barua, Champapala, N. Sonthal, Pergannam, Hazratnagar.	
(b)	Dacca, Bhagulpore, Manikcom.	
(c)	Lodhargh.	
(d)	Bankura, Jessore, Pabna, Jalpore, Badkerganj.	
(e)	Berhampore, Nuddea, Khatla, Kymnashigh, Bhagat, Burdwan, Rowrah, Moorshadabad, Dinapore.	
(f)	Shahya, Raupore, Bages, Parbeling, Purneah.	
(g)	Midnapore, Hooghly, 24-Pergannam, Olanchita, Gung, Malah, Gurnah, Feroze, Kalsore.	





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| 1. | One to above 1 500 persons | .. |
| 2. | Between 1,200 & 1,500 persons | .. |
| 3. | " " 1,000 & 1,200. | " |
| 4. | " " 800 & 1,000 | " |
| 5. | " " 500 & 800 | " |
| 6. | " less than 500 persons | .. |
| 7. | " " 33 | " |

REFERENCES.



REFERENCES.

1. Less than Rupees 15,000
 2. " " " 30,000
 3. " " " 40,000
 4. " " " 50,000
 5. " " " 60,000
 6. " " " 1,00,000
 7. Above Rupees 15,00,000
1. Singhbhum, Bankura, Purnea, Balasore, and
 2. Howrah, Gourah, Pargannahs, Hooghly, Orissa, Jubbulpore, Malda, Khosla, Hazaribagh.
 3. Faridkot, Chittagong, Patna, Lohardaga
 4. Hooghly, Tippera, Barisal, Chittagong, and
 5. Moorshedabad, Gya, Durgam, and Bara
 6. Dinapore, Kanchipuram, and Purnea.
 7. Monghyr, Bhagalpur, 24 Pargannahs, P Barua, and Mysore.

from the Patna, Bhagulpore, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions. The population being taken at 66 millions, the total excise revenue, exclusive of the customs duty on imported liquors, was at the rate of 2 annas and 7 pies per head. The net revenue derived from *country spirits* fell from Rs. 52,05,042 to Rs. 50,90,315, that from *rum* from Rs. 88,885 to Rs. 72,851, and that from the sale of licenses for *imported spirits and wines* from Rs. 2,33,083 to Rs. 2,21,453. On the other hand, the revenue under *tari* rose from Rs. 7,27,737 to Rs. 7,84,201 in spite of a decrease in the number of licenses issued; that under *resale* from license fees for the sale of *pachwai* from Rs. 2,01,218 to Rs. 2,15,191; and that under *ganja* by Rs. 73,333. The advance last mentioned was accompanied by a reduction in the number of shops licensed to sell *ganja*, as well as in the consumption of the drug, and is one of the most satisfactory features of the excise administration. In the revenue derived from *opium* there was also an advance by Rs. 23,138, accompanied by a very slight diminution of 14 maunds in the consumption. The number of arrests for *offences* under the excise laws was 3,879, against 4,739 in the previous year, and 3,324 against 4,144 convictions were obtained.

STAMPS.

The total revenue derived from the *Indian Stamp Act* during the year showed a net increase of Rs. 1,80,341 over the figure for 1887-88, but in the collections on account of *judicial stamps* there was a slight falling off by 1.6 per cent. The net revenue collected under both the Stamp Act and the Court Fees Act amounted to Rs. 1,32,24,009. Under *non-judicial stamps* there was rise in the collections from the sale of both impressed sheets and special adhesive labels, and there was also some improvement in those on account of receipts and legal stamps.

INCOME TAX.

The total demand on account of income tax was Rs. 42,41,806, and the total collections were Rs. 38,88,388, the *net revenue* being Rs. 37,55,146. This latter shows an improvement of about five per cent., but the percentage of collections to final demands, which was 98.2, was not quite as good as in 1887-88. There was an increase in the demand in every Division except Patna and Orissa, which suffered from scarcity. The advance in Calcutta was no less than 17.4 per cent., and is explained by the fact of the re-assessment of a number of Marwari traders, who had previously been under-assessed, and to the detection of fraudulent evasions of the law rendered possible by the collusion of an assessor, who has since been dismissed. The assessment, moreover, on European mercantile firms and companies was also increased, and this, perhaps, accounts for the marked improvement in the collections, which were about two and a half lakhs over those of the previous year. There was a decrease in the number of processes issued, the tax was realised with less friction, and there were fewer petitions of objection filed. Still the number of successful objections was 6,934, or 41.3 per cent. of the total number raised. In the following districts the percentage of successful objections was considerable, being in Rungpore 58.7, in Calcutta 55.1, in Cuttack 54.5, in Beerbhoom 54.4, in Jessore 52.1, and in Burdurgunge 52. In Calcutta it is said that the assessors had exceptional difficulties to contend with, but in the other districts named the high percentage

does not admit of any satisfactory explanation. There were 28 appeals to the Board of Revenue, of which 26 were dismissed and two remanded. Exclusive of the assessments on the salaries of Government servants and on Government securities, the *average incidence* of the tax was Re. 1 to every 18·7 persons in the whole of the province, against 20·3 the corresponding figure in the previous year. The increase represented by these figures occurred in Calcutta only, where the average incidence rose from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2·8 per head, and which being excluded the proportion was Re. 1 to every 37 persons, the same as in 1887-88. The ratio of the persons assessed to the whole population was 1 to 649, against 1 to 663 in the previous year, and was highest in Calcutta (1 to 33) and lowest in Cuttack (1 to 1,746).

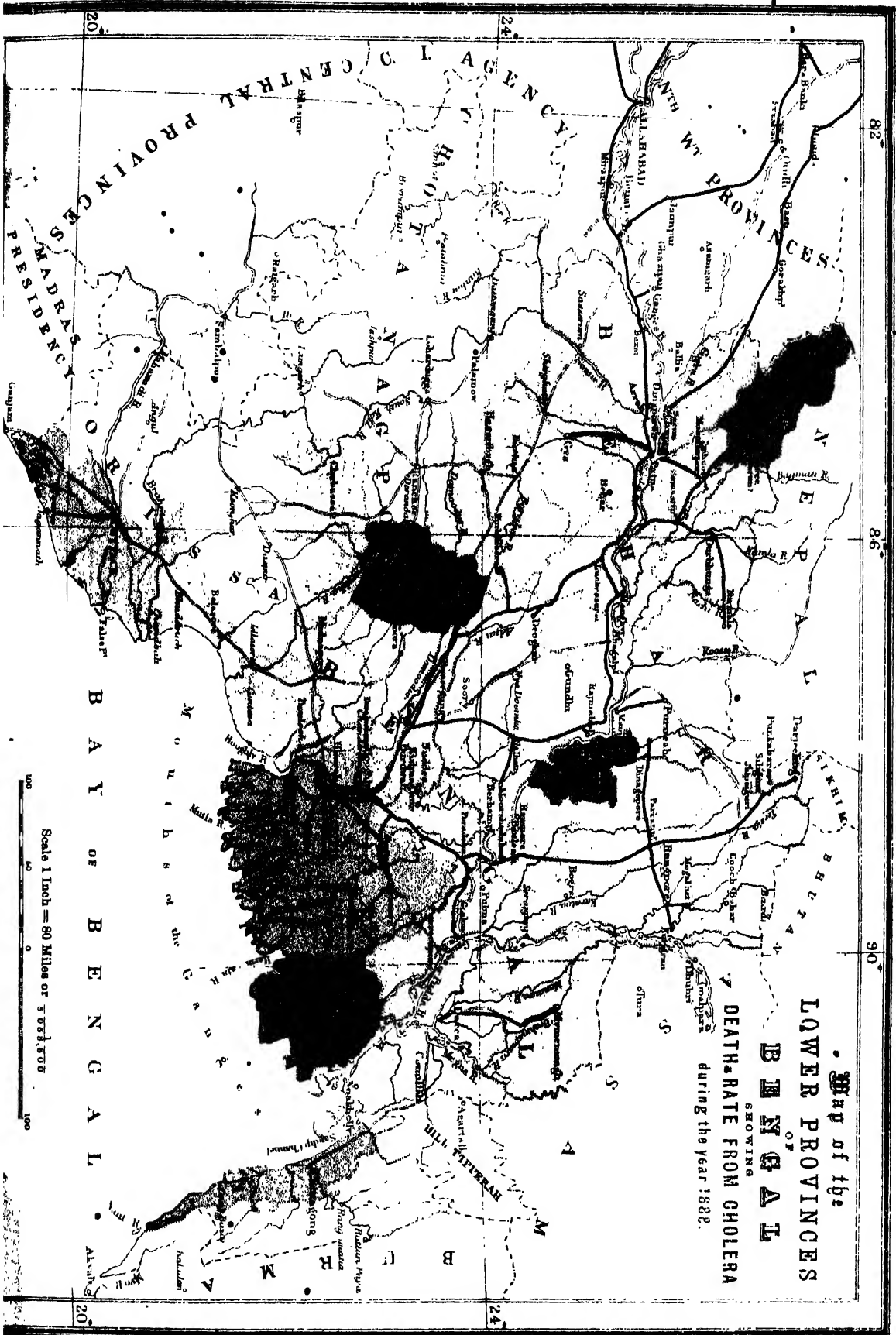
There was a satisfactory improvement in the result of coercive measures for the realisation of the tax, and actual sale was only resorted to in 272 cases, while in Calcutta the number of distress warrants issued was 1,243, against 2,283 in the previous year, and no sales in execution took place. Money-lenders and traders contributed most largely to the tax, and then followed Government servants and general merchants. The percentage of tax levied on professions, commerce, trade, and manufacture was 68·5 of the total collections. There can be no question as to the unpopularity of the tax, but there has been no open expression of discontent among the classes on whom it is imposed.

VITAL STATISTICS, SANITATION, AND VACCINATION.

There was a slight improvement in the average *birth-rate* recorded during the year, but a scrutiny of the details indicates that the subject still calls for much more attention than has hitherto been accorded it. Births were registered in 134 towns, or in 34 more than in 1887. As regards the registration of *deaths*, the rate rose to a marked extent in only two districts, and in 59 out of 93 towns with a population of over 5,000 souls, for which statistics are furnished, registration appears to have actually deteriorated. The death-rate in urban circles increased from 24·12 to 24·86, but it is still below the average of the quinquennial period, 1883 to 1887, when registration was in the hands of the police.

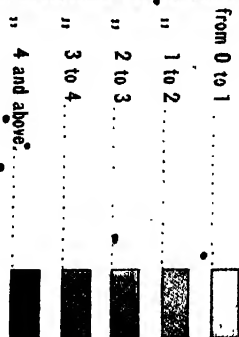
There was a considerable decrease in the number of deaths from *cholera*, and it seems that, although present everywhere, the disease was less extensively epidemic than in the previous year. It will be observed that action has been taken by the executive to induce Municipal Committees to bestir themselves with a view to protecting their water-supplies, and also by the Legislature to mitigate the exposure to which emigrants to Assam have hitherto been subjected during the journey, and which appears to have been productive of a serious outbreak of cholera during the year. The higher mortality from *fever* may no doubt,—and it is hoped that it is so,—have been due to better registration and increased population rather than to a deterioration in the healthiness of the climate. The total number of deaths from *small-pox* was almost double the figure for 1887, which, however, was the lowest on record. The total amount expended by municipalities on sanitation during the year was Rs. 13,60,553, a slight advance on the expenditure incurred under the same head in 1887.

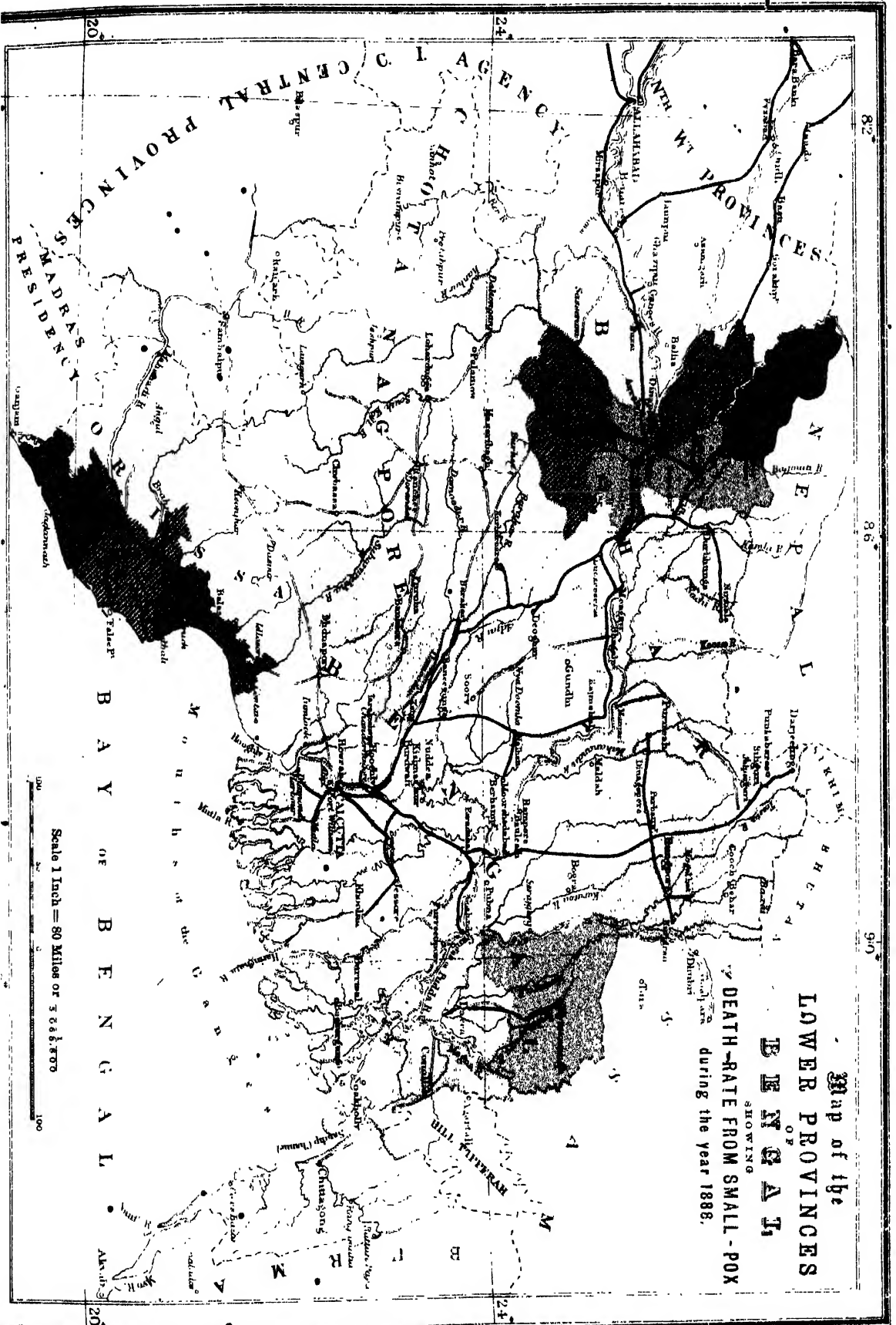
The total number of *Vaccine operations* shows an increase of 125,918 over those of the preceding year, and the advance of vaccination in municipalities,



REFERENCES.

Districts in which the rate of deaths from Cholera per 1,000 of the population ranged—

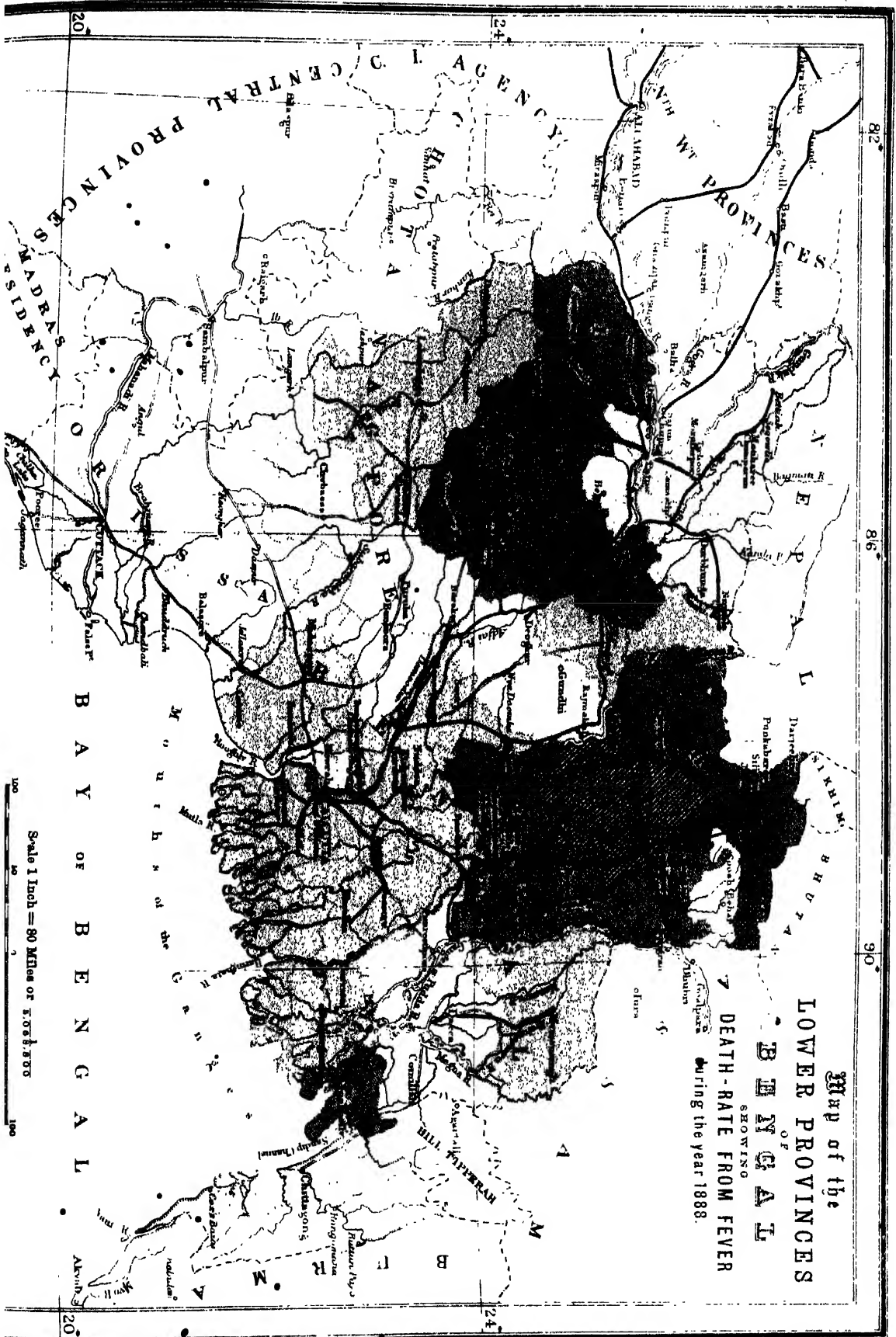




REFERENCES.

Districts in which the rate of deaths from small-pox per one hundred thousand of the population ranged—

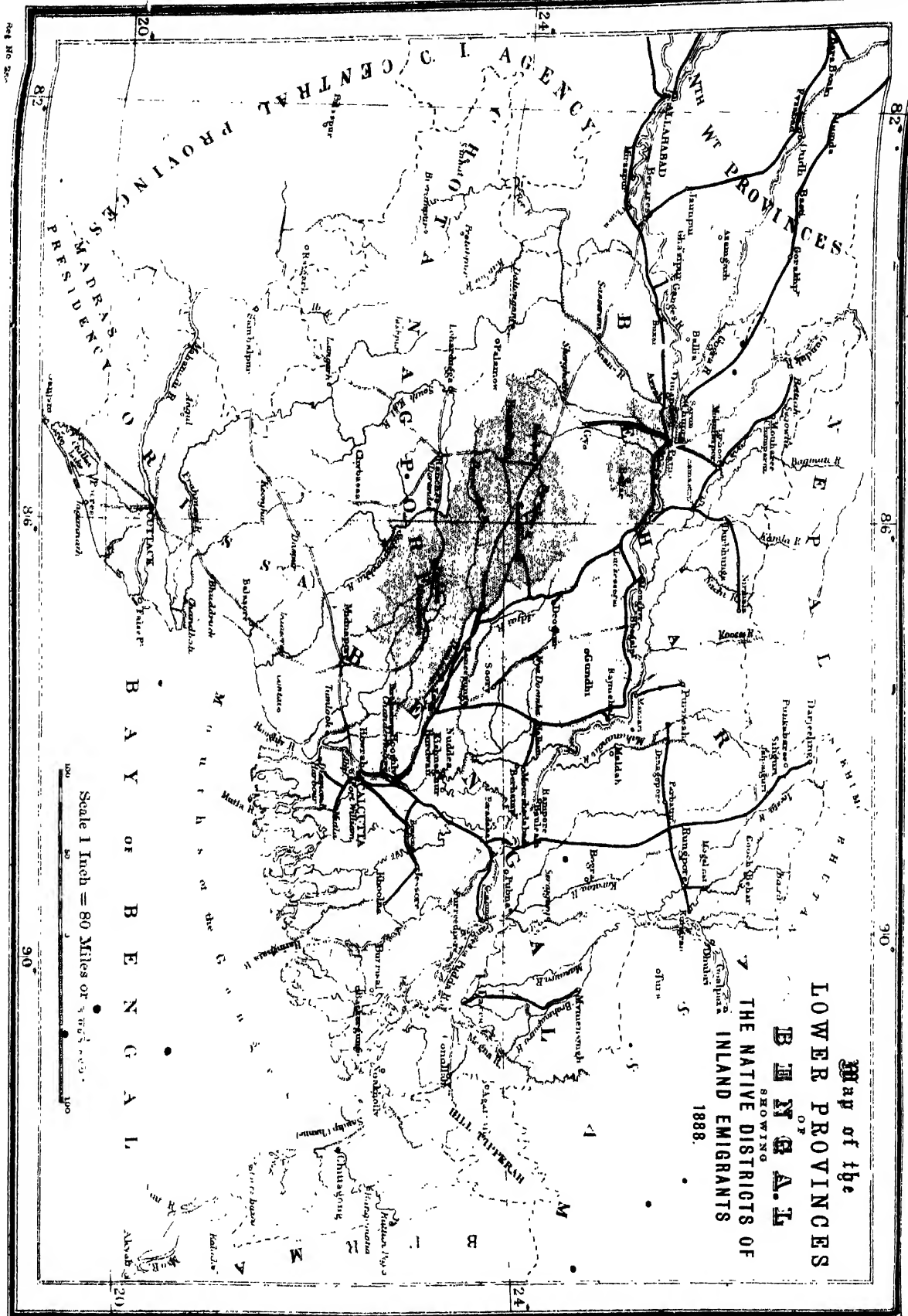
- From 0 to 1
- 1 to 5
- 5 to 10
- 10 to 20
- 20 to 30
- 30 and upwards



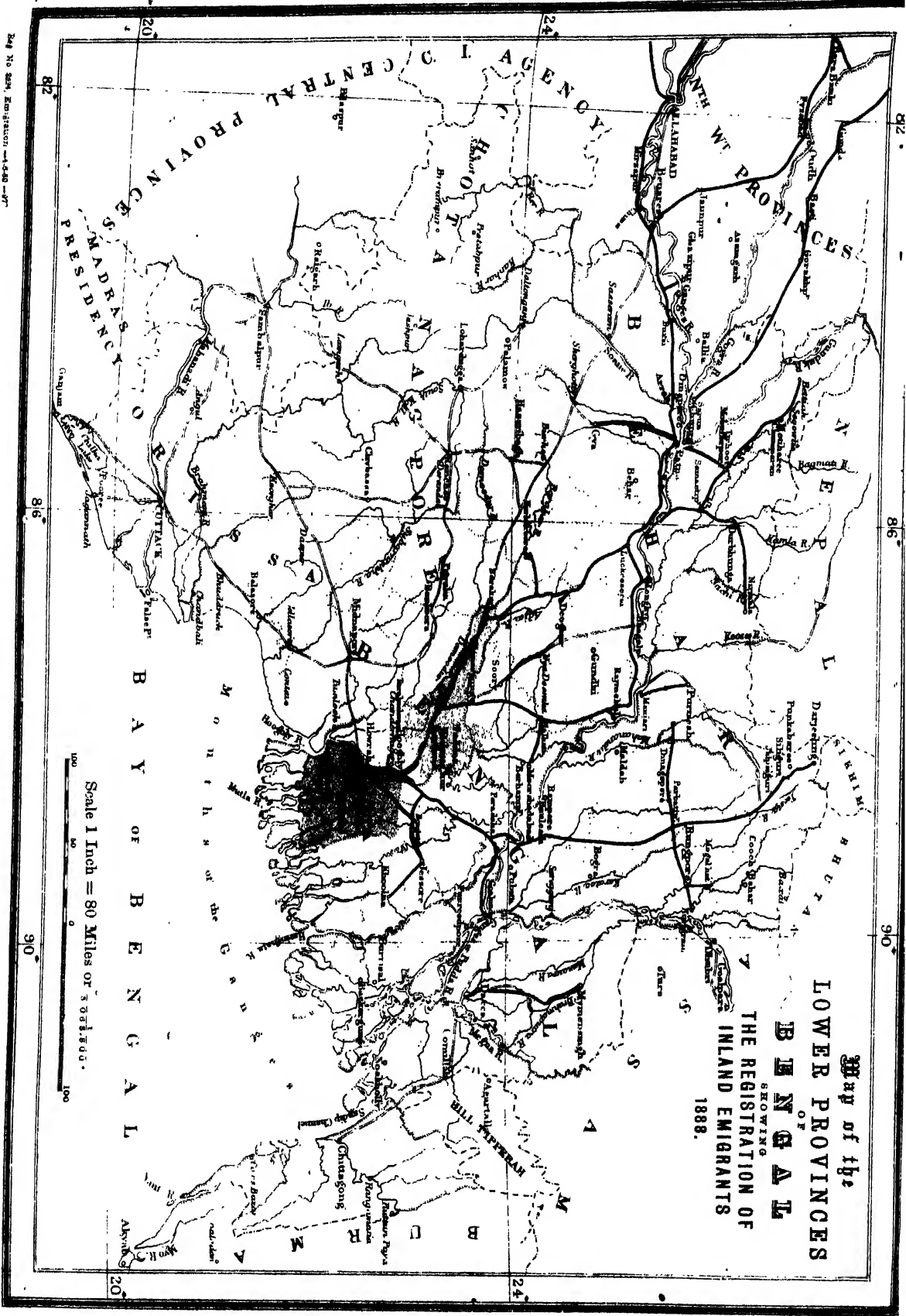
REFERENCES.

Districts in which the ratio of deaths from fever per 1,000 of the population ranged—

- from 1 to 5
- 5 to 10
- 10 to 15
- 15 to 20
- 20 to 25
- 25 to 30
- 30 and upwards



249 No. 2224, Emigration—4-42-97



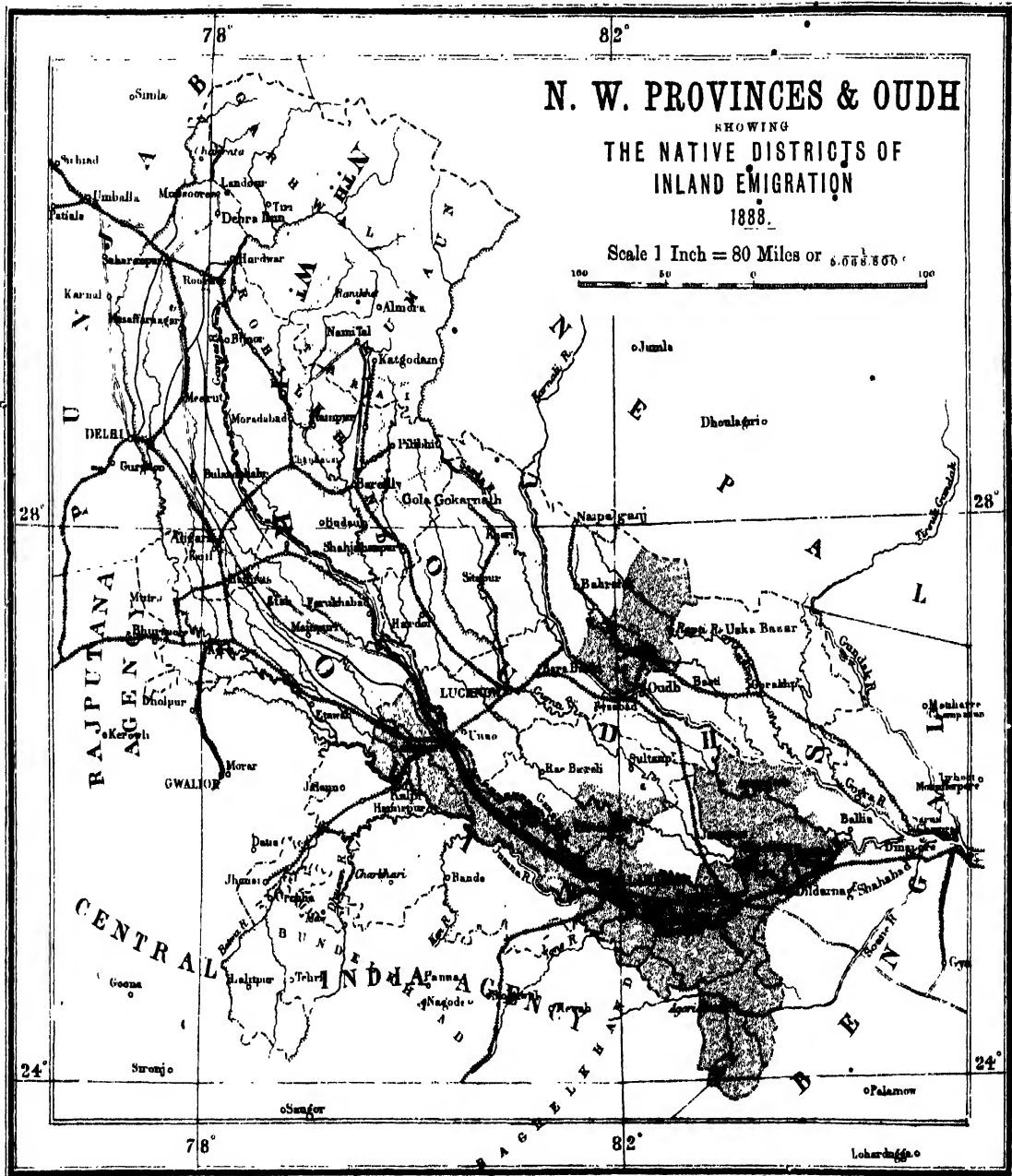


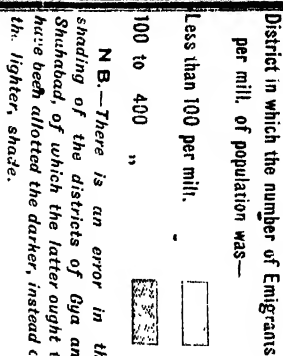
Fig. 210 2025 E. 1888A.D. 1888-1889

Litho. N. I. O. Calcutta.

REFERENCES.

Less than 100 per mill.





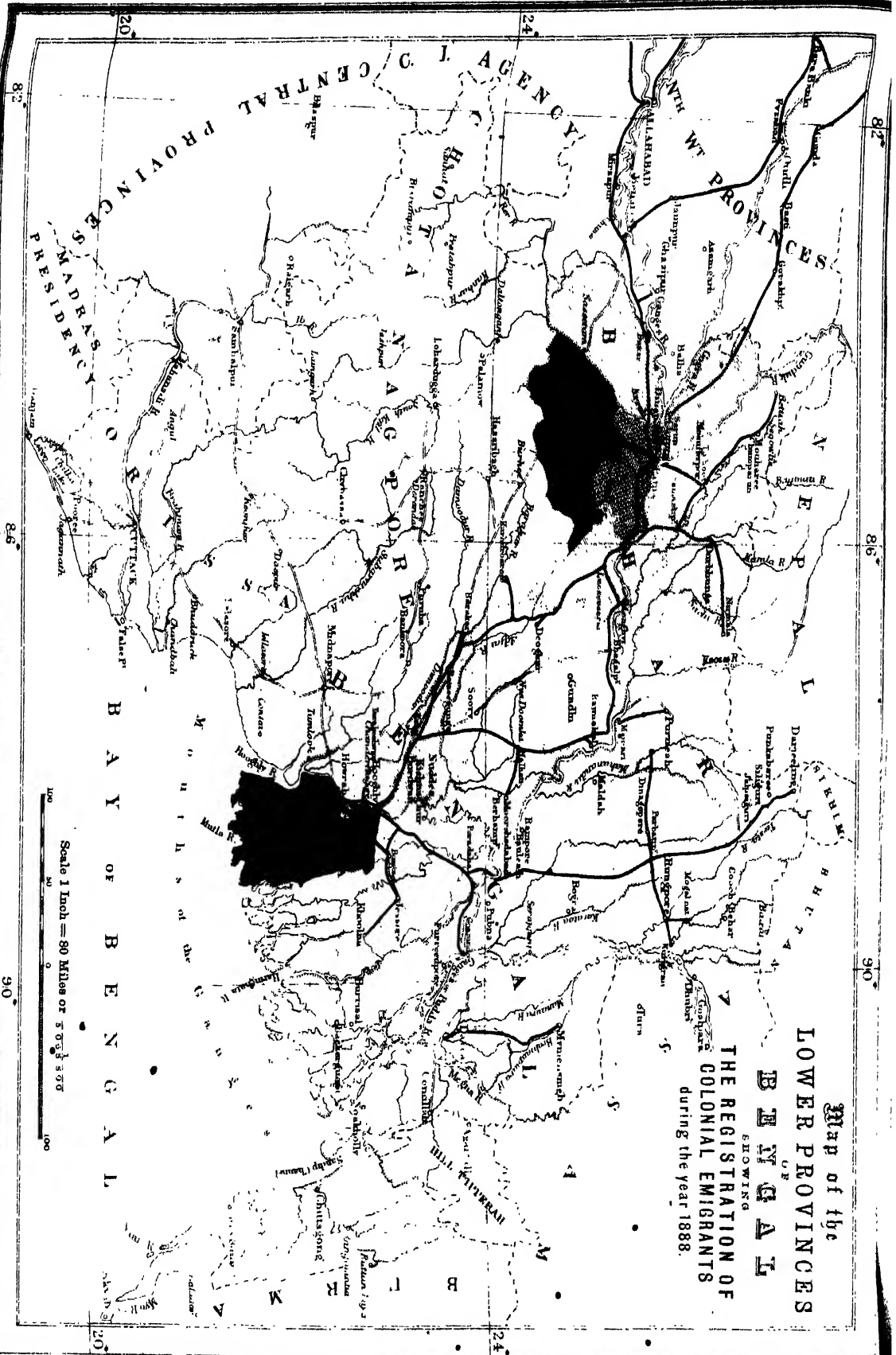
REFERENCES.

district in which the number of Emigrants per mill. of population was—

Less than 100 per mil.

100 to 400
"

N.B.—There is an error in the shading of the districts of Gya and Shuhabad, of which the latter ought to have been allotted the darker, instead of the lighter, shade.



Map of the Lower Provinces of Bengal showing the registration of colonial emigrants during the year 1888.

REFERENCES.

Districts in which the number of Emigrants per mill. of population was—

- Less than 100 per mill.
- 100 to 400 "
- 400 to 700 "
- 700 to 1,000 "

N.B.—There is an error in the standing of the districts of Gya and Sibbulpur, of which the latter ought to have been allotted the darker, instead of the lighter, shade.

Map No. 2553 Emigration—1888—1889

LONDON: H. K. L. LONDON

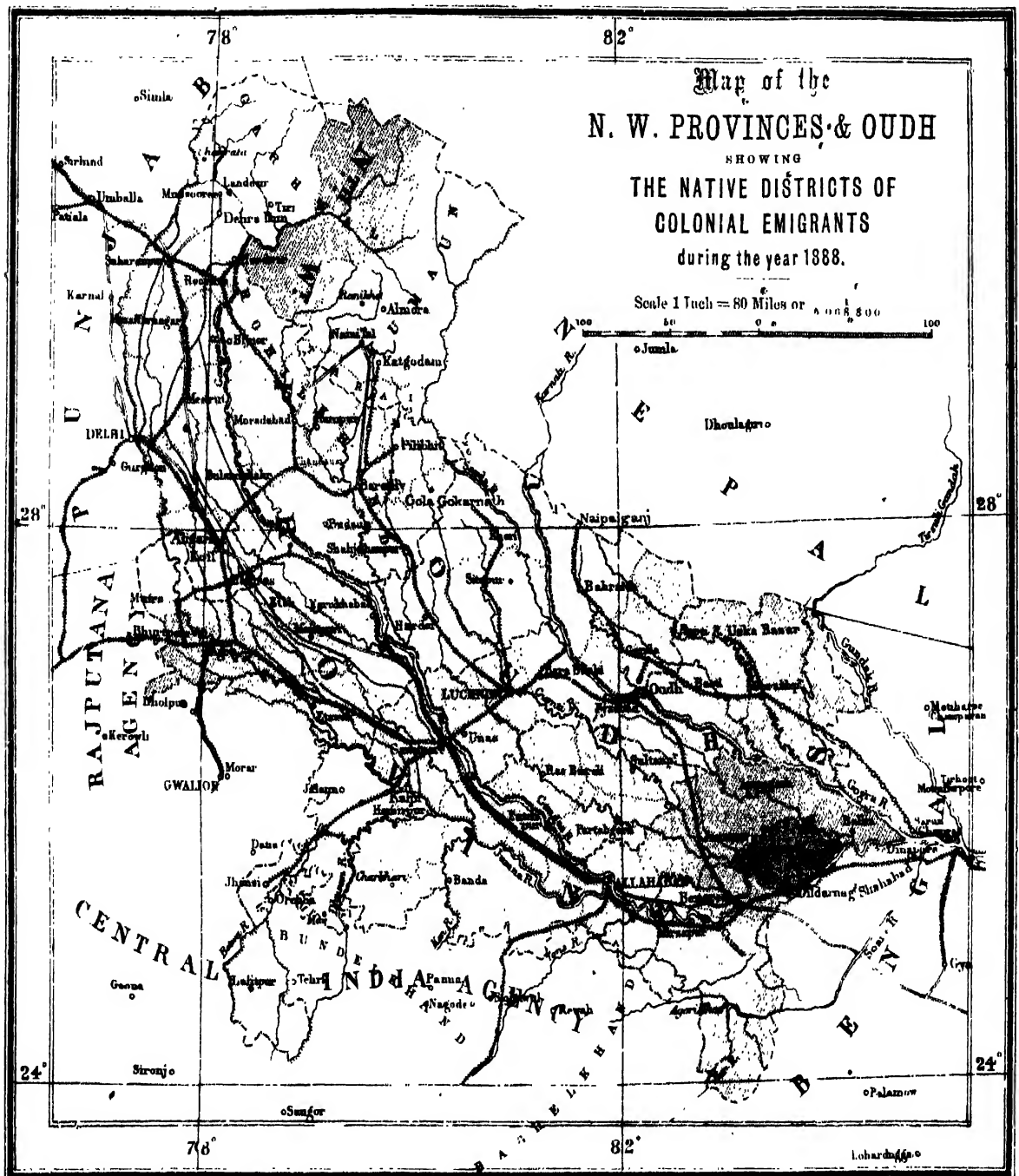


Fig. No. 2557, Emigration—1888—5.

Printed by J. O. G. G. G.

REFERENCES.

District in which the number of Emigrants per mill.
of population was—

Less than 100 per mill.

100 to 400 „

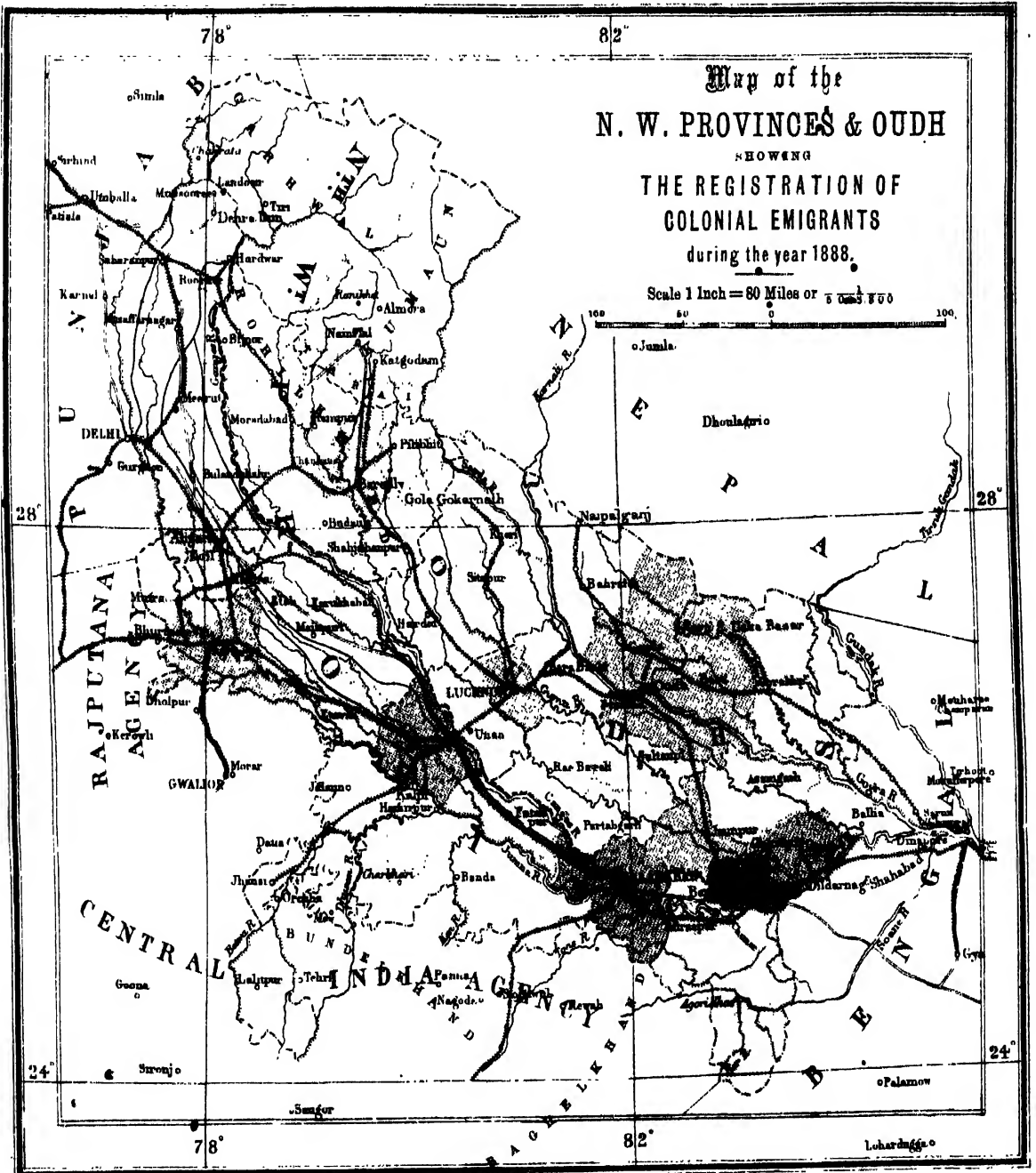
400 to 700 „

700 to 1,000 „



COLONIAL EMIGRATION No. I.

To face page 43.



Reg No 264, LITHO 15/11/14 1403

11tho 310 Calcutta

REFERENCES.

Districts in which the number of Emigrants per mill. was

Less than 100 per mill.	
100 to 400	
400 to 700	
700 to 1,000	
above 1,000	

in which there had been a steady retrogression in this respect since 1884-85, is particularly satisfactory. Continued progress was made in the introduction of vaccination.

EMIGRATION.

The most important administrative measure taken during the year was the prohibition of *colonial* emigration to the French dependencies of Martinique and Guadeloupe. The anticipations of the preceding season regarding a probable improvement in the demand for Indian labour were fulfilled, the number of requisitions having risen from 4,625 to 7,180, and still brighter prospects for the sugar industry, and consequently an even higher demand for colonists, are foretold. The recruiters for the Demerara Agency enlisted 4,781 persons, and those for Trinidad and Surinam 3,362 and 1,321 respectively. Of the 10,325 souls who were in the aggregate registered for emigration under the Act, 9,274 were despatched from the sub-depôts in the recruiting districts, and 7,121 actually embarked for the Colonies. Five hundred and eleven recruiting licenses were granted, and only four were cancelled. The increase in the savings brought back to this country by returned emigrants was considerable, and to this circumstance the greater popularity of colonial emigration has been largely attributed. The hospital and sanitary arrangements at the depôts maintained their high standard of excellence, and every care was taken of the health and comfort of the inmates.

In the case of *inland* emigration the year under review was one of considerable importance. Emigration from certain districts had, owing to a serious rise in the mortality from cholera, to be entirely suspended, and careful enquiries were also made as to the abuses believed to exist in connection with the recruitment of emigrants and their despatch to Assam. In connection with the former, offences of the nature of abduction were vigorously prosecuted by the police, and as regards the latter sanitary measures were adopted by the Local Government in the interests of organized and protected emigration. The development in former years of what is known as free emigration, or recruitment outside the provisions of the Act, was checked by a reaction in favour of regular operations, and the number of coolies recruited by licensed persons accordingly rose from 9,693 in 1887 to 13,548. The importance of the distinction between recruitment by means of garden sardars and recruitment through contractors has lately diminished, as most of the former now work under local agents, who are to all intents and purposes themselves contractors. The depôts for registered labourers were maintained in a condition favourable to health, and the arrangements generally were satisfactory; but regarding the depôts, to which free emigrants are consigned, nothing certain is known. An Act has, however, recently been passed in the Bengal Council to provide for the future inspection of these also.

By the Goalundo route 2,551 labourers were taken to Assam, but the large majority of emigrants travelled *via* Dhubri.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

In the town of Calcutta the *public health* was good, although the death-rate rose from the unusually low figure, 25·34 per mille, reported in 1887 to 26·97. In the suburbs there was also a slight rise in the percentage of

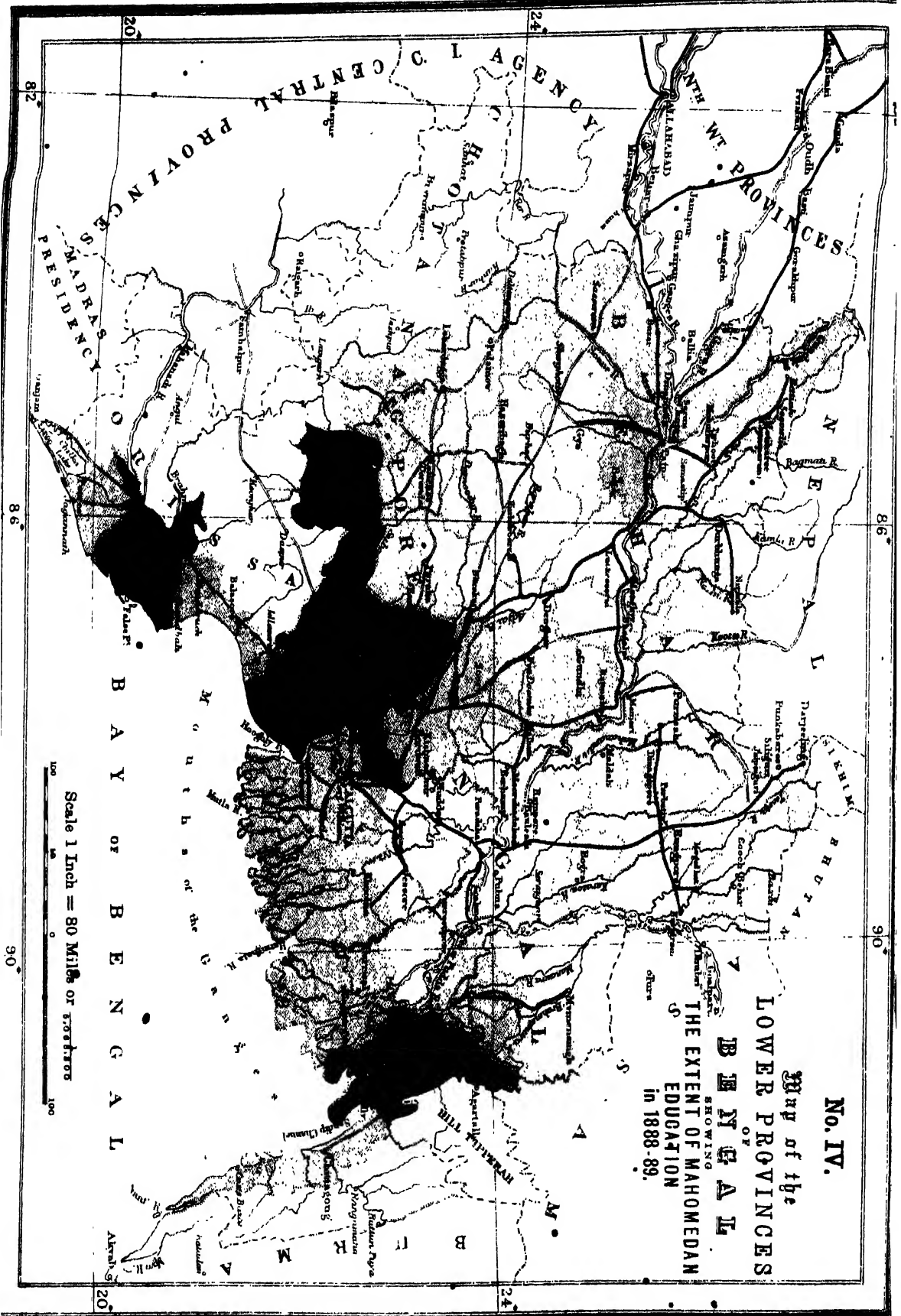
mortality, and in Howrah the increase was pronounced. Cholera was, in each instance, the cause of the higher mortuary statistics of the year.

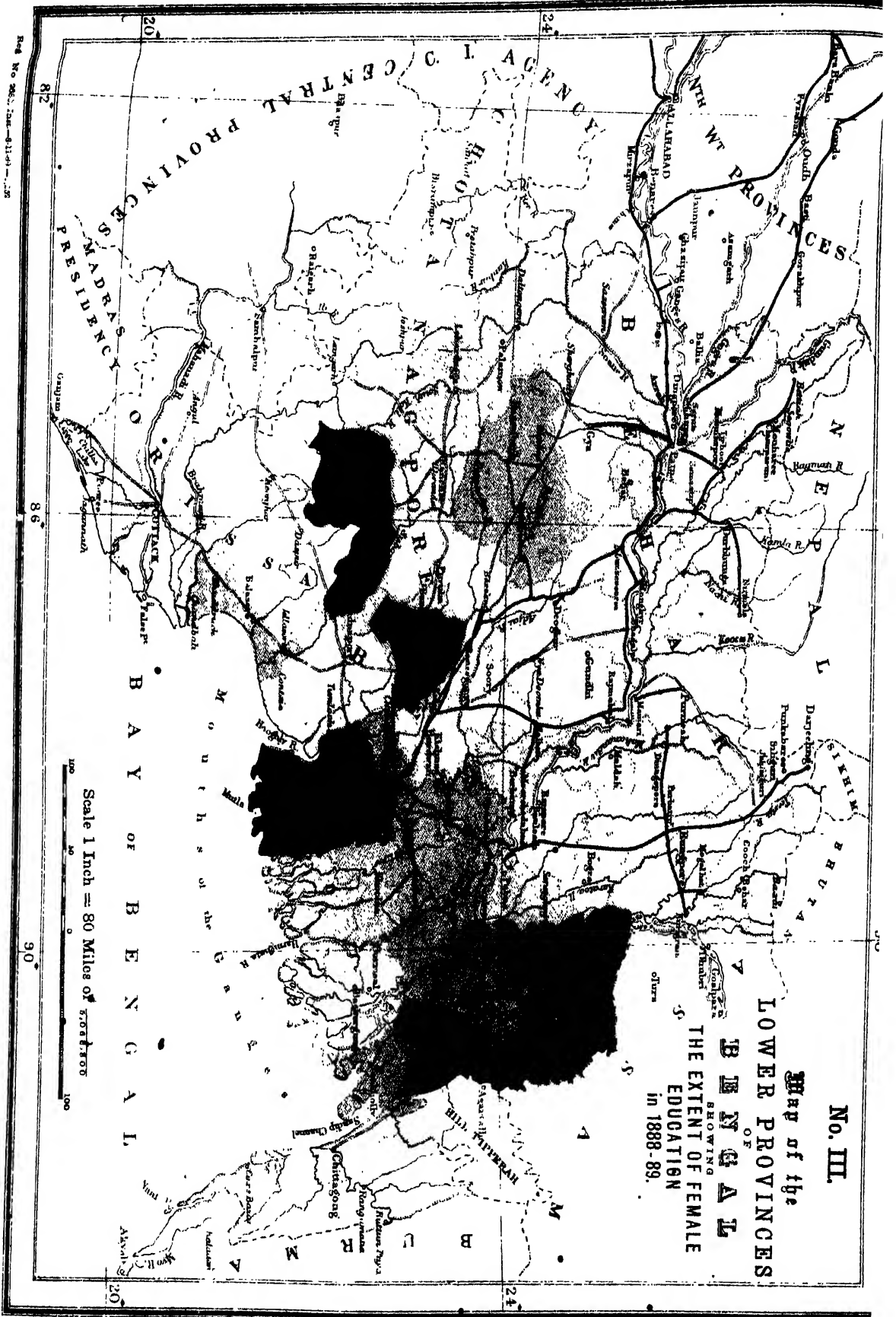
The figures indicate a considerable decrease from 248,592 to 241,796 in the total number of cases treated at the *Calcutta Hospitals*, but they are not altogether reliable. The death-rate among patients rose from 114 to 124 owing to a number of fatal cholera cases, but for which it would have been lower than it has, with one exception, been during the last seven years. In the *Calcutta Institutions* the increase in the number of important *surgical operations* is satisfactory, and in the *Eden Hospital* excellent results are reported, there having been 1,669 *obstetric cases*, against 1,607 in 1887, with a considerably lower death-rate. The *Ezra Hospital* is a new infirmary intended mainly for the sick of the Jewish persuasion. The invested capital of these medical institutions remained almost unchanged. Their total income, inclusive of the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 4,42,647-14, and the expenditure rose to Rs. 4,35,000-10-2, owing to heavy expenses incurred on account of buildings and repairs.

The number of patients admitted into the *Eden Sanitarium* was 306, as against 344 in the preceding year, and the steadily increasing popularity of the institution is amply testified to by the fact that applications had actually to be refused owing to want of accommodation. The number of relatives and dependents also rose from 84 to 107, and the average number of out-patients from 35.67 to 39.17. Only four deaths occurred. The total receipts from patients amounted to Rs. 33,579-2, as against Rs. 29,454 in 1887, and the Committee was able to clear itself of almost all indebtedness by making a payment of Rs. 4,801-8-6.

The opening of several new *charitable dispensaries* under Government supervision in the course of the year raised the total number of these institutions to 250. There was an increase in the numbers of both in and out-door patients, the daily average of the former being 1,193, and that of the latter 7,763. The death-rate among in-patients was 12.77 per centum as compared with 12.71 in 1887, and the mortality among patients of both classes fell from 23.46 per mille to 22.94. A diminution in the cases of cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, and spleen diseases, and an increase in the number of operations for cataract chiefly distinguished the period under review. The total receipts, exclusive of the cash balance brought forward at the beginning of the year, but inclusive of all contributions from Government, showed an advance by Rs. 17,032-10, which to a certain extent justified the corresponding, but somewhat larger, increase of Rs. 19,644-13-8 in the expenditure incurred.

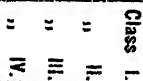
There were 238 admissions into the *Lunatic Asylums* of Bengal during the calendar year, against 181 in its predecessor, and the number of re-admissions was twenty-four. Eleven hundred and sixty persons in all were under treatment for insanity, and the daily average asylum population stood at 932.80, the percentage of recovery on the average being 7.40 as against 9.33 in 1887. There were 922 inmates at the commencement of the year and 957 at its close. In the Patna, Berhampore, Dacca, and Cuttack Asylums the accommodation was again inadequate, and immediate additions to the last two are contemplated, the result of an enquiry made in this connection in the course of the year going to show that the number of lunatics sent to asylums cannot be further restricted. Three escapes and two accidents, one of which was fatal, were reported from the Dullunda Asylum; one death from injury, caused by a criminal lunatic, one suicide, and one escape from Dacca; one injury and two escapes from Patna; only one escape from Cuttack; and from Berhampore one

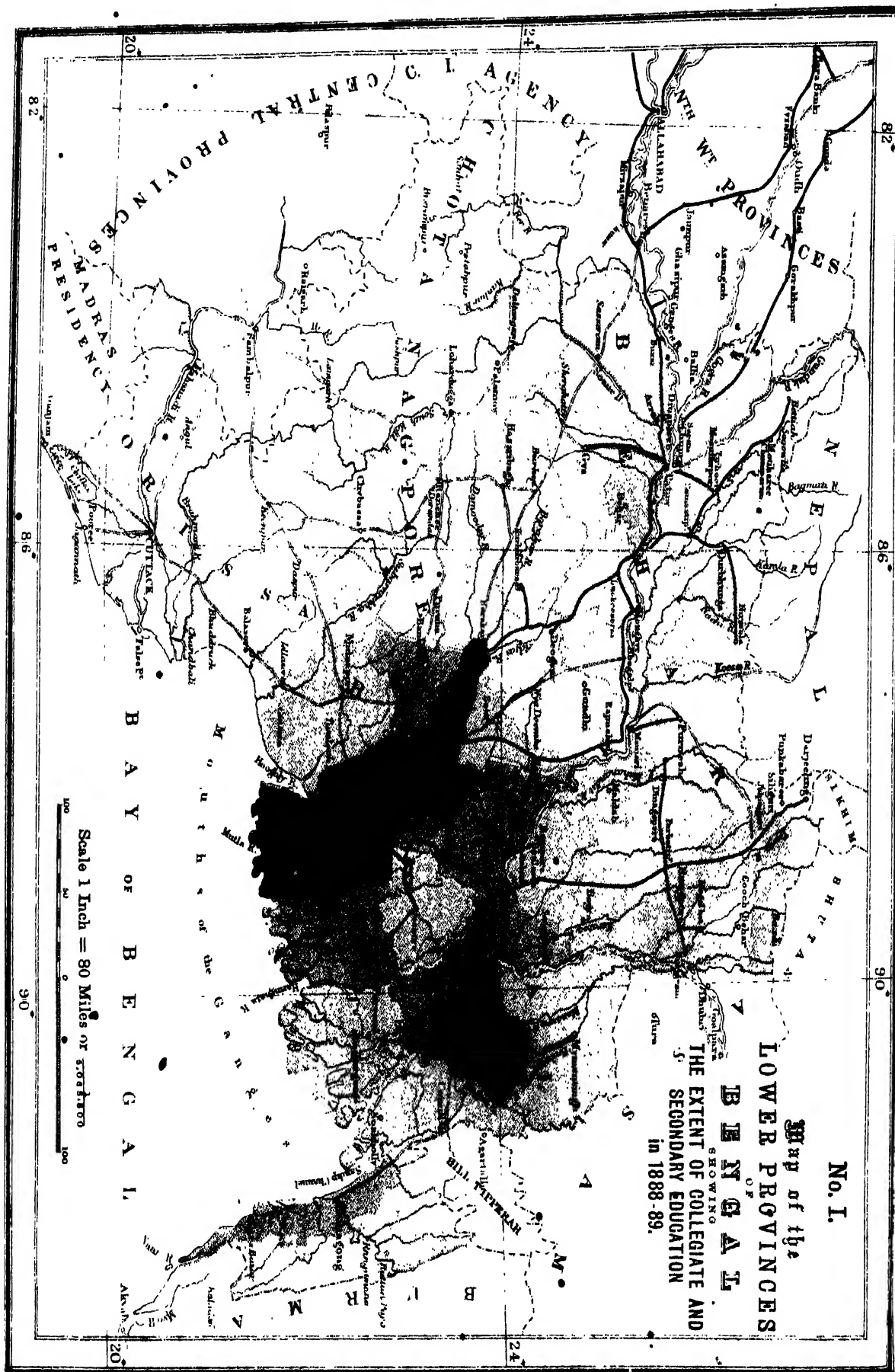




REFERENCES.

- Class I. 2 to 5 per cent.
 " II. 1 to 2 "
 " III. $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 "
 " IV. below $\frac{1}{2}$ "





Class I.	10
II.	5
III.	2
IV.	be

fatality, said, but on trial not proved, to have been caused by a keeper. The total cost of maintaining the five existing asylums was Rs. 81,173-2-3, against Rs. 78,996-11-4 in 1887, and the cost per head of the average population rose from Rs. 83-12-2 to Rs. 87-0-4. The payments made by the friends of patients aggregated Rs. 1,318-13-4, and the manufacturing department showed a profit of Rs. 4,474-3-4. In the *European Asylum* at Bhowanipore there were 31 inmates at the beginning of the year, and 19 admissions during its course. Of these, 15 were discharged cured, 3 despatched to Europe, and 1 transferred to the care of friends, while 2 died. The receipts from paying patients amounted to Rs. 6,839, and the total expenditure to Rs. 19,123, the average cost of each lunatic being Rs. 598 only, against Rs. 714 in 1887.

In the *voluntary lock-hospitals* the admissions fell off by 436 cases, but the number of in-door patients was somewhat higher than that during the preceding year. At the other hospitals in Calcutta 1,023 in-door patients were treated for venereal disease, while as many as 9,469 out-door patients attended for treatment at the Medical College Hospital and the Mayo Institution. As regards the four *cantonment lock-hospitals* in these provinces, it appears that there were fewer admissions at Barrackpore and Darjeeling, but more than in 1887 at Dum-Dum and Dinapore. The increase at Dum-Dum is ascribed to the abolition of the compulsory registration of prostitutes, but the higher figures at Dinapore merely correspond with the strengthening of the garrison at that station.

In the *Chemical Examiner's Department* there were 211 more cases of analyses than in 1887, and over and above these 26 reports were submitted on technical questions. The number of medico-legal examinations made also rose from 1,180 to 1,221. Investigations into the properties of a number of new drugs have continued to engage the attention of the Chemical Examiner.

EDUCATION.

The transfer of the control of primary education to the District Boards constituted under the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, was briefly noticed in the last report as being the distinguishing feature of the educational administration of the year 1887-88. During the period now under review these District Boards received fuller development, and some of their educational functions were delegated to Local Boards or to special Sub-Committees. The Local Government has since the close of the year had under consideration the question of the revision of the educational rules framed under the Act, and a series of amended provisions will shortly be issued with the express object, *inter alia*, of defining more exactly the relations which ought to exist between the Department and District Boards. The general aspect of those relations has, however, on the whole been satisfactory, but to prevent such friction as has occasionally shown itself, it has been suggested, but not yet decided, that every Board should appoint a standing Education Committee; that the Deputy Inspector of each district should be a member of it, and, *a priori*, of the District Board; and that Boards should furnish Circle Inspectors with copies of their educational proceedings.

As regards *University education*, it appears that, while the number of colleges has remained practically stationary, there has again been an increase, although a comparatively slight one, in the number of students borne on the

rolls. At the Entrance examination the percentage of successful candidates fell suddenly from 45·8 in the preceding year to 24·2, and the circumstance has, under the orders of the Senate of the Calcutta University, formed the subject of a special enquiry, the results of which are as yet unknown. At both the F.A. and the B.A. examinations, and in the contest for honours at the latter, the superiority of Government colleges was fully maintained, and from those institutions also came 69 of the 130 students who took up the Science Course. The proportion of success among the candidates for the degree of M.A. was much the same as in the year preceding, but a larger number appeared and passed from private colleges. The yearly cost of each student in a Government college has fallen from Rs. 258 to Rs. 233, and the cost of his education to the State from Rs. 168 to Rs. 110, while, collegiate education, from whatever source supported, being taken as a whole, the cost of the education of each student in the colleges of Bengal has declined from Rs. 143 to Rs. 124, and the Government share of that cost from Rs. 63 to Rs. 50. Every new annual report supplies fresh evidence of the progress of education of this class, of its growing popularity, and of its wider diffusion.

The number of *Secondary schools* has advanced from 2,226 to 2,319, and that of their pupils from 189,103 to 200,124, the most striking increase being in the case of high English institutions. The results of the middle English scholarship examination were throughout better than those of the previous year, and, with an exception in respect of amalgamated high schools and private candidates, so also were those of the middle vernacular scholarship examination. Most secondary schools are in receipt of grants-in-aid from Government, but a minority consisting of as many as 413 of them it has been found impossible to place on the aided list at all. The circumstance is unfortunate, but the grant in aid allotment has been increased by Rs. 50,000 during the last six years, and, with reference to existing financial conditions and to the more urgent necessity of extending primary education, provision for the demands of new secondary schools must be made in the manner contemplated by the grant-in-aid rules, that is, by the withdrawal or the reduction of the assistance given to institutions which no longer need support from public funds.

The history of *primary education* during the year is discouraging in that, although there was an addition of 51 upper primary schools with 3,162 pupils, this gain was more than counterbalanced by a loss of no fewer than 741 lower primary schools and 8,973 pupils. On the other hand, the results of the lower primary scholarship examination of 1889 were more favourable than those of any preceding year of the past decade with the single exception of 1887, and this in spite of the fact that the standard of examination has in some districts been gradually raised. The total expenditure under this head from provincial and district funds amounted to Rs. 7,03,001, against Rs. 6,82,089 in 1887-88 and Rs. 7,36,243 in 1886-87, the decrease last year having been due to a delay in the payment of some large sums. The actual cost of each school was 18·3 rupees, and that of each pupil 12·2 annas. The extraordinary cheapness of elementary education, as indicated by these figures, is due to the general adoption of the plan of payment by results, which is, under present financial limitations, the only efficient and admissible system.

The number of institutions in Bengal devoted to some branch of *special instruction* as distinguished from general education now stands at 42. Some practical recognition of the value of drawing as a branch of school teaching has been made by the University, which has proscribed it as an optional subject at

the Entrance examination, and proposals have lately been sanctioned for the opening of drawing classes in three collegiate schools. The number of law students has considerably fallen, while that of medical students has risen during the year. The Committee appointed in 1887 to enquire into the condition of the Seebpore Engineering College has submitted its report, and the subject is still under consideration in connection with a survey now being made of the arts and industries of Bengal with a view to the promotion of technical education generally.

There were on the 31st March last 2,302 girls' schools and 47,888 females attending them, as against 2,247 schools with 46,038 scholars at the close of the previous year, but a considerable decline from 37,785 to 35,079 in the number of girls reading in boys' schools converted this gain into a net loss to *female education* of 856 pupils under instruction. In the Calcutta, Campbell, and Cuttack Medical Schools several ladies are reported to have studied medicine with more or less decided success. Special scholarships were for the first time awarded to girls in the metropolis and its neighbourhood, and the standards prescribed at the examination for these have been found so suitable for girls' schools generally that their extension to the interior has lately been sanctioned.

Seventy-one *European schools* were open at the end of 1888-89, as against 72 at its commencement, but 141 more pupils were borne on the rolls. More than half of these children are under instruction in Roman Catholic institutions, and scarcely one-fourth in schools managed by the Church of England. The only Government school is the boarding establishment at Kurseong, which was formerly a mixed school, but has recently become an institution exclusively for boys. There was again not a single male candidate at the high school examination, and it is apparent that this special test does not present the same attraction as that for entrance to the Calcutta University.

The total number of *Muhammadan* students advanced from 401,671 to 423,564, and the increase occurred principally, although not exclusively, in private schools. There were more successful Muhammadan *candidates* at all the departmental examinations, except the lower primary, and there passed 18 and 21 Muhammadan B.A's. and F.A's. respectively, against 12 and 19 in the previous session. There were, however, only half as many successful at the Entrance examination as in 1888. The number of pupils attending Madrasahs under the management of Government increased from 1,229 to 1,456. Two Muhammadan Assistant Inspectors of Schools were appointed in the course of the year, and these officers have been directed to confine their attention to Muhammadan institutions and to the encouragement of the education of their co-religionists.

To summarise the educational progress of the period under review in Bengal, it appears that there has been a slight decrease in the number of public institutions, but an increase in the attendance thereat, while in private institutions an advance under both heads is reported. The total number of schools and colleges now stands at 64,628, and that of scholars at 1,482,150, the *net result* of the year's operations thus being a gain of 1,146 schools with 29,205 pupils. The increase amounts to 2 per cent., which does not differ greatly from the supposed rate of growth in the population, and therefore, although, according to the census taken in 1871, the figures indicate that, on the accepted basis of calculation that children of school-going age comprise

15 per cent. of the gross population, over one boy in four and one girl in fifty-seven are now under instruction, the actual results are less favourable, and appear to be that the proportion between those who receive some form of instruction and the illiterate has during the past year at least remained stationary. On the other hand, the expansion of higher education has been very marked, the increase in colleges being at the rate of 8 per cent., in middle English schools at the rate of 4 per cent., and in upper primary schools at the rate of 2 per cent., while in vernacular schools there has been a decrease of .9 per cent. The comparatively rapid spread of instruction in its higher forms among the middle and upper classes is all the more satisfactory, because it is the result, not so much of any increase in the expenditure incurred by Government, as of the efforts of the people themselves and their growing appreciation of the benefits of education, but it is nevertheless much to be regretted that there has been apparently no such spontaneous tendency towards the diffusion of elementary knowledge among the masses. The *total educational expenditure* of the year amounted to Rs. 86,68,000, which fell short of the sanctioned estimate by Rs. 76,404, but was Rs. 3,93,000 more than that of 1887-88. The expenditure borne directly by Government was, as before, 25.4 of the total cost of education.

• ART, LITERATURE, AND THE PRESS.

As regards *Art* and *Literature*, there is little to be noticed without going into the details furnished in the body of this report. Two works on Art, and a few which fall under the heads of Biography, Fiction, and History, have been favourably received.

The English *Press* underwent no change during the year under review, but to the total number of *vernacular* papers there was an increase of two, four new serials having come into existence, and two having been discontinued. Of the 68 vernacular newspapers in circulation, 7 were monthly, 10 fortnightly, 45 weekly, 1 bi-weekly, and 5 daily, and the language of a large majority was Bengali. Twenty-seven were published in Calcutta, 4 elsewhere in the Presidency Division, 8 in the Dacca Division, 3 in the Burdwan Division, 6 in the Patna Division, 4 in the Chittagong Division, 4 in the Rajshahye Division, 7 in the Orissa Division, 2 in the Bhagulpore Division, and none in the Chota Nagpore Division. Of the remaining 3, 2 were published in Assam, and 1 at the French Settlement of Chandernagore. Of daily journals, the circulation of the *Dainik* appears to have fallen very considerably to 1,500, but the paper is still, judged by this standard, more successful than any of its contemporaries. Among weekly papers, the *Bangabasi* is said to have maintained its circulation of 20,000, and two of the fortnightly serials are returned as having 800 and 700 subscribers respectively.

The number of publications received in the *Bengal Library* during the calendar year 1888 was 2,693, or 438 more than in 1887. Of these, 365 were in English, 267 were periodicals, 2,035 were uni-lingual, and 391 were bilingual.

The number of publications registered under the provisions of *Act XXV of 1867* was 2,491, as against 2,406 during the year 1887-88. The cost of books purchased under section 10 of that Act was Rs. 4,648-15-9, and the fees levied under section 18 amounted to Rs. 170.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæological operations were again carried on on a somewhat limited scale. The measurements of the buildings at Gaur, together with a series of illustrative photographs, were completed in the course of the year, as also were the measurements of the buildings in the ancient fortress of Rohtasgarh and of the tomb of Sher Shah at Sasseram. The southern half of the district of Gya was explored by the Assistant Surveyor, but no discoveries of any importance were made. In the *drawing* branch the diagrams of the Adina Masjid and of the great masjid and some minor buildings in Rajmahal were finished, and progress was made in the preparation of the Rohtasgarh sketches. Of works of *conservation* there was nothing of particular importance undertaken.

ECOLESIASTICAL.

No administrative change occurred in connection with matters *Ecclesiastical* in the course of the year, and there was but little alteration in the establishment entertained, partly or entirely, at the cost of Government. Twelve marriages were registered under the *Brahm Marriage Act*, as against ten in 1887-88 and eighteen in the year preceding that. As regards the *Calcutta Burial Board*, the Rules for the management of cemeteries under the Board's control were revised, and the scale of fees enhanced. It was found imperative, in the interests of mercantile business generally, to require the Customs office and certain others to remain open on *Muhammadian holidays*, but the responsible officers concerned were desired to make arrangements to relieve of their duties on such occasions Muhammadian ministerial officers applying for permission to absent themselves.

STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

There was a considerable diminution in the *Stationery* Department, both in the value of stores received and credited during the year and in that of those issued. A discrepancy, amounting to as much as Rs. 9,94,780, between the value of the stock at the close of 1887-88 and that shown at the commencement of 1888-89 has been detected, and remains as yet unsatisfactorily accounted for. Further inquiries are, however, being made into the matter, and the result is awaited by Government. A large decrease has taken place in the value of English articles obtained from the India Office against a material increase in the cost of paper purchased from Indian mills, and this circumstance is satisfactory as tending to show that the policy of substituting local products for European stores has been more rigidly enforced. The stores issued to departments and offices under Local Governments and under the Government of India free of charge were short of those supplied in the preceding year. In the Form Store Department the issues were larger owing to more extensive indents for Settlement and High Court forms.

The value of the outturn from the Jail, Secretariat, and Darjeeling *Presses* rose from Rs. 4,07,361-3-10 to Rs. 4,34,941-6-6, and the actual expenditure incurred at the same time fell from Rs. 2,97,753-7-5 to Rs. 2,85,986-5. The net profits of the Jail Press amounted to Rs. 79,893, against Rs. 66,874 in 1887-88, but in the case of the Secretariat Press there was a slight decrease from Rs. 7,761 to Rs. 6,562.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The total income of the Gardens, inclusive of the Government grant of Rs. 19,504, and an opening balance of Rs. 1,286, amounted to Rs. 52,737, against Rs. 45,279 in the year 1887-88, and the expenditure incurred fell from Rs. 43,992 to Rs. 41,458. A sum of Rs. 15,343 was spent under the head of "Repairs and construction" on additions to, and alterations of, existing buildings, and on the erection of some new kiosks. The amount of the donations and subscriptions received advanced from Rs. 1,030 in the preceding year to Rs. 7,050, the increase being in the main due to another munificent donation of Rs. 5,000 made by the Nawab of Moorsshedabad. There were only 42 presentations of animals in the course of the year, against 131 in its predecessor. The number of visitors testifies to the continued popularity of the Gardens and to the success of the Committee of Management.

ECONOMIC AND ART MUSEUM.

Last year was one of decided progress and activity in the *Economic and Art Section of the Indian Museum*, and, judged by the increase in the number of visitors, the public seem to have shown a greater appreciation of the institution. The total number of specimens now amounts to 33,668, and thus exhibits an increase of 1,334 during the year. The increase was largest in the Economic Court, and consisted chiefly of specimens of timber, turpentine, and other forest produce received from the Forest Department, and new specimens secured by the collector appointed by the Trustees. In the Art-ware Court 226 specimens were purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,300, and others were received back from the Colonial and Indian Exhibition. To the Ethnological Court forty-six articles were added, being those collected by Captain De Laessoe when with the Afghan Boundary Commission. In the course of a rearrangement and alphabetical redistribution of the specimens in the Economic Court it was discovered that, out of the 6,046 known economic products of India, the Museum possessed only 2,900, and arrangements were accordingly made for supplying the deficiency by the appointment of a collector, who in eight months succeeded in obtaining 485 additions. A fresh list has also been prepared of all economic products, except fodder, whether in the Museum or not, and in it the names of the additional products given in Dr. Watt's dictionary have been incorporated. Part of the work of the year has been the preparation in five sets of an important collection of Indian fibres for presentation to the Imperial Institute, the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew and Edinburgh, and the Chambers of Commerce of Dundee and Manchester.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT,)
CALCUTTA,)
December, 1889.)

PART II



REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1888-89.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1888-89.

I.—POLITICAL.

Changes of Administration.

THE Subordinate Executive Service is divided into two branches—an upper and a lower. The former is composed of 242 Deputy Collectors, 35 probationary or Officiating Deputy Collectors, and 29 Special Deputy Collectors; and the latter of 94 Sub-Deputy Collectors, 14 special temporary officers, 8 tehsildars, and 67 canoongoes. During the last twenty-three years the question of the best means of recruiting this Service has engaged the attention of successive Lieutenant-Governors; and although the same policy has on the whole been followed throughout, the serious difficulties encountered in dealing with the question, which seem to have arisen rather from the nature of the subject than from any difference of opinion as to the main object to be kept in view, have led to frequent changes in the system by which it was attempted to carry out that policy. These changes have produced inconvenient and embarrassing results. Claims created or recognized by one method of selecting candidates have been ignored or imperfectly satisfied on the introduction of another, and each system in turn has involved Government in a number of implied pledges which it is now practically impossible to fulfil. These causes, operating during a period of twelve years, had produced a state of such extreme complication and confusion that towards the close of the year under review it was decided to introduce a comprehensive scheme, which should take account of the essential and permanent requirements of these provinces, and should at the same time provide for giving play to more than one method of selection.

It was foreseen that, although in any scheme intended to be final the principle of competition must occupy a prominent—perhaps the most prominent—position, yet that this alone would not meet all wants. In the first place, the diverse character of the population affected had to be considered, and care taken to guard against a single race or class obtaining a virtual monopoly of the Service, by which a large proportion of the every-day work of administration is done. At the present time, and probably for many years to come, the immediate effect of recruiting the Subordinate Executive Service on an exclusively competitive basis would be to debar Mahomedans, natives of Behar, and natives of Orissâ from any reasonable chance of obtaining appointments. In the next

place, there are special reasons for appointing particular native gentlemen to the higher grades in the public service, *e.g.*, social or representative position, family connections, distinguished University attainments, or meritorious service in other branches of the administration, and such qualifications may give a claim to appointment by nomination. There remains also a class of claimants, comprising, in the case of the upper branch of the service, those Sub-Deputy Collectors, who passed the Native Civil Service examination in the years 1872-75 and have earned by distinguished service in the lower branch the fulfilment of a promise of promotion to the upper given by Sir George Campbell, and, in the case of the lower branch, certain canoongoes to whom the original conditions of their appointment have given claims for promotion.

To meet these difficulties the following schemes were evolved, and orders for carrying them into effect issued shortly after the close of the year.* It was decided, in the case of the upper branch of the service, that an annual competitive examination should be held,* open to all persons fulfilling certain conditions, and that one-half the appointments should be given to those who obtained the highest aggregate of marks at that examination. Of the remaining appointments, it is intended to bestow half on those who have claims to appointment by nomination, provided that the nominee has obtained not less than one-third of the full number of marks in the examination, and the remaining half to candidates having claims to promotion from the subordinate branch of the service. The claims which are recognized as having already accrued against Government will be disposed of partly by the immediate bestowal of appointments, and partly by a relaxation in favour of the claimants of the conditions of appearance at the competitive examination.

The scheme for the lower branch of the service was based on the same principles. Its main features were that half the vacancies occurring during the year 1889 should be filled up by nominees and half by canoongoes; that in 1890 an examination should be held of those whose claims to nomination had been recognized; and that thereafter appointments should be given, half to the most successful competitors at an examination and half to nominees obtaining at the same examination not less than one-third of the total marks.

The question of raising the standard of educational attainments required from candidates for clerical appointments in the Bengal Secretariat and in other offices at the headquarters of the Government of Bengal has been under discussion at intervals since 1883, when the

Regulation of appointments in the Secretariat clerical service of the Government of Bengal and attached offices.

Government of India first invited the Government of Bengal to consider whether the rules laid down for the regulation of appointments in the Secretariat clerical service of the Government of India and its attached offices might not be made applicable to similar appointments in Bengal. In June, 1883, a Committee of Secretaries and Heads of Departments was appointed by Sir Rivers Thompson to enquire into, and report upon, the subject. This Committee raised no objection to the adoption of the rules, provided—

- I—That the scheme should not affect persons then in the offices and considered fit for promotion from the lower to the upper division.
- II—That appointments in the upper division should comprise those of all persons drawing a salary of Rs. 100 and upwards, instead of Rs. 200 and upwards, as in the case of the Government of India.
- III—That a probationer found incompetent should not necessarily be retained for a whole year.
- IV—That the names of passed candidates should be placed on one general list, and that the refusal of a particular appointment should not entail the removal of a candidate's name.

The Committee's proposal to draw up a scheme modifying the Government of India's system in these particulars was generally approved by Sir Rivers Thompson. Correspondence then commenced with the object of collecting statistics in order to ascertain how many appointments would on an average be available for disposal by examination, and the papers relating to the subject were sent to the Salaries Commission for consideration, in the expectation that their enquiries would enable them to suggest some means

of raising the educational standard demanded of clerks in the offices at head-quarters, without either injuring the prospects of existing incumbents or disappointing the expectations of candidates who might become eligible for appointments by examination. Owing, however, to the many important administrative proposals which were made in their report, their recommendations regarding the extension of the system of competitive examination were not finally disposed of. The matter was first brought to Sir Steuart Bayley's notice in connection with the larger question of revising the working of the Bengal Secretariat, and it was referred to Mr. H. H. Risley, C.S., the officer appointed to conduct that enquiry. In the meantime the Government of India published a revised Code of Rules for examination, and Mr. Risley was, therefore, directed to examine these, and to enquire how far they might be made applicable to clerical appointments under the Government of Bengal. After carefully considering the effect of the revised rules of the Government of India referred to, the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that their application to the Secretariat and other offices at head-quarters will not injuriously affect the prospects of the clerks now serving in those offices, who were selected under the old system of filling vacancies by the promotion of apprentices or by appointments made without reference to the educational qualifications of the candidates. Clerks now serving in the lower division, who can give satisfactory evidence that they possess educational qualifications equivalent to the First Arts standard of one of the Indian Universities, will be held eligible for promotion to the upper division, irrespective of the rule restricting the occasions on which such promotions can be made to every alternate vacancy. The substitution of distinct rules for the varying and uncertain practice which now regulates promotion in these offices may further be expected to attract to the clerical service of Government a more highly educated class of men than is secured under the present system. Rules have accordingly been prescribed, under which the head of the office concerned shall have an absolute power of selection in the case of certain specified appointments in the upper division, the mode of recruiting one-half of the remaining appointments in the upper, and two-thirds of all appointments in the lower, division being that of open competition. The allotment of every third vacancy to registered apprentices will make it easy to absorb the existing apprentices within a reasonable time, while by rendering their prospects more certain it will probably induce men of higher qualifications to enter as apprentices. The rules also allow heads of offices to appoint, otherwise than by competition, domiciled European and Eurasian clerks—an element which should not be allowed to disappear entirely from the public offices. The proviso requiring a minimum qualification of the Entrance examination for the lower, and of the First Arts for the upper, division, ought not to exclude such persons, while the knowledge that a substantial proportion of appointments are withdrawn from competition and reserved for distribution among persons who can show a certain minimum educational qualification may probably encourage them to pay more attention to the education of their sons than has hitherto been the case. The rules may also be used so as to introduce experts or specialists, and to secure that a certain proportion of appointments shall fall to Mahomedans.

By a Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 13, dated the 1st January, 1889, the control and management of loans and advances for the purposes enumerated on the margin were transferred from the Imperial to the Provincial Government, an account with Local Governments being opened with the actual outstanding balances of advances and loans in each province on the 31st March, 1888, and maintained by advances made by the Imperial Government on a consideration of the resources available and the demands for such loans. Under this arrangement Local Governments are required to pay interest at the rate of .

I. Advances to cultivators under various Acts, such as Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883, and the Agricultural Loans Act, 1884.

II. Advances under other special laws, such as the Jhansi Encumbered Estates Act and the Bengal Drainage and Embankment Act.

III. Loans to landholders and notabilities apart from the provisions of any law.

IV. Loans to municipal and other public corporations (other than presidency corporations) for works of public utility.

4 per cent. per annum to the Imperial Government on the advances made, crediting to themselves the full interest realised on the loans and advances, and being at the same time held responsible for any irrecoverable balances.

The attention of Government had been drawn to the insufficiency of the Land Registration Act, VII (B.C.) of 1876, as a means for securing the regular registration of all changes of proprietary title, but as fresh legislation was considered inopportune, rules were promulgated by the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, with the sanction of Government, for attaining the object in view, as far as possible, by means of executive action. These rules provide for the co-operation of civil courts and of officers registering deeds and documents in the matter, and it is hoped that they will afford more of a stimulus to the regular registration of changes of proprietary title than has been secured by the Act of 1876.

Under section 39 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, it is provided that price-lists of staple food-crops, which are intended for the guidance of the civil courts in the determination of rates of rent, shall be prepared monthly or at shorter intervals, and fortnightly lists were in the first instance prescribed, as in the case of the returns of prices-current of food-grains, firewood, and salt, published for executive purposes. In noticing and supporting a suggestion put forward by the Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs, and approved by the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, that in future these price-lists should be prepared monthly instead of fortnightly, the Board of Revenue observed that the publication of the price-lists every fortnight was not called for. The Lieutenant-Governor accepted the suggestion, and gave effect to it by sanctioning a revision of rules 3 and 4 in chapter II of the Rules under the Tenancy Act.

The form of receipt for rent introduced by the Bengal Tenancy Act contained in two places the phrase "particulars of the holding," as a general heading, against which no entries were to be made, the object being merely to introduce the subordinate headings as to area and rent. In a memorial submitted by Maharajah Sir Jotendra Mohan Tagore it was represented to Government that this was not understood by his tenants, who declined in many cases to pay rent unless their status as occupancy ryots, or ryots at a fixed rent, was entered in the receipt against the general heading specified above. The misunderstanding proved to be very general and to have in many places led to a suspension of the payment of rent, and, explanations issued through district and divisional officers having proved ineffectual, the Lieutenant-Governor, accepting the recommendation of the Board, directed the omission of the words misconstrued. A revised form of rent receipt was accordingly prescribed by a Resolution of the Local Government, dated the 10th May, 1888.

In order to reduce the amount of correspondence on the subject of establishments, it was proposed by Government that an annual grant should be made to the Board of Revenue for the purpose of defraying all charges debitable to the wards' rate, in the same manner as lump grants are made each year for the management of Government estates, for settlements, and for the maintenance of public records. The Board having welcomed the suggestion, it was ruled by Government that an allotment should be made annually to the Board for the purpose of enabling them to meet all charges against the wards' rate, and that this amount should be entirely under the control of the Board, the arrangement having effect from the 1st April, 1889. The amount of the allotment each year will be determined by Government on the receipt from the Board of the annual estimate of receipts and expenditure for the rate, care being taken that the annual estimates include all charges for pensions and gratuities debitable to the wards' rate.

With a view to increased efficiency of control, works for the improvement of wards' estates, as also of Government estates, were directed to be placed under the immediate supervision of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

The Bengal Municipal Act, III (B.C.) of 1884, was introduced during the year into the towns of Kherar in the district of Midnapore, Lohardugga, Daltongunge, and Gurwah in the district of Lohardugga, and Jhalda and Raghunathpore in the district of Manbhoom. Vaccination was for the first

Improvement of the registration of mutations of proprietary titles under Act VII (B.C.) of 1876 by means of executive action.

Rent.

Wards' estates.

Municipal administration and vaccination.

time introduced into Chittagong, and before the close of the year eight of the 13 thanas in that district had been protected by Government agency. Protection was also extended to the four remaining unprotected thanas of Gya, and to six thanas in Balasore. The municipal amalgamation of the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta was legalized by Act II (B.C.) of 1888, which, however, did not come into force till after the close of the year under review.

Changes of an administrative character took place in connection with
Miscellaneous. Emigration, Excise, the Meteorological, and Postal
Departments, and the Subordinate Judicial and
Pilot Services. But as regards these reference may be made to the chapters
under the headings indicated.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Survey.

The following statement shows at a glance the progress made in, and the cost of, survey operations in Bengal on the principal Government, wards', and private estates. The statement excludes the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where sufficient progress has not been made for the purpose of collecting detailed statistics, but it includes surveys under the Bengal Tenancy Act:—

CLASS OF ESTATES.	Area in acres.	Under professional survey	Under non-professional survey.	TOTAL AREA SURVEYED UP TO 31ST MARCH 1889.		COST PER ACRE.	
				By professional party.	By non-professional party.	Professional survey.	Non-professional survey.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	As. P.	As. P.
Government estates ...	2,045,348½	2,021,760	23,588½	501,782	22,553½	6 6	5 6
Wards' estates ...	1,513,502	1,513,502	...	1,053,209	...	4 3	...
Private estates ...	52,207	...	52,207	...	47,744	4 8	...

Professional agency is employed on all important surveys, while local agency specially trained is utilised on those of less consequence with a view to minimise the cost. The principles laid down in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, No. 45S, dated the 4th September 1882, are observed in the employment of the field agency for surveys in Bengal.

With the exception of the survey of 46 miles of schedule D embankment lands in the Ghatal subdivision of the Midnapore district, all the surveys during the year were in connection with settlements and records of rights.

All the villages of the Angul estate, in Cuttack, numbering 627, have been demarcated. There were 77 village boundary and 7 exterior boundary disputes. Six of the latter were undecided at the end of the year, pending receipt of detailed measurement maps of disputed plots. Seven hundred and forty-seven masonry pillars were constructed at the tri-junctions of village boundaries, and 166 on exterior boundaries. The total area of the estate, including hills, forests, etc., is 881 square miles. Of this 474.73 square miles, comprising the 627 villages mentioned above, are cultivated, the remainder being reserved forest. Of the cultivated area, 71.42 square miles were surveyed in 1887-88, and the survey of the balance, 341.76 square miles, was completed during the year under report through the agency of trained surbarakars, under the supervision of the Survey Department. The total cost up to the end of the year was Rs. 88,030, or 4 annas 7 pies per acre.

The survey of the Banki estate, in Cuttack, was completed during the year, under the supervision of the Survey Department, through the agency of local surbarakars trained to

survey. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 22,822, or 5 annas per acre.

The Western Dooars of Julpigoree were obtained by conquest in 1864, and the first settlement was made for seven years in 1872 at a cost of Rs. 42,822, resulting in a net

Western Dooars survey.

increase of revenue of Rs. 33,196 on a total area, including forests, etc., of about 1,636 square miles. In the course of an enquiry in 1874, during the settlement of South Mynagoree, it was found that the maps were inaccurate and the records untrustworthy, and that nothing could be done to correct them without a revision of the whole settlement. A resurvey and settlement was therefore ordered at the close of 1875, and carried out at a cost of Rs. 1,16,520. The total area of the Dooars is 1,913 square miles, inclusive of forests, jungle tracts, tea grants, etc., and the aggregate rental was then fixed at Rs. 1,51,862, but was subsequently reduced by Rs. 17,800, as it was found that waste and fallow lands had been assessed as cultivated. It was decided in 1885 that at the next settlement a more detailed examination of all the facts relating to each holding should be made.

As the period of the current settlement will expire in 1890, a resurvey and settlement of the Dooars was ordered by the Government of India in its No. 701R—1497-2, dated the 27th September 1888. Mr. E. H. Walsh, c.s., has been appointed Settlement Officer, and the survey is being conducted by a party of the Survey of India.

The preliminary demarcation of jotes was commenced in November 1888. The portions of the estate of which survey was undertaken during the season under report were North and South Mynagoree, a part of Chengmaree, and the outlying pergunnah of Ambaree Fallacotta. The traverse survey has, however, been carried on east of the Jaldakha river, and the demarcation of jotes has also been extended in that direction, but in consequence of the prevalence of sickness in the camp the work has not progressed as rapidly as might have been the case. The officer in charge of the survey party reports that out of 14 traverse squads, which formed the full complement of the field, only five were at work; and even in these squads fully a third of the measurers were either sick or ailing. Local labour could not be obtained, and the men imported soon fell ill, so that work was carried on under great difficulty and at high cost. The total area of traverse survey completed by the end of March was 367 square miles, and that of cadastral survey 138·49 square miles, the cost incurred being Rs. 54,301, or Rs. 18,123 for traverse and Rs. 36,178 cadastral survey. The work having been begun as late as in November, it is not possible to distribute the expenditure, which includes all initial charges on the area surveyed up to the end of March. The cost of the traverse survey of the area completed is given at 15 pies per acre, and that of the cadastral survey at 6½ annas per acre.

Ten thousand nine hundred and twenty-six holdings have been surveyed, and the boundaries of 10,078 demarcated up to the end of March 1889. The number of boundary disputes settled was 403.

The survey of the town of Calcutta.

There were 40 applications for surveys under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, against 66 during the previous

Surveys under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

year. Of these, 16 related to Government estates, one to a ward's estate, and 23 to private estates.

The following statement shows the progress made in surveys under the Tenancy Act in Government, wards', and private estates during the year :—

DISTRICT.	NAME OF ESTATE.	Area in acres.	Whether professional or non-professional.	Area surveyed up to 31st March 1889.	Area surveyed during the year ending 31st March 1889.
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Government estates.

				Acres.	Acres.
Chittagonj ...	Old Thana Ramoo ...	156,800	Professional	32,576
Midnapore ...	Bhetia, Kaminichuck ...	7,523	Non-professional ...	...	7,523
24-Pergunnahs...	Port Canning estate ...	6,611	Ditto ...	...	2,695½
Tipperah ...	Pergunnah Singargaon, estates Nabipur, Hosantola, and Juar Baluakandi.	6,759	Ditto ...	860	4

DISTRICT.	NAME OF ESTATE.	Area in acres.	Whether professional or non-professional.	Area surveyed up to 31st March 1888.	Area surveyed during the year ending 31st March 1889.
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Wards' estates.

				Acres.	Acres.
Burdwan, Bankura, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, Hooghly.	Burdwan Raj Khas mehals ...	108,852	Professional	21,040
Bhagulpore, Purneah, Maldah, Monghyr.	Srinagur (Banaili) ...	572,000	Ditto ...	104,960	328,505
Cuttack ...	Kanika, Kujong, ...	509,360	Ditto ...	...	236,160
Dinapore ...	Sunkerpore, Churamun, Maldwar.	383,290	Ditto ...	231,126	131,418

Private estates.

Rajshahye ...	Dubalhattee ...	41,000	Non-professional	...	39,280
Midnapore ...	Kesari, Bogri, Parosottampur, and Parbapitpur.	7,090	Ditto ...	3,389	3,751
Burdwan ...	Mouzah Jogdishpur	110	Ditto ...	110	...
Patna ...	Mozufferpore, Tersan Ban's estate	...	Ditto ...	...	...
Chittagong ...	Alakdia Durgapore	1,204	Ditto ...	...	1,264
Tipperah ...	Juar Baluakandi	2,743	Ditto ...	...	...

Settlements.

THE settlements dealt with in this chapter do not include settlements conducted in estates other than Government estates. Settlement operations in private estates under the Tenancy Act will be noticed under the chapter on the working of the Land Records Department.

The financial results of the settlement operations conducted during the year are compared with the results of the year 1887-88 in the following statement:—

YEAR.	ORIGINAL SETTLEMENTS.		RESSETTLEMENTS.				SUMMARY SETTLEMENTS.				SETTLEMENTS PENDING AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR	
	Num-ber.	Net revenue.	Num-ber.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	Num-ber.	Net revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.	Number.	Esti-mated revenue.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1887-88	246	24,213	412	68,003	8,630	5,644	110	62,028	1,828	4,706	1,000	6,00,087
1888-89	130	35,594	543	1,42,154	35,394	6,143	142	82,227	2,237	41,700	1,165	5,81,276

Altogether 130 original settlements and 543 resettlements were concluded, but few of them call for special mention.

The assessment of 350 out of 627 villages of the Angul estate was completed up to the end of the year under report, leaving 277 villages to be completed during the current year. The records of 421 villages were made over to the Settlement Department during the year. The Settlement Officer has given the details of 394 villages containing 19,169 ryots of different denominations. The rentals of these 394 villages according to the present settlement amount to Rs. 69,127, while according to the previous assessment they aggregated only Rs. 25,723, so that an increase in revenue of Rs. 43,404 can be obtained by assessment of newly-cultivated lands at the current rates. The rents of these newly-cultivated lands were appropriated by the surbarakars during the period of the last settlement, and the increase in revenue will not therefore necessarily involve an increase in rents now actually paid by the ryots. An increase of Rs. 60,000 may be obtained on the whole estate by assessment of newly-cultivated lands at existing rates, but it will probably have to be made progressive and extended over a period of years. The total cost from the commencement of the operations to the end of March 1889 was Rs. 30,909, or 1 anna 7 pies per acre. Five villages of the Banki estate were tentatively assessed, and rate reports were submitted. The expenditure incurred up to the end of the year 1888-89 was Rs. 3,567, or 10 pies per acre. An increase of revenue amounting to Rs. 10,000 is expected from assessment of newly-cultivated lands at existing rates. This does not represent an increase in the rents payable by the ryots, but is the rental of newly-cultivated lands which were appropriated by surbarakars during the period of the last settlement. The records of 15 villages surveyed in the Julpigoree Dooars were made over to the Settlement Department at the end of March. A tentative assessment of a few villages was made by the Settlement Officer, who reports that an increase in revenue amounting to over Rs. 70,000 may be expected; but his estimate is probably too sanguine. The total estimated cost of the operations is Rs. 2,64,356. Statistics are being collected as to the rents at present paid by the ryots and under-ryots to the jotedars. The only expenditure incurred on account of settlement has been the salary of the Settlement Officer, which amounted to Rs. 3,452 by the end of the year under report.

The sum granted by Government for the ordinary settlement work of the year was Rs. 93,095, of which Rs. 66,706 are reported by the Accountant-General to have been expended.

This estate comprises an area of 6,715 acres, and not 3,650 as mentioned in the previous year's report. It was measured Government estate Bhetia, in Midnapore. in 1882, but the work of resettlement was kept in abeyance pending the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act. In May 1888 Baboo Bissessur Banerjee, Deputy Collector, was appointed Settlement Officer. Of the 23 villages comprised in the estate, the papers of 15 were nearly completed by the end of the year. There were two boundary disputes, and 196 miscellaneous cases were instituted, of which one was pending at the end of March. The cost of the survey made before passing of the Tenancy Act was Rs. 1,804, and since then Rs. 977-7-4 have been spent, making a total of Rs. 2,781-9-1, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas an acre. Frequent transfers of the Settlement Officers have delayed the completion of the settlement.

The last settlement of this estate expired in 1874. Two measurements with a view to resettlement were subsequently Jower Baluakandi, in Tipperah. made, but the proceedings were cancelled. A fresh measurement and the preparation of a record of rights were ordered in 1888. The measurement was completed during the year under report, and showed an area of 2,767 acres. The rents are reported to have been enhanced in the present settlement by $1\frac{3}{4}$ anna per rupee, on the ground of rise in prices since they were last fixed. The result is an increase in revenue of Rs. 1,416 on the previous rental. There are 1,092 tenants, of whom 1,087 are settled ryots. The proceedings have cost Rs. 1,447, or nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ annas an acre.

Government Estates.

OUT of a total demand of Rs. 29,76,563,* Rs. 21,32,770, or 71·65 per cent., were collected, (against 76·46 per cent. in the previous year), and Rs. 19,866 were remitted, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 8,23,927.† The number of Government estates was Rs. 3,307, against Rs. 3,058 in the previous year.

The percentage of the current collections on the current demand was 71·63, against 77·65 in 1887-88, and that of arrear collections on the arrear demand 71·7, against 72·52 in 1887-88. Only in the districts noted in the margin‡ did the collections exceed 90 per cent.

of the total demand. Rungpore, Cuttack, and Balasore, shown in the previous year in this list, fall out of it in 1888-89, and Khulna just finds place in it on this occasion. Balasore, however, almost reached the standard with a percentage of 89·96, and so also did Rajshahye and Lohardugga with a percentage of 89·76 and 89·91 respectively.

The percentage of the total collections on the total demand for the districts which did not reach the 90 per cent. standard are compared in the margin§ for the two years 1887-88 and 1888-89. Of the 33 districts named, 15 showed an improved percentage and 18 a falling off, while Gya exhibited the same percentage for both years, viz. 76·12.

§ Districts showing improved percentage.

	Percent- age in 1887-88.	Percent- age in 1888-89.		Percent- age in 1887-88.	Percent- age in 1888-89.
Burdwan ...	44·65	58·91	Dacca ...	68·4	77·31
Bankura ...	62·11	66·11	Mymensingh ...	61·6	70·02
Hooghly ...	60·77	65·54	Tipperah ...	78·08	83·17
Nudda ...	68·04	75·1	Mozufferpore ...	48·76	49·88
Jessore ...	65·02	77·25	Purneah ...	67·38	83·05
Moorsheadabad ...	61·18	63·48	Maldah ...	78·06	87·62
Rajshahye ...	64·29	89·76	Lohardugga ...	85·68	89·91
Pubna ...	57·57	77·66			

Districts showing a falling off.

	Percent- age in 1887-88.	Percent- age in 1888-89.		Percent- age in 1887-88.	Percent- age in 1888-89.
Midnapore ...	64·75	60·92	Durbhunga ...	74·87	65·43
24-Pergunnahs ...	71·47	62·97	Sarun ...	81·48	70·76
Rungpore ...	100	84·74	Monghyr ...	74·58	55·47
Bogra ...	81·37	80·93	Bhagulpore ...	78·11	68·64
Furcedpore ...	74·61	61·67	The Sonthal		
Backergunge ...	77·87	69·47	Pergunnahs ...	73·38	64·78
Chittagong ...	75·82	72·3	Cuttack ...	91·55	82·43
Noakholly ...	81·49	72·72	Pooree ...	70·76	51·89
Patna ...	63·1	53·84	Balasore ...	98·34	89·96
Shahabad ...	83·72	79·58			

leases:—

	YEARS.	DEMANDS.			COLLECTIONS.			Remissions.	BALANCES.			Percentage of total collections on total demand.	Percentage of total uncollected balances on total demand.
		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Under direct management...	1887-88	15,46,455	4,56,410	20,02,865	12,08,800	8,05,270	15,14,148	17,556	3,36,241	1,35,120	4,71,361	75·60	23·63
	1888-89	16,08,905	4,78,451	20,87,410	11,18,727	8,34,408	14,53,135	19,244	4,87,780	1,27,267	6,15,037	69·61	29·46
Under farming leases	1887-88	6,85,715	2,16,299	9,01,984	5,24,647	1,82,571	7,07,218	3,328	1,01,008	30,370	1,31,438	78·40	21·23
	1888-89	6,69,723	1,89,424	8,59,147	5,85,125	1,44,500	6,79,635	622	1,04,598	44,292	2,08,890	76·43	23·49

There was a falling off under both heads. In the current collections against estates under direct management the percentage was 69·53, against 78·16 in 1887-88, while the arrear collections on the arrear demand were 69·89, against

66·88. In estates under farming leases, current collections showed a percentage of 76·47, against 76·51, and arrear collections 76·29, against 84·41.

Out of a total demand of Rs. 9,30,330 in ryotwari tracts,* Rs. 8,45,189 were collected and Rs. 817 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 84,324† outstanding. The percentage of collections on the gross demand was 90·84, against 91·49 in 1887-88. With a reduced demand due to the reduction of arrears in the year previous, there were smaller collections under the head of arrears, and the balance outstanding has increased. The current demand and current collections both showed an increase as compared with 1887-88.

BALANCES IN RYOTWARI TRACTS.

	Rs.
* Current	8,59,079
Arrear	71,251
† Current	75,113
Arrear	9,211

There has been no change in the Burdwan, Chittagong, Patna, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions.

ESTATES UNDER DIRECT MANAGEMENT.

Agency and mode of management.

In the 24 Pergunnahs two tahsildari establishments were added to the staff for the management of two estates under the supervision of a Sub-Deputy Collector; and five estates in the Diamond Harbour subdivision, formerly in charge of a canoongo, were made over to the supervision of a Sub-Deputy Collector. In Jessore an estate hitherto in charge of a Sub-Deputy Collector has been placed under a canoongo.

In Darjeeling collections from the cart-road reserve lands were made during the year by the surveyor instead of by the Sub-Deputy Collector, as before, and in Julpigoree one sub-tahsil, hitherto subordinate to another, has been made independent.

A special Sub-Deputy Collector was employed as a tentative measure to supervise the subordinate tahsildars in Dacca. The Madaripore group in Furreredpore, which was under a Sub-Deputy Collector, has been transferred to the Manager of the Kalkini estate for economy of management.

In Bhagulpore a Deputy Collector has been placed in charge of khas mehals.

The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 83,291, against Rs. 53,434 in the preceding year. Rupees 15,004 was spent in digging tanks and sinking wells, against Rs. 8,909 in 1887-88; Rs. 11,202 in drainage and irrigation, against Rs. 20,659; Rs. 255 in planting trees, against Rs. 680 for the same purpose in the previous year; Rs. 9,507 on dams and embankments, against Rs. 3,893; and the balance Rs. 47,323 on sundry works, against Rs. 19,293 in the preceding year. In addition to the above, Rs. 11,945 was expended on repairs of grammbheries in the Majnamutha and Jellamutha estates in Midnapore; Rs. 12,184 on miscellaneous improvements in the Orphangunge market in Kiddorpore; Rs. 6,458 (out of the Darjeeling Improvement Fund) on the improvement of hâts, roads, and gardens, planting and rearing of trees, and maintenance of dispensaries and primary schools in Darjeeling; Rs. 32,232 on relief works in Orissa executed chiefly on the Khoorda estate; and Rs. 734 on bunds in the south of the Chilka Lake, where the crops generally suffer from want of water.

This subject will be more fully treated in the chapter on Land Records, Agriculture, and Horticulture. Some notice of it is, however, required here.

Cultivation of new staples. Buxar wheat was cultivated in Burdwan, Bogra, Julpigoree, Cuttack, Nuddea, Moorshedabad, and Gya, but not very successfully. Experiments in potato culture were made in Bogra, Julpigoree, Cuttack, and Shahabad, but without encouraging results, except in the Sasseram subdivision of the last-mentioned district. Carrots were grown in Patna with partial success. Experiments on paddy crops with manure supplied by the Agricultural Department were made in Hooghly, but the result was uncertain, as the crops generally in the district suffered from floods. It is proposed this season to try long-stemmed paddy from Eastern Bengal in low-lying lands of the Contai subdivision in Midnapore.

It may be briefly noticed here that wherever new ploughs were introduced for experiment they were rejected as being too heavy for country bullocks. On the other hand, the use of Behea and other improved sugar-cane mills is gradually on the increase. Twelve dozens of Hutton's and Sofby's

sickles have been distributed to the ryots in Julpigoree, and are much appreciated by them. In Chittagong a hand water-lift from the Barrakar Works was tried, but not favourably reported on. The Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs writes:—"The existing system of agriculture is suited to the capabilities of the soil, and the tenants are opposed to any change. Machinery is not needed, as labour is abundant and the staple crops can be easily prepared for the market." Sixteen prizes were awarded to cultivators in the Lalbagh sub-division of Moorshedabad for agricultural produce at an exhibition held in that district.

Primary schools are maintained in Government estates in most districts, the largest expenditure being reported from Darjeeling (Rs. 7,672), Midnapore (Rs. 5,370),

Education.

Chittagong (Rs. 4,309), and Pooree (Rs. 3,779).

The one-and-a-half per cent. contribution from collections of Government estates was, as usual, made over to district

Roads and communications.

funds for the improvement of communications. The largest expenditure on this account (Rs. 28,671) is reported from Julpigoree, in which district Government also made a special grant of Rs. 3,600 for the construction of two new roads and the repair of an old one. In the Darjeeling Terai Rs. 3,062 were spent by the district committee and Rs. 2,000 from the Darjeeling Improvement Fund under this head. Several new roads have been opened on the Khoorda and other estates in Pooree at a cost of Rs. 4,960, and in Chittagong Rs. 6,929 were expended. The works executed in other districts call for no special notice.

The tahsil registers and accounts were, as usual, inspected, and the ryots' receipts were tested in many cases. They were, with a few exceptions, found generally correct.

Inspection of accounts.

In Lohardugga further embezzlements to the amount of Rs. 37-6-6 were discovered, but the greater part of the money has been recovered. In Monghyr a mohurir was dismissed for retaining in his possession, without authority, Rs. 960 which he had collected from time to time. The amount has been recovered and credited into the treasury. In Bogra the examination of the Jeypur tahsil office is yet in progress. In the course of the enquiry serious defalcations by patwaris since 1882-83 have been detected, and a full report on the subject, after final adjustment of the accounts, is awaited from the local officers. A canoongo and a chainman in Cuttack were dismissed for mismanagement and irregularities in accounts. In Noakholly the total amount found after further enquiry to have been embezzled was Rs. 6,962. The tahsildar in fault was convicted by the Sessions Court, but acquitted by the High Court on appeal. A tahsildar in Tipperah was dismissed by the local officers for letting out lands irregularly, and his case is now pending on appeal before the Board of Revenue. A number of ryots in Gya complained to the Collector, while on tour, that they had been granted no receipts for rents paid to the patwari, and that the payments had not been credited in the accounts. The matter is under enquiry.

Loss of crops from floods or insufficient or badly distributed rainfall affected the condition of the ryots in many districts.

Condition of ryots.

In the Contai subdivision of Midnapore rice was gratuitously distributed to destitute people, and, for the relief of the able-bodied, the district board made a grant of Rs. 10,000 for road works, while labour was also provided on large drainage works undertaken by the Public Works Department. In Gya also works were opened for relief purposes and attended by several hundred people. In Shahabad agricultural loans were granted in some of the most affected villages. Relief works were also undertaken in Cuttack and Pooree, and Rs. 30,893 were expended on the Khoorda estate up to the end of the year. In Eastern Bengal floods did some damage in Backergunge, Noakholly, and Chittagong, but the condition of the cultivating classes was far better than elsewhere.

Rupees 2,98,864 were assigned by Government for the management and improvement of estates, and the Board of Revenue distributed this sum according to the requirements of different districts.

Management and improvement grant.

Rupees 3,10,029 are reported by the Accountant-General to have been spent, but these figures are liable to modification after the accounts of March 1889 have been finally closed.

Wards' Estates.

THE number of private estates under the management of the Revenue authorities was 148, as against 157 in 1887-88. Of these, 73 were wards' estates and 75 attached, including encumbered and trust estates. The total demand on account of revenue and cesses due to Government, arrear as well as current, amounted to Rs. 56,20,302, and of this sum Rs. 53,34,696 were collected. There were remissions to the extent of Rs. 4,163, as against Rs. 592 in the preceding year, and the balances showed a very large increase, being more than double those of 1887-88. The Burdwan Raj estate defaulted on the 28th March last by more than four lakhs of rupees, of which Rs. 2,67,259 were paid not later than the 12th of the following month, the close of the Bengali year, and the remainder, shown as a balance in the returns, has since been made good. The occurrence of this large item of default was, however, caused by a purely legal difficulty, which, it is explained, prevented the Managers from obtaining, as usual, a temporary loan on the security of the Government promissory notes deposited in the Bank of Bengal. The comparative statement annexed indicates the result of the realisations of rent and cesses due to the estates themselves for the past five years:—

YEAR.			Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections on current demand.	Remissions.	Balance.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	...	...	50,68,046	52,56,826	48,93,923	93.0	14,14,567	40,21,638
1885-86	...	...	80,52,394	99,63,551	93,60,837	93.9	3,89,492	82,88,987
1886-87	...	...	81,67,509	1,02,96,559	96,80,751	94.0	3,00,426	84,84,423
1887-88	...	...	1,16,36,922	1,02,46,459	99,81,714	97.4	2,15,827	1,16,96,615
1888-89	...	...	1,12,89,022	1,03,44,555	97,18,391	93.9	10,70,426	1,08,42,802

The collections were bad in Patna (82.9) and in Bhagulpore (88.3), exceedingly low in Orissa (48.9), and in the aggregate somewhat short of those of the preceding year; but the result may be accepted as on the whole satisfactory, due allowance being made for the failure of the crops and the consequent depressed condition of the ryots in several parts of those provinces during the period under review. The evidence that already exists of the fictitious character of the balances, which were for the most part due when the estates were taken in charge, is confirmed by the details reported on the present occasion. Thus in the case of the Bhowanipore estate, more than 25 lakhs of the balance shown were purely nominal, and consisted of items which, although borne on the late proprietor's books, were known to be wholly irrecoverable, having long since been barred by limitation. In such instances orders have very properly been issued directing the managers concerned to devote their attention to the collection and elimination of outstandings by making efforts to realise expeditiously such portions as are actually recoverable, and applying without delay for the remission of the remainder. In the Srinagar estate in Bhagulpore, now under settlement and survey, enormous balances accrued since the estate was taken in charge. Of these, Rs. 2,50,319 were reported as good and in process of recovery and Rs. 3,83,929 as bad and irrecoverable, but the figures indicate extreme laxity of management.

The total cost of management proper, *i.e.*, of charges on account of the remuneration of managers and their establishments, and the contingencies incident thereto, was

Management.

Rs. 7,65,109, and the percentage, 7·3, calculated on the current rent and cess demand of Rs. 1,03,44,555, was almost identical with that of the previous year. The total expenditure, if charges for settlement and survey and for the construction and maintenance of office buildings be included, amounted to Rs. 9,35,857, as against Rs. 8,83,461 in 1887-88. The increase in the item for cutcherry buildings appears chiefly in the Presidency and Orissa Divisions. The surplus to the credit of the general management rate was increased to Rs. 74,271, and the treasury rate amounted to Rs. 23,266. It has recently been decided by the Government of India that wards' and other private estates under management shall be required to pay an additional contribution to cover the value of the time devoted by Government officers to business connected with them, and the question of the manner in which these orders should be given effect to is still under consideration.

Satisfactory progress was made during the year in surveys and the preparation of records of rights on the Srinagar, Sunkerpore, Maldwar, Chooramun, Koojung, and Kanika

Surveys, etc.

wards' estates, as also in the Burdwan Raj khas mehals. The survey work done has all been under professional agency, and the results of the year have been reported by the Director of Land Records in a statement, from which the following is an extract:—

NAME OF ESTATE.	Area in acres.	Area in acres surveyed up to 31st March.	Area in acres surveyed during the year ending 31st March 1889.	Cost of survey to end of 1888-89.	Cost of survey per acre.	Cost of settlement to end of 1888-89.	Cost of settlement per acre.	Increase of rent expected.	Average total cost per acre to end of March 1889.	REMARKS.
				Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
Burdwan khas mehals.	108,832	...	(a) 21,040	(b) 12,350	...	...	...	...	...	(a) The area traversed (100 square miles) is not included in this.
Srinagar-Banali ...	512,000	104,900	328,505	1,07,925	0 4 0	48,565	0 3 0	19,584	0 7 0	(b) The cost of traverse survey is included in this.
Kanika ...	280,000	...	167,040	(c) 7,093	...	...	...	...	...	(c) Only traverse survey done.
Koojung ...	223,300	...	69,120	19,857	0 4 7	...	...	...	...
Sunkerpore ...	208,141	172,800	55,341	85,813	0 6 7	18,376	0 7 5	5,766	0 8 0	
Chooramun ...	54,128	31,126	23,002	14,924	0 4 5	13,331	0 3 11	141	0 8 4	
Maldwar ...	121,021	27,200	73,075	32,849	0 6 3	7,613	0 1 2	331	0 6 5	

In Srinagar the settlement work has been under Mr. Collin, c.s., and the survey under a professional party. Considerable progress has been made during the year. With the consent of both landlords and tenants the settlement is being made on the principle of allowing 3 cottahs per bigah of the excess land held by the ryots to go unassessed on account of difference in the areas resulting from the scientific system of measurement as compared with the areas shown in the landlord's papers, and assessing the remainder at existing rates. The increase in the rental is said to give more than 12 per cent. on the total cost of the operation. In Sunkerpore a rise in the rental of approximately 10 per cent. of the previous jumma was obtained by amicable arrangement with the ryots, the increase being chiefly due to increments to the areas of holdings. The principle of the compromise has been to make an allowance of 25 per cent. for the difference in the areas resulting from the old native and new professional system of survey, that is to say, when the area of holdings resulting from survey is not more than 25 per cent. over and above the old area shown in the landlord's papers, no enhancement is claimed by the landlord, and where the difference is greater, the surplus over the 25 per cent. is assessed at the current rates of the village. These arrangements were, the Collector reports, readily accepted, and the expenditure incurred on account of the settlement was Rs. 18,376, or nearly 1 anna and 6 pies per acre. In Maldwar, also, an enhancement on the previous jumma to the same extent was settled without dispute, and the cost of the settlement operations was Rs. 8,384, or 1 anna and 4 pies per acre. The cadastral survey undertaken under chapter X

of the Bengal Tenancy Act in the case of the Chooramun property was completed over the 23,002 acres which remained unsurveyed at the close of the preceding year, and an area of 54,128 acres has now been surveyed at a total cost of Rs. 27,867, or 8 annas and 2 pies per acre. The traverse and cadastral survey of 100 and 36 square miles, respectively, of the Burdwan Raj khas mehals were effected at a cost of Rs. 12,350, and in Koojung a survey party took the field in December, and measured 69,120 acres at a cost of 4 annas and 7 pies per acre. The Kanika estate is situated in Cuttack, where the Tenancy Act is not in force, and it was brought under survey by a notification published on the 6th February 1889, in accordance with the provisions of the Bengal Survey Act, V of 1875. Two hundred and sixty-one square miles of this property were surveyed before the close of the season at a cost of Rs. 7,093. A certain number of wards' estates have been included in the programme of survey and settlement operations for the next five years, lately submitted to the Government of India.

The number of certificates filed during the year, and the demands covered thereby, have risen considerably in five of the nine divisions, and the aggregate increase over the whole of the Lower Provinces is very large. The advance has been continuous since 1884-85, when only 8,000 certificates were taken out, till last year, when the number stood at 12,418. This figure has, however, now been more than doubled, as many as 24,922 certificates having been filed for demands amounting to Rs. 8,63,017 in the course of the period at present under review. The circumstance is to be regretted, but the details furnished afford, so far as they go, satisfactory explanations, and certainly tend to show that the action so largely taken was virtually forced upon the management of the estates concerned. Thus, for the Srinagar estate 2,193 certificates were filed in order to prevent an outstanding demand shown at Rs. 90,880 from being barred by limitation, but apparently these efforts were not attended with much success. For the Soojamoota estate alone there were as many as 11,368 certificates filed for the recovery of Rs. 3,03,012 from ryots, who, in the hope of altogether evading payment through the confusion in the accounts occasioned by the dispute between the Dowager Maharani and the Court of Wards, would not voluntarily discharge their dues. The completion of surveys and records of rights will tend to remove such confusion by enabling unrealisable arrears to be cleared off and the rent demand reduced to order; and as an indirect result of this it is to be hoped that resort to the certificate procedure will eventually be found less imperative and wholesale than it is under existing conditions. It has been laid down by Government that certificates are not to be filed indiscriminately in wards' estates. The object of the certificate procedure is to facilitate collections, but managers are required to do their best to realise the dues of their estates by ordinary means before having recourse to this direct and summary process.

The condition of the tenantry during the year, which has been one of comparative scarcity and pressure, is a matter of more than usual interest, and the following comprehensive remarks submitted to Government by the Board of Revenue on the subject are worth reproducing *in extenso* :—

• The unfavourable harvests of the year over a great part of the province affected the condition of the tenants in several districts. The rainy season began late and ended somewhat earlier than usual, and in August very heavy rain produced floods in some districts, which caused serious destruction of the rice crops. In the Burdwan Division much damage was done in parts of the Midnapore district. The tenants of the Soojamoota estate of the Burdwan Raj are, however, reported to be generally well off, and their obstinate and litigious character has given much trouble to the management. In the Presidency Division the tenantry suffered much from floods in the 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea, but they have been able to tide over their difficulties, and consideration has been shown to them in not unduly pressing for the rents. In Dinagore the rice harvest was below the average, but the tenants had some compensation in good jute and mustard crops. The condition of the tenantry in the Dacca Division generally is prosperous. In the Dakhin Shabazpore estate, in Backergunge, it is stated that the cyclone of 1876, in which so many perished, benefited the survivors, and that practically there is not a poor man in the estate. Inundation caused by high tides did some damage in Noakholly, and the year was undoubtedly a bad one for the ryots in that district, who are generally a prosperous body. The partial failure of the crops in several districts of the Patna Division caused scarcity, necessitating measures of relief. The tenants

of the Tikari and Deo estates in Gya suffered in common with the rest of the people. In Shahabad the tenants of certain villages in pergunnah Bhojpur are said to waste money in litigation either with the proprietor or among themselves, and this necessarily affects their pecuniary prosperity. The majority of the Narhan ryots are well to do. On the Srinagar estate short crops in North Bhagulpore caused some pressure among the tenantry, and there were also many deaths from cholera in Purneah. The Badour estate, in the latter district, also had bad harvests; but the Collector remarks that, as the style of living in the district is simple and inexpensive, the partial failure of the crops did not affect to any great extent the material condition of the ryots. The Chanchal estate, in Maldah, had a fairly good year, and the tenants appear contented. In Cuttack the Kanika peasantry have had much to contend with in recent years, but they are not altogether in bad circumstances, the rents being low and labour being available at Chandbally on the steamers, while many also seek work in Calcutta and are able to bring or send home some savings. The condition of the tenantry in Koojung was good except in one part, where the crops were injured by salt water. In the Chota Nagpore Division the outturn of the crops was below the average in most of the wards' and encumbered estates, except in the district of Manbhoom, and the year was an unfavourable one generally. The construction of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, however, provided a good deal of labour for the people, and in Singhbloom an abundant mohwa crop was of great help."

Satisfactory progress was made in the matter of the education of wards,

Miscellaneous.

and the individual accounts furnished were, with a few exceptions, fairly favourable. The grants-in-aid of schools and dispensaries respectively decreased and increased, and the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of buildings and other immoveable property has also diminished. The experiments made in the cultivation of Buxar wheat were more or less unsuccessful everywhere except on the Deo estate in Gya, and as little success was met with in the case of potato culture. Some good practical work, however, is done on the Burdwan model farm under the supervision of the manager, Mr. Reilly; and the experiments there made with the object of testing the effect of different manures on crops of sugar-cane, wheat, and potatoes apparently proved successful. The net expenditure on these experiments hardly exceeded Rs. 1,000 in the year, so that much may be done in this direction by careful supervision with comparatively small sums. Patent ploughs from the Burrakur Iron Works and the Seebpore Workshops were tried on the Cossimbazar estate, but found to be too heavy, and some ploughs sent by the Director of the Department of Agriculture to the Manager of the Deo property were reported upon as unsuitable both for the cattle and for the soil of the estate.

A dispute regarding the Burdwan Raj jewellery was last year subjected to

Burdwan Raj.

arbitration at the hands of Mr. Pugh, Barrister-at-Law, and the award was delivered last February; but the Court of Wards, acting on the advice of the Advocate-General, declined to accept it, on the ground that the arbitrator had allotted to the Maharani a number of items of jewellery which found no place in the schedule on which he had been appointed to arbitrate. The Maharani, on the other hand, applied to the High Court to have the award filed in Court under section 521 of the Code of Civil Procedure. It has eventually been decided to make no attempt to resist any motion for making over the items included in the schedule referred to, but with respect to the identification of a small number of these jewels which is in dispute, it has been arranged that the Commissioner of Burdwan shall further arbitrate, on the understanding that the Maharani will abide absolutely by his decision. To this proposal the Maharani has agreed. A formal agreement has been executed, and the Commissioner's decision will at length, it is hoped, bring to a close the protracted dispute regarding the Raj jewellery. In the Dowager Maharani's suit to set aside the adoption of Maharaj Kumar Bejoy Chand Mahtab Bahadoor, and to obtain possession of the estate, the Collector of the district has been appointed by name guardian to the minor ward *ad litem*, and the necessary preliminary proceedings are being taken, as occasion arises, with a view to the eventual hearing of the suit in the High Court. The rental of this, the most important estate under the management of the Revenue authorities, was Rs. 41,74,614. The year opened with an arrear demand of rent and cesses due amounting to Rs. 35,19,075, and the current demand, inclusive of interest, equivalent to Rs. 97,278, was Rs. 45,26,135. The collections amounted to Rs. 44,64,013, being 98.6 per cent. on the current demand, against 99.2, 98.2, and 97.9 in the three preceding years respectively. The cost of management was 3.5 per cent. on the current rent and cess demand.

An officer of the Accounts Department was deputed in 1887-88 to Burdwan to lay down, in consultation with the Managers, a system of audit of the accounts of the estate, and submitted his report last November, but it is still under the consideration of the local officers.

The charge of seven new estates was assumed during the year, while five were released from management. The facts given *Estates released or taken in charge.* regarding the circumstances under which estates were released, as compared with those existing at the time of their being brought under the Court of Wards, speak for themselves in proof of the invariable and continued success of the Board's management, and amply justify the confidence reposed in them by the public as well as by Government.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

DURING the year 1888-89 the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal had under consideration six Bills. Four of these were passed, and received the assent of the Governor-General, viz. Act I (B.C.) of 1889, an Act to provide for the sanitation of emigrants during their passage through Bengal to the labour districts in Assam; Act II (B.C.) of 1889, an Act for the protection of the right of fishing in private waters; Act III (B.C.) of 1889, an Act to enable the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta to lend the Corporation of Calcutta a sum of money; and Act IV (B.C.) of 1889, an Act to provide for the appointment of a Mahomedan Burial Board in Calcutta, and to make better provision for the interment of persons other than Christians or Mahomedans.

This Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 7th May 1889.

Act I (B.C.) of 1889, an Act to provide for the sanitation of emigrants during their passage through Bengal to the labour districts in Assam.

The Bill was introduced, read in Council, and referred to a Select Committee on the 6th April 1889; and on the 20th idem the report of the Select Committee was presented and the Bill was passed.

The restricted meaning attached to the word 'labourer,' as defined in the Indian Emigration Act, 1882, had hitherto rendered it impossible for the Local Government to apply the sanitary provisions contained in that Act to the case of 'free,' or unregistered, emigrants, a class of which large numbers are drafted annually through Bengal to the labour districts of Assam. The object of the Bill was to obviate this difficulty, and this has been done by vesting the Local Government with power to make rules for the sanitary protection of all emigrants during their passage through Bengal similar to those which exist under the Indian Emigration Act, 1882, in regard only to 'labourers' as defined by that Act.

This Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 15th June

Act II (B.C.) of 1889, an Act to provide for the protection of the right of fishing in private waters.

1889. The Bill was introduced, read in Council, and referred to a Select Committee on the 6th April 1889, and on the 11th of the following month the report of the Select Committee was presented, the Bills being eventually passed on the 15th idem. Certain decisions of the Calcutta High Court of comparatively recent date had emphasized the fact that private rights of fishery were not effectively nor sufficiently protected under the existing law. With the object of affording such protection, the present Act constitutes the infringement of private rights of fishery an offence, and also renders criminal any trespass for the purpose of such infringement, providing at the same time for punishment in respect of the unlawful use of contrivances for the purpose of taking fish. By a proviso added to section 3 of the Act, the penal clauses contained in that section are declared not to be applicable to acts done by any person in the exercise of a *bond fide* claim of right.

This Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 31st July

Act III (B.C.) of 1889, an Act to enable the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta to lend the Corporation of Calcutta a sum of money.

1889. The Bill was introduced, read in Council, and referred to a Select Committee on the 11th May 1889. The report of the Select Committee was presented and the Bill was passed by the Council on the 6th July 1889. Owing to the restriction imposed by the Calcutta Municipal Corporation Act, 1888, which enforces the annual payment of interest

on all sums borrowed, the Corporation was met by a difficulty in providing itself with funds to meet the interest payable on the loan to be raised for the construction of a central road from the head of the Hooghly Bridge to Sealdah during the progress of the work and before it could be known what portion of the loan could be repaid by the sale of surplus land. It having been arranged that the money necessary for the payment of such interest should be made available from the balance to the credit of the Hooghly Bridge Fund, the present Act was passed in order to give legislative sanction to a loan payable from that fund. The Act fixes the extent of the loan at two lakhs of rupees, and provides for its repayment within a period of three years.

This Act received the assent of the Governor-General on the 2nd September 1889. The Bill was introduced, read in

Act IV (B.C.) of 1889, an Act to provide for the appointment of a Mahomedan Burial Board in Calcutta, and to make better provision for the interment of persons other than Christians or Mahomedans.

Council, and referred to a Select Committee on the 6th April 1889. The report of the Select Committee was presented on the 11th of the following month, and the Bill was passed by the Council on the 13th July 1889. This measure was brought

forward with the object of supplying a remedy for the unsatisfactory state into which the cemeteries and burial grounds in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, specified in a schedule to the Act, had fallen owing to the want of a central controlling authority. The Bill, which in its main features follows the provisions of the Calcutta Burial Boards Act, 1881, includes within its operation Mahomedan burial grounds as well as the interments of persons other than Christians or Mahomedans. It empowers the Local Government to appoint a Mahomedan Burial Board for Calcutta, the members constituting such a Board to be the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation, the Health Officer, an officer of the Public Works Department, and not less than six or more than nine Mahomedan gentlemen. Provision is made for the management and control of the burial grounds specified being vested in the Board thus appointed except as to such portions of them as may be set apart for persons other than Mahomedans. In respect of these excepted portions, a subsequent section of the Bill provides for the formation of a Board composed of the three officially designated members of the Mahomedan Burial Board. The funds placed at the disposal of these Boards for the purpose of defraying the expenses of management are the fees and other moneys paid for the use of the burial grounds, and in the case of the Mahomedan Burial Board include all other grants such as Government may in its discretion advance for that purpose, yearly accounts of receipts and expenditure being submitted for inspection. The Boards may, by their rules, regulate the scale and mode of payment to be adopted in respect of fees and other charges due for interments. Discretion is left with Government to withdraw from the control of the Mahomedan Burial Board any burial ground formally committed to its management, and the Act further authorises the transfer of any Mahomedan burial ground in the vicinity of Calcutta to the Board upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the Board and the owner or custodian. The Mahomedan Burial Board is also empowered, with the assent of the Governor-General, to purchase land in the vicinity of Calcutta with the object of either extending or creating new burial grounds.

This Bill was introduced, read in Council, and referred to a Select Com-

A Bill to consolidate the Calcutta and Suburban Police Superannuation Funds.

mittee on the 6th April 1889, but was not further proceeded with. It was intended to provide for the consolidation of the hitherto distinct Police

Superannuation Funds for Calcutta and the Suburbs.

This Bill was introduced, read in Council, and referred to a Select Com-

A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the port of Calcutta and to the appointment of Commissioners for the said port.

mittee on the 6th April 1889. In its present form the Bill purports to re-enact the existing law relating to the port of Calcutta with amendments found by experience to be necessary, and to consolidate

into one Act the law relating to the port.

Police.

As there is now no separate municipal police, the force is divided into only two main bodies,—the regular police and the rural police,—and at the beginning of the year the former consisted of 23,380 officers and men, the estimated cost being Rs. 41,07,546, and the latter of 169,523 men, whose pay amounts to Rs. 55,86,913 in cash, but some of whom are remunerated also by being allowed the use of land, the total amount of which is not stated, but was, in 1881, 14,453 bighas. The force has not been increased of recent years: on the contrary it has been reduced, and in consequence of this, and of the growing needs of the Administration, the reserves which used to exist in each district have become mere skeletons, nearly all the men being required for active duty. The average pay of the constable has, during the last five years, slightly diminished, while that of the chowkidar has slightly increased. The following table shows the strength and cost of the police force in the year under review and in the preceding 15 years:—

	AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS ENDING			1888.
	1877.	1882.	1887.	
Regular (inclusive of municipal) police—				
Strength	26,724	25,304	24,064	23,380
Cost	44,78,948	42,61,507	42,08,387	41,07,546
Rural police—				
Strength	182,398	175,923	170,935	169,523
Cost (in cash)	43,97,268	50,41,106 *	53,14,518	55,86,913

* In 1880 the policy of reducing the land in possession of the chowkidars and of increasing their cash remuneration was introduced.

Regarding the weakness of the reserves, the Inspector-General in his report for 1887 remarked:—"The difficulty which we have had all along to contend with in not being able to keep even a small body of men together for any length of time on account of the extreme weakness of the reserves still exists, and has indeed been aggravated by the constantly increasing demands for escorts for both prisoners and treasure." The demands for escorts for prisoners increased during the year under review owing to the establishment of intermediate jails, and there was also a considerable increase in the demands for escorting treasure. The figures for preceding years are given below:—

Total number of officers and men required.

	AVERAGE OF THREE YEARS ENDING				1888.
	1878.	1881.	1884.	1887.	
Treasure, stamps, &c.	10,306	11,019	11,890	11,418	12,095
Prisoners and lunatics	10,408	10,645	11,676	12,373	14,020
Miscellaneous	2,699	2,629	4,331	3,677	4,854

The question of strengthening and, if need be, of reorganizing the reserves has for some time engaged the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor, who had under consideration at the close of the year a proposal, submitted by the Inspector-General, to increase the reserves of twenty-three districts at a total annual cost of Rs. 43,128. As regards the general question, no doubt exists as to the desirability of increasing the district reserves, but the real difficulty is to devise a scheme which will practically give security, and yet not prove too costly, regard being had to the very narrow margin of the income of these provinces available for new expenditure. The subject, however, is not free from complications, apart from the question of cost. For example, in Behar the reserve police and the station police are practically homogeneous, and

transfers can be made from one to the other, and in case of necessity the reserve could be strengthened by drafting men from the station police. In Bengal and Orissa, however, the locally-recruited police—and the majority of the force must be locally recruited, for only men familiar with the language can efficiently perform the civil duties of the police—cannot be made to learn their drill as armed men, and cannot be drafted into the reserve except as a punishment. They resent having to practice drill: they, especially those who can read and write, look upon duty in the reserve as a degradation and as reducing them to the level of illiterate sepoys, and if it is forced on them, they resign. The question is thus in reality one of very considerable difficulty; and it was decided to defer its settlement until the return of the permanent Inspector-General, Mr. Veasey.

Another—and by no means unimportant—result of the depletion of the reserves was incidentally referred to by the Inspector-General in paragraph 31 of his report for the year 1888, where he remarked that in former years, when reserves were not mere skeletons, as they are at present, schools were established in many districts, and were productive of much good. At those schools not only was instruction in reading and writing given, but the criminal law and procedure, as also the Abkari Salt Regulations, were explained. The following table shows the state of the police force in this respect at intervals of five years:—

	1873.	1878.	1883.	1888.
Total strength (men) ...	22,911	21,714	20,632	19,575
Total number able to read and write (men)	6,208	6,841	5,776	4,678
Total number under instruction (men)...	3,105	2,954	437	339
Percentage able to read and write ...	27·9	31·	27·9	23·8
Percentage under instruction ...	13·5	13·6	2·1	1·7

The falling off in the number able to read and write may be due to the present recruits being of a more illiterate class than their predecessors; but from the figures showing the different castes of which the force is made up, it would appear that the composition of the force is very much the same as it was fifteen years ago, in 1874. The largest alterations in this respect, indeed, are in the case of Mahomedans, who now form 23·7 per cent. of the officers and 27·6 per cent. of the men, as compared with 25 per cent. and 30·2 per cent. in the year referred to; and in the case of the Brahmins and high-caste Soodras, who now form 3·1 and 3·1 per cent. more of the men than formerly, and ·9 and 2·3 more of the officers.

As compared with the two previous years, there was a slight increase in the number of departmental punishments during the period under review. The differences in so short a time are, however, not sufficiently marked to enable any conclusion to be drawn from them; but a larger retrospect shows that, in the case of the men, punishments, both judicial and departmental, are very much fewer than formerly, and that rewards in the shape of money and of good-conduct stripes are much more frequent, while the number of cases rewarded by promotion is less than one-fifth of what it used to be. The exact figures are shown in the following table, which compares the figures of 1888 with the average of periods of five years ending with 1877, 1882, and 1887:—

	JUDICIAL.				DEPARTMENTAL.	
	Police Act V of 1861.	Penal Code, sections 330, 331, 349.	Penal Code, chapter IX.	Other offenses.	Dismissed.	Punished.
OFFICERS.						
Five years ending 1877	25	1	5	34	64	683
Ditto 1882	17	1	3	41	69	1,049
Ditto 1887	17	2	3	35	65	1,452
One year, 1888	8	...	...	47	54	1,740
MEN.						
Five years ending 1877	333	6	16	294	1,074	3,679
Ditto 1882	271	4	22	321	878	3,722
Ditto 1887	222	4	17	289	599	3,348
One year, 1888	183	...	5	245	584	2,771

In his annual report the Inspector-General of Police has given details of some of the cases in which the police were parties. Under the head "Torture" seven cases were referred to, in five of which the accused were acquitted. Every alleged case of torture or serious misconduct on the part of the police is now, however, taken up by the District Superintendent in person, unless there is some very good reason for his refraining to enquire; and though the difficulty of getting a judicial conviction seems great, departmental punishment generally follows. There were also fifteen cases of extortion, the result of which was not given, and four cases of embezzlement by police officers, in all of which sentences of imprisonment were passed. There was also a case, which occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs, in which a small party of police doing duty at the Surjapur fair were attacked and severely beaten by a body of low-caste men excited with drink. Two of the constables were seriously injured, and one of them died from hæmorrhage shortly after being taken to the police station. Five of the accused were arrested and tried, but they were acquitted by the Sessions Court, as the jury disbelieved the evidence and expressed their belief that it was uncertain by whom the assault had been committed. The Lieutenant-Governor considered it necessary to call for a separate report, with fuller details, regarding this case.

It is, of course, impossible to accept these statistics of judicial cases against the police as certain indicators of a corresponding improvement in the conduct of the force; but they render it probable that an improvement has taken place, and such a conclusion may be accepted on less cogent evidence, as it is that to which *à priori* considerations appear to point. For undoubtedly the opening up of the country generally, the spread of education and of information, and the existence of the press, render it less likely than formerly that extortion or oppression on the part of the police would be allowed to pass unnoticed, and consequently it is improbable that the number of cases actually brought to trial forms a smaller proportion of the whole than formerly. It may be noted also in this connection that, in spite of the increase in rewards and the diminution in punishments, it is found impossible, without the inducement of an extra rupee as batta, to find men ready to serve on town duty or in the reserves, and this certainly negatives the idea, which is sometimes entertained, that the receipt of large illegal emoluments is the rule.

With reference to the preceding statement that in certain districts it is found impossible to secure recruits unless batta allowance is given, it is reported that this allowance was not extended during the year to any fresh districts, but continued to be given to constables of the two lowest grades employed in the reserves, or on town or guard duty, in the same districts as formerly. In Howrah the percentage of resignations diminished, which is to some extent an indication that the town police was becoming more popular. The percentage of resignations in Howrah was, however, still over 11 per cent., and in Moorshedabad, Dinagepore, and Dacca more than 14 per cent., while the percentage for the whole of Bengal Proper was 8 as compared with 1·6 in Behar; and although the figures no doubt show an improvement compared with those of the previous year, when the percentage of resignations for Bengal Proper was 9·3, they disclose a state of affairs which cannot be considered as in any degree satisfactory. To remedy this the Inspector-General has been considering a scheme for the reorganization of the police in areas which are practically rural, although included in municipalities. The proposal is to treat the rural areas which are included within municipal boundaries on different principles from the town areas, to cut off from the town police the duty of supervising rural areas, and to place these under chowkidars. The intention is, of course, not to replace the present constables by an inferior class of constables, but to employ men actual residents of the towns themselves, who may own land, and will not be available for transfer, and who will be expected to be vigilant, but not to remain on duty for fixed hours; and as they will be called chowkidars, dressed as chowkidars, and paid as chowkidars, they may be expected not to despise the duty of night watch and ward on the ground that it is chowkidar's and not constable's work. This scheme has been introduced experimentally in Midnapore, but the Lieutenant-Governor was not in a position to pass general orders regarding it at the close of the year, as the opinions of all the Commissioners of Divisions had not been received.

The conduct of the rural police or chowkidars showed but little improvement during the year 1888, as, except in Behar, Beerbhoom, and Pubna, where their conduct generally was declared satisfactory, the reports received were unfavourable. In Bankoora they were reported as "very negligent in the performance of their duties"; in Midnapore they were said to have had a hand in nearly all the dacoities occurring during the year; Hooghly was described as an "Augcan stable"; in the 24-Pergunnahs it was said that, although the chowkidar was paid with greater regularity, and his wants attended to, he did not make a corresponding return in the way of giving sufficient assistance in the prevention and detection of crime; in Dinagepore and in Dacca the chowkidar was said to be too much under the control of the panchayet; and from Khoolna there was what the Inspector-General called "a melancholy account of the inefficiency of chowkidars." The accounts quoted from other places were likewise unfavourable. On the whole it would appear that there was little or no improvement in the conduct of the chowkidars, but that they received their pay more regularly. This is borne out by the statistics of arrears of pay and of punishment; for though the number of chowkidars in arrears of pay for four months and over on the last day of December has fallen from 8,183, or 4·8 per cent. of the whole, to 6,580, or 3·8 per cent., the number of punishments has risen from 14,524 to 16,394.

Act I (B.C.) of 1886, an Act to amend the Village Chowkidari Act, 1870,

Village Chowkidari Act. came into force in June, 1886, and, as it had been in force for over two years, it was considered that a sufficient time had elapsed to enable the officers who were carrying out its provisions to form an opinion as to how far it was working successfully. Reports regarding it had been received in 1887, and these showed that the discretion allowed to local officers by the Act had led to great differences of procedure, while the Act had not been sufficiently long in force to test the methods of procedure adopted, and the matter was therefore allowed to rest there; but, two years having now elapsed, further reports were called for from the Commissioners in whose divisions the Act was in force. The Inspector-General of Police was also asked to furnish a statement, if the materials for it were available in his office, showing the number of chowkidars in arrear at the close of each year, and the number of punishments inflicted during that year, in each subdivision for the last ten years, and distinguishing the arrears over six, twelve, and eighteen months. On receipt of these reports and of the statement, the Local Government will be in a position to judge what improvement has been effected under the powers conferred by the new Act, and how far without the Act the energy of individual officers succeeded in securing fairly prompt payment to the chowkidar for the work done by him.

The Inspector-General has brought it to the notice of Government that, while lights have been recently supplied in Noakhally town, and additional lights in Barisal, Jhalakati,

Miscellaneous.

Monghyr, Purneah, and Chupra, the number of lamps in the town of Cuttack has been reduced, that nothing was done in the municipalities in Chittagong, that Patna City was very insufficiently lighted, and that the matter seemed to have been almost entirely neglected in the towns of Dinapore and Barh. Now that the burden of paying for municipal police has been removed from their shoulders, municipalities might undertake much more in the way of lighting and illuminating their streets than they are doing at present. The Inspector-General has dealt with the appointment of special constables, and it is observed that the number of constables so appointed has fallen from 1,559 in 1887 to 543 in the year under report. At the same time in some cases, *e.g.*, in Patna, where a hundred men were appointed in two cases, the number of men compared with the number of cases would seem to indicate a free use—in fact an indiscriminate use—of the law. The Inspector-General has also remarked upon the number of escapes from police custody, and it is clear that, in all cases in which culpable negligence is established, exemplary punishment is a necessity. An inter-provincial conference on the subject of co-operation between the police of the North-Western Provinces and of Bengal took place at Benares, the results of which will doubtless be of considerable interest. The only other question to which it is necessary to refer is the performance of the police work of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway by the district force. The arrangement is undoubtedly objectionable, and is engaging the attention of Government.

The following figures show the amount of cognizable and non-cognizable crime reported as compared with the previous year:—

			1887.	1888.	Increase.
Cognizable ...	...	...	101,969	110,357	8,388
Non-cognizable ...	...	...	109,254	112,006	2,752
	Total	...	211,223	222,363	11,140

It is usual to give the following table comparing the police and crime of each province of India with the population:—

PROVINCE.	Police.	Population.	Crime (cognizable).	Proportion of police to population.	Proportion of police to crime (cognizable).	Proportion of crime (cognizable) to population.
				Police-man. Persons.	Police-man. Cases.	Case. Persons.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	32,598	43,268,599	191,178	1 to 1,827	1 to 5.8	1 to 226
Punjab ...	20,254	18,842,264	81,530	1 „ 930	1 „ 4.0	1 „ 231
Central Provinces ...	8,638	9,838,791	28,741	1 „ 1,139	1 „ 3.3	1 „ 342
Bombay, including Sind ...	19,108	15,674,613	39,524	1 „ 820	1 „ 2.0	1 „ 39
Madras ...	21,472	30,868,504	122,766	1 „ 1,437	1 „ 5.7	1 „ 251
Assam, including Frontier Police ...	4,551	5,969,918	12,287	1 „ 1,311	1 „ 2.7	1 „ 485
Bengal ...	23,280	65,964,160	103,764	1 „ 2,833	1 „ 4.4	1 „ 635

This table shows that Bengal has fewer policemen and less crime in proportion to population than any other province; but it takes account only of the regular police, and makes no reference to the rural police; and, moreover, there can be little doubt that an increase of police would be followed by an increase of reported crime, so that it is difficult to draw any conclusion from the statistics. The table below is also usually given to show the distribution of the police employed on purely police work and their proportion to area and population in the difference provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal:—

PROVINCE.	Number of police.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of police to square miles	Proportion of police to population.
Bengal ...	12,154	70,956	34,821,373	1 to 5.8	1 to 2,865
Behar ...	5,945	44,139	23,127,104	1 to 7.4	1 to 3,890
Orissa ...	1,436	9,762	3,789,694	1 to 6.1	1 to 2,636
Chota Nagpore ...	1,421	26,966	4,225,989	1 to 18.9	1 to 2,973
Total	20,956	151,823	65,964,160	1 to 7.2	1 to 3,147

In commenting on the general average of the percentages recognised under the orders of the Government of India as tests of the working of the police, the Inspector-General has claimed that tests A 3 and 4 and test B 2, (which are probably the most crucial tests of police working), show a slight, but fairly general, improvement as regards general results. These tests were first applied completely to the returns of 1884, and the table which follows compares the results of the year under review with the average of the percentages of the four years 1884-87:—

	Burd- wan.	Presi- dency.	Raj- shahye.	Dacca.	Chitta- gong.	Patna.	Bhagul- pore.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpore.	
	1884-87.	1888.	1884-87.	1888.	1884-87.	1888.	1884-87.	1888.	1884-87.	1888.
Test A 3—Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases investigated.	35.7	34.2	32.6	37	31.0	31	30.3	32.7	36.0	36.9
Test A 4—Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to cases decided.	56.9	58.1	53.9	57.8	55.1	56.4	56.3	59.5	56.6	59
Test B 2—Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	46.3	45.3	48.3	45.9	45.2	47.3	44.5	45.7	53	48.7
	47.0	48.1	42.0	46.5	46.6	51.1	52.1			

The improvement, it will be observed, is neither very general nor very pronounced. This general question of the increase of crime in Bengal, and

of the greater or less success of the police in coping with it, was separately under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor. The following extract from a letter from Mr. Veasey is interesting, and bears directly on the point under discussion. He says:—

“It is possible to attach too much weight to a system of classification which, in order to be sufficiently comprehensive, has to show together offences of very different degrees of heinousness, and which is often perfunctorily performed by careless officers. I will not therefore pause to discuss the fluctuations in crime generally, but will pass on at once to what I have always considered the best test, the percentage of true cases in which convictions were obtained in classes I, II, III, and V, that is, to the success attained in dealing with really serious crime, mixed up, though to some extent it is, with minor matters. Defects in the percentage of persons convicted are liable to be made up by chalking to an undue extent offenders concerned in cases, either stale or of no real importance, and defects in the percentage of cases generally are in like manner to be got over by watering the figures with petty offences under class VI.

“Taking, then, the percentage selected, the figures for which are given in Statement I of the Appendices, we find that whilst class I, with a percentage for the five years 1883-87 of 55·72, is the only class exhibiting anything like passable results, classes II and V show respectively only 40·84 and 33·78; whilst class III is as low as 9·6, and is still falling. Dacoity in class III and burglary in class V are the two offences the police have shown themselves as yet unable to cope with: and that they have not increased when the chances of detection are as small as they are is due quite as much to good luck as to management. It is not a matter on which an opinion can be expressed with any certainty, but my own belief is that there is more suppression under these two offences, and especially under burglary, than there is under all other heads of crime put together. The people concerned will not report, as they know from experience how little good is likely to be obtained by it, and the station officer lets it alone if he can, since he knows, in addition to this, that he will, or ought to, be called to account for not looking properly after his bad characters.”

The following table shows the result of the application of the test referred to by Mr. Veasey to the year 1888 and the preceding ten years:—

	AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS ENDING 1882.			AVERAGE OF FIVE YEARS ENDING 1887.			1888.		
	Total number of true cases.	Total number of true cases in which convictions were obtained.	Percentage of cases convicted to true cases.	Total number of true cases.	Total number of true cases in which convictions were obtained.	Percentage of cases convicted to true cases.	Total number of true cases.	Total number of true cases in which convictions were obtained.	Percentage of cases convicted to true cases.
Class I—Offences against the State and public tranquillity	2,630	1,324	50·18	2,800	1,665	59·43	2,473	1,604	64·85
“ II—Serious offences against the person	4,174	1,694	40·58	4,574	1,869	40·84	4,022	1,908	47·44
“ III—Ditto ditto and property or against property only	20,202	2,024	9·9	22,594	2,058	9·1	25,247	2,089	8·3
“ V—Minor offences against property	39,824	13,601	34·17	39,735	13,487	33·94	38,381	12,925	33·6

Property worth Rs. 10,62,526 is said to have been stolen, of which as little

as Rs. 2,21,357, or 20·8 per cent., was recovered.

The corresponding figures for 1887 are Rs. 10,82,748

stolen and Rs. 2,75,758, or 25·4 per cent., recovered.

The percentage of prosecutions in false cases, which was sufficiently low before, fell from 22·4 to 16·9. The percentage of convictions remained nearly the same, being 29·4, against 30·2 in 1887. The results were comparatively good in the Orissa, Chota Nagpore, Bhagulpore, and Presidency Divisions, and in the districts of Darjeeling, Julpigoree, Backergunge, Noakholly, Howrah, Dinagepore, Bogra, Dacca, and Shalabad; but in the remaining districts the results were less satisfactory, and in some indeed showed that the matter had been entirely neglected in spite of its importance having been repeatedly impressed upon Magistrates. Conspicuous for such pre-eminence were Patna, Beerbhoom, Furreedpore, and Bankoora, which, with 368, 147, 120, and 67 false cases, respectively, had one conviction each, and Chumparun, where out of 324 cases only four convictions were obtained. In Beerbhoom the punishment awarded in the single case in which a conviction was secured was only one month's imprisonment; and the average time taken in disposing of the other cases was 48 days a case, one case taking no less than 125 days—a state of affairs which the Lieutenant-Governor could only characterise as deplorable.

The Commissioner of Rajshahye has defended the poor results obtained in his division on the ground that the present system is too cumbrous, and that

if the Magistrate trying a case had power to award compensation when the charge appeared to be false or frivolous, it would afford an easier and more effectual means of checking false charges. It is possible that an alteration of the law, such as is suggested by the Commissioner of Rajshahye, would have this effect, but the Lieutenant-Governor considered it necessary to point out that it is the duty of Magistrates to use the law they have at their command, and not to wait for a better one; and if in the 24-Pergunnahs the Magistrate can prosecute in 25 per cent. of these cases, and can succeed in 40 per cent. of his prosecutions, no Magistrate should be content with a worse record. It has been impressed upon Magistrates that the matter is really an important one, and can be successfully dealt with only if they personally interest themselves in it.

The number of cases in which enquiry was refused under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code rose from 2,586 to 5,982. The reports from the districts show that the discretion conferred by the section has been exercised with widely different results, but it is inevitable that a discretion of this kind should be exercised within very varying limits, and no rule can enforce uniformity. The responsibility for the police exercising their discretion wisely must be left with each individual Magistrate.

The following tables show the results, as affecting persons, of trials in the Courts of Magistrates and in the Courts of Sessions in 1888, as compared with the results of the ten previous years:—

Trials in the Courts of Magistrates from 1878 to 1888 (as affecting persons).

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Number of persons under trial during the year.	192,978	197,204	216,392	214,180	215,000	226,190	230,770	216,908	231,154	227,438	248,408
Acquitted or discharged ...	61,740	60,869	65,496	64,127	65,035	69,273	69,754	68,439	72,784	70,997	75,689
Convicted ...	122,472	127,069	142,929	142,060	140,150	148,148	161,868	139,162	140,223	146,043	164,280
Committed or referred ...	3,633	3,711	3,672	3,129	3,250	2,066	3,101	3,106	2,946	2,057	3,400
Died, escaped, transferred ...	307	329	600	324	398	539	352	328	261	256	312
Remaining under trial ...	4,816	4,686	4,495	4,540	5,151	5,464	5,032	5,873	5,960	6,285	6,192
Percentage of convictions ...	66.4	67.7	69.4	68.8	68.3	68.1	68.5	67.2	67.2	67.4	68.9
	67.02					67.04					

Trials in the Courts of Session from 1878 to 1888 (as affecting persons).

	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Number of persons under trial during the year.	3,649	3,872	3,750	3,315	3,446	3,205	3,282	3,320	3,162	3,248	3,533
Acquitted or discharged ...	1,181	1,173	1,160	1,155	1,224	1,158	1,202	1,220	1,181	1,171	1,320
Convicted ...	1,900	2,066	1,987	1,626	1,696	1,541	1,537	1,571	1,511	1,578	1,683
Committed or referred ...	114	92	128	117	97	88	81	92	71	74	63
Died, escaped, transferred ...	25	55	28	24	27	13	26	18	31	28	29
Remaining under trial ...	429	451	438	393	302	402	430	412	368	397	438
Percentage of convictions ...	62.0	64.0	63.9	60.4	58.8	57.7	56.8	56.8	57.2	57.0	56.4
	61.74					57.28					

While the percentage of convictions in the Courts of Magistrates in 1888 was higher, that in Courts of Sessions was lower than in any of the preceding ten years. In part explanation of the former fact it may be noted that the number of cases classed as "Public and local nuisances," in which there is invariably a very large percentage of convictions, has risen from 9,086 in 1878 to 21,662 in 1888. As regards cases in the Courts of Sessions, however, it appears very serious that there were twenty districts which showed an excess of acquittals over convictions. The following remarks taken from the Inspector-General's report give the explanations of the local officers. Regarding Hooghly the Commissioner of Burdwan says:—"In Hooghly the results are deplorable. In four out of five cases of murder the jury returned a verdict of 'not guilty,' and in the remaining case they convicted the accused of simple hart, although his act amounted to a cold-blooded murder." The Magistrate of Rungpore says regarding his district:—"Out of 17 persons sent up for trial for murder, two only were convicted. but it must be noted that three persons died while awaiting their trial. One was offered a pardon and made a witness, and the five persons in two cases who were convicted by the Sessions Court were acquitted by the High Court on appeal." With reference to

the results obtained in the Dacca, Chittagong, and Patna Divisions, the Inspector-General has made the following remarks:—

"The percentage obtained in Dacca was only 31·6, and the poor results there are attributed to the acquittal of 18 persons in 2 cases and of 14 others in some cases in which the other accused were convicted!"

The Commissioner remarks:—

"This explanation, which amounts to an admission that in many cases persons were committed to the Sessions without due regard to the evidence against them is not very satisfactory.

"In this district the verdict of the jury was reversed by the High Court in 4 out of the 42 cases committed to the Sessions.

"In one the accused, who was pronounced *guilty* by the jury, was let off by the High Court, and in three others the verdict of acquittal was upset and the accused convicted by that Court.

"In one of these latter cases the verdict of the jury was, to say the least, very unreasonable."

One of the cases in which the verdict of acquittal was upset, as noted by the Commissioner, was a remarkable one, and is detailed in the return of sessions cases for the fourth quarter of 1888. A case under section 302 was tried by the Sessions Court on 27th September, 1888, and the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty. The Judge, disagreeing, referred the case to the High Court, and the said Court sentenced the accused to death under section 302 on the 10th November, 1888.

In Backergunge the percentage declined from 64·1 to 44, attributable to the acquittal by the High Court of several persons who were convicted by the Sessions Court.

In Noakhally the return is unfavourable, only 10 cases having been convicted to 20 acquitted.

The district report mentions that in four cases in which convictions were obtained, the convictions were set aside by the High Court.

In the Patna Division, Patna (a jury district) takes the lowest place, with a percentage of 38·6 convictions.

The Commissioner says:—"The fact that Patna is a jury district may be accepted as an explanation, though an unsatisfactory one, of the low percentage of convictions."

The Magistrate of Durbhunga, in which district the percentage of convictions is only 44·4, writes:—"Out of 11 acquittals in class II, seven were in a case of riot with murder. The advisability of instituting an appeal in this case is under consideration." At the late sessions eight cases were committed, five ended in absolute acquittal and one in detention of the accused till the rising of the Court. In two of the remaining cases habitual offenders who had been previously punished four and three times, respectively, were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment only—a punishment the Magistrate could himself have inflicted!"

The following table shows the result, as regards persons, of sessions cases and Magistrates' cases taken together:—

YEARS.	PERSONS.						
	Total number of persons brought to trial.	Total number of persons convicted.	PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.				
			Rigorous imprisonment.	Simple imprisonment.	Fine.	Whipping.*	TOTAL.
1878	192,987	97,298	29,069	692	63,565	3,598	97,294
1879	197,454	129,859	29,834	1,305	84,384	3,016	118,148
1880	210,575	144,408	27,391	954	89,485	2,807	129,127
1881	214,377	143,772	24,074	594	102,421	1,913	130,002
1882	214,187	141,901	25,404	582	102,584	1,291	130,161
1883	226,437	149,732	24,035	1,000	108,542	1,063	134,640
1884	230,654	153,460	27,008	808	111,506	1,622	140,904
1885	217,119	149,795	26,271	809	101,090	1,568	129,828
1886	231,374	150,793	24,441	914	111,028	1,350	138,733
1887	227,718	144,553	24,026	1,080	111,465	1,143	137,714
1888	248,030	160,004	25,407	921	129,076	890	156,264

* Whippings in addition to other punishments are not included in this table.

The falling off in the number of whippings inflicted* is noticeable. The six worst districts had the following percentage of convictions to men brought to trial in Sessions and Magistrates' Courts:—Chittagong Hill Tracts 30·9, Purneah 41·6, Pubna 43·1, Jessore 43·6, Balasore 45·9, and Furreedpore 46·8.

A table has already been given showing the results of the cases under the different classes, and it remains only to notice more particularly some of those which go to make up the net result, and certain questions which arise incidentally.

Class I.—In Midnapore 1,346 persons were sent up for rioting in 97 cases, which gives an average of nearly 14 persons to each case. In this district there were convictions in 92 out of 128 true cases. In Bankoora there were convictions in 21 out of 31 true cases, but, on the other hand, the number of persons acquitted was 102, against 94 convicted. In the district of Hooghly

three persons gave out that they were peons of the Calcutta High Court, and, exhibiting certain forged documents purporting to have been issued by the High Court, demanded one anna a head from the villagers to form a fund for the prevention of the flooding of that part of the district by the Damoodah river. One of the three was allowed to become Queen's evidence, and the other two were convicted—one of false personation, and the other of forgery. In connection with the cases of rioting which occurred in Mymensingh, the question was raised whether all cases which come technically under the definition of rioting should be shown in the returns as such. The main result of the controversy went to show that the cases in question were very petty, and that though they came under the Penal Code definition of rioting, they were not of the serious nature which that term connotes in common parlance. The only rule which can be adopted in such cases is to follow the finding of the Court in each case; and, when the accused are acquitted or discharged, but the Magistrate enters the case as true, for him to enter the case as he would have decided it if he had obtained legal proof of what he believes to have occurred. In Tipperah there were 8 cases of serious rioting, 3 of which ended in loss of life. Regarding these the Inspector-General wrote:—

"In two cases, however, in which the parties to the riot were convicted on both sides, 4 separate riots have been shown, whereas in reality there were only two. The correct number of serious riots is therefore 6, and they were most successfully dealt with. In 5 cases convictions ensued, and in the sixth case, which was pending at close of the year, a large number of arrests had been made on good evidence. The case which was apparently the most serious one may be briefly mentioned, as the punishment inflicted on the rioters was exemplary and should have a wholesome effect. There had been ill-feeling among certain villagers who were divided into two parties, and the quarrel culminated in the rescuing of some cattle by one party while the cattle were being taken to the pound by their opponents. Four men of the party taking the cattle to the pound were badly wounded, two of them subsequently dying in hospital. Twenty-one men of both parties were sent up for trial under sections 302-304, 149, &c., and out of these 18 were ultimately convicted at the sessions and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, ranging from 5 years to 3 months!!"

Class II.—There was a net increase of 77 cases over the previous year, the figures being 4,622 and 4,545. In one of the tables given above the percentage of convictions in 1888 is compared with the percentages of the preceding ten years. These figures do not bear out the theory either of serious crime increasing, or of the ability of the executive and the Courts to deal with it decreasing: but they do show that the percentage of convictions stands persistently at a discreditably low level. It appears from the statistics already given that the failure is chiefly in sessions cases, and it is stated that it is most conspicuous in districts in which there is trial by jury. Under this class attention was drawn to a case in which a police constable in Hooghly shot dead a fellow-constable of the Treasury Guard, and then went to the jail and confessed the deed to the jailor. He subsequently confessed before the police and the Deputy Magistrate, who committed him to the Sessions under section 302. The jury found him "not guilty," but the Judge, differing, referred the case to the High Court, and the prisoner was sentenced to transportation for life. The following singular case from the 24-Pergunnahs may also be mentioned:—One Gopal Mundle disappeared, and ten days afterwards a chowkidar overheard the brother of the missing man saying to a fellow-villager that a certain bit of land was being ploughed up, and that his brother's body would doubtless be discovered. This led to the discovery of the body which, though headless, was clearly identified. Both men confessed before the Joint-Magistrate, and the case is said to have been clearly proved, but the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty. The Judge appears to have dissented, and he remanded the prisoners to custody, but the next morning he discharged them, and no reference was made. The following case is also reported from the same district:—

"Three men in a boat on the Hooghly, on their way home from the Sunderbuns, where they had been cutting wood, had an altercation with a fourth, one Kanta Mundle, complainant, about a share of the wood cut, and when he was asleep they threw him overboard; and notwithstanding all his entreaties they refused to take him into the boat again. He swam to shore and climbed up a high tree in the dense Sunderbuns, where he remained three days without food or drink! He was, at last rescued by the Captain of the S.S. *Agra*, who fed him and produced him before a Magistrate at Goalundo, who sent him to Midnapore, his native district."

In this case two of the men were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment each. The third was still at large at the close of the year. Another case, also from the 24-Pergunnahs, was that of two married girls, who were decoyed away, doubtless for immoral purposes, and sold to certain receivers of girls at village Chainpârâ in the jurisdiction of the Srinagar police-station. The Inspector-General has remarked that some sort of system of dealing in girls in this way appears to exist, and that the District Superintendent is giving his attention to the subject, which will not be lost sight of. In Dacca there was a remarkable case of the murder of a prostitute by a man who had been living with her for three days. The noise occasioned by the murder attracted the attention of another prostitute, who actually saw the murderer hacking his unfortunate victim to pieces. She raised the alarm, and the murderer was caught on a hue-and-cry. His clothes were wet with blood, and he had the jewellery of the deceased, valued at Rs. 101, on his person. The jury unanimously acquitted, the foreman saying, "We are unable to find him guilty of anything." On a reference to the High Court the man was convicted and hanged. Amongst Backergunge cases the following is singled out as apparently resulting in a failure of justice. A local zemindar was shot dead, and suspicion lighted on one Raham Ali against whom he had a decree; and it was found that Raham Ali had borrowed a gun from his brother-in-law, and in company with one Ahmed had returned it on the night after the murder, saying it should be hidden, as search would probably be made for it. The gun was found, and Ahmed made a confession, implicating another Milan, who also confessed, and their depositions were taken down on the spot by the Joint-Magistrate. Other strongly corroborative evidence was found, and all three men were sent up for trial. Raham Ali was sentenced to death, and Ahmed and Milan to five years' rigorous imprisonment by the Sessions Judge. All three were subsequently acquitted by the High Court. From Tipperah a brutal triple murder was reported. A man transferred his affections from his widowed cousin, with whom he had formed a criminal connection, and on the cousin interfering to prevent the new intimacy, he, in a fit of rage, killed her and the girl and an infant, and severely assaulted another girl. The defence set up was insanity, the prisoner alleging that he had been ordered to take as many lives as he could by a demon of immense height whom he met in the jungle. He was sentenced to transportation for life. Two cases in the Patna Division are deserving of mention. In Chumparun a murder was committed by a Dome from one of the settlements. Two Domes had broken into a house, and when running away were pursued by the owner, who was thereupon stabbed with a knife. Both were tried, and the man who stabbed the house-owner was hanged, his accomplice being acquitted. The other case was that of a gomashtha of dissolute character in Chumparun, who was caught intriguing with a man's daughter-in-law, and who had also intrigued with many other women in the village. All the villagers conspired to kill him, and 8 men waylaid him coming from a woman's house early in the morning, threw him down, and forced a bit of wood up his anus, afterwards trampling him to death. The whole 8 were sent up: 1 was transported for life, 1 died in jail, and the other 6 were acquitted.

Class III.—A table has already been given showing the convictions and percentages of cases under this class in the quinquennial period 1884-88. The same remarks apply to it as to the general statement under class II. Under the head Dacoity the Patna Division leads with 20 cases, followed by the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions with 18 and 17 cases respectively; and in this connection it may be noted that it is these three divisions which in the year under review suffered most from deficient and unseasonable rainfall, floods, &c., and from consequent scarcity and distress. In one case in Midnapore a band of 15 or 16 dacoits attacked a house which was bravely defended by its owners, who succeeded in killing one of the dacoits, and though he was subsequently overpowered and became senseless, the identification of the dead body led ultimately to the conviction of two men of the gang; and as some of the remainder were proceeded against for bad livelihood, it was ultimately broken up. The Inspector-General added:—

"I give this case prominence, and have mentioned it in some detail, because I am convinced that the most effectual way to stamp out dacoity in these provinces is to encourage a spirit of active resistance on the part of house-owners and villagers to the attack of dacoits, and

to back them up in repelling force by force. This is nothing more than the law clearly and explicitly allows."

In one case in Tipperah the dacoits were said to have numbered 50 or 60; and though they were opposed by the villagers, and some of their number wounded, no clue could be obtained, and this notwithstanding the fact that the District Superintendent, the Divisional Inspector, and three Sub-Inspectors were engaged on the case for upwards of three months. The Inspector-General remarked—and the Lieutenant-Governor agreed with him—that the entire failure which ensued was anything but creditable to the investigating officers.

In Patna, as already stated, there were 20 cases, or 8 more than in the preceding year. The 20 cases were distributed as follows:—Gya 6, Patna and Durbhunga 5 each, and Shahabad 4. Of the Gya cases, only one was detected, but one remained under trial at the close of the year. The five cases in Patna were all undetected as far as ultimate results were concerned, though three were acquitted by the Sessions Court. In one Patna case one out of a gang of 25 or 30 was knocked down by the villagers and arrested, but, though identified, he refused to name his associates, and died. In another eight men were committed, two of them under section 412, but all were acquitted by the jury. The Sessions Judge expressed his opinion that one man should have been convicted under section 412, Indian Penal Code, but it does not appear that any reference was made to the High Court. Of the Shahabad cases, three ended in conviction. In one of these opium was being conveyed to Buxar for weighment, and the persons carrying it were attacked near a village, but the villagers turned out and arrested two of the dacoits, who, together with one other of the gang, were convicted by the Sessions Court. The following case, also one of the three from Shahabad, was said by the Inspector-General to have no doubt originated with the kine-killing movement, and is therefore deserving of special mention :—

"A ticcadar of the Commissariat Department reported to an Inspector at the Berhampur Fair that some 150 persons were assembled on the road at a named spot in readiness to rob him of his cattle, which he had bought to take to Benares. The Inspector, with other police officers, started at once to prevent the commission of the offence, but before they could arrive, the attack had taken place, and 96 head of cattle driven away. Seventy-three head were recovered, but only 4 out of the offenders were arrested. Three of them were eventually convicted under section 395, and sentenced each to three years' rigorous imprisonment."

Regarding Purneah, the Inspector-General remarked that the continued prevalence of dacoity in that district was much to be regretted, but he hoped that the efforts to put it down would prove successful, as only one case had occurred in the first quarter after the year under review. That one district is answerable for 13 out of the 16 which occurred in the Bhagulpore Division. In one case, in which the dacoits, 20 or 25 in number, were armed with axes and a gun, the villagers did not offer active opposition, but they were able to identify some of the dacoits, and ultimately six were convicted. In another case, which occurred in the district of Bhagulpore, a band of dacoits, who are stated to have been probably 15 or 20 in number, attacked a house, beat the inmates so severely that one died, and carried off property valued at upwards of Rs. 13,000. Most of them had come all the way from Chupra, and they were detected owing to a railway police constable, who, at Sahebgunge railway station, on suspicion arrested a Chupra Dosad, whose bundle proved to contain part of the stolen property, viz., jewellery valued at Rs. 565. Five of the gang were sentenced to transportation for ten years. The railway police constable was well rewarded. One other dacoity case may be mentioned. This occurred in Balasore, and one of the dacoits, who was wounded by the nephew of the man whose house was attacked and ransacked, was tracked up and the detection of the remainder of the gang followed. One man, who had been previously convicted, was sentenced to transportation for life, and five others to six years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Class V.—Burglary was worst in the Patna Division, where the number of cases rose from 5,423 in 1887 to 6,125 in 1888. The worst district was Monghyr, in which 1,890 true cases were reported. In this connection it may be noted that Sarun is the only district in Patna in which there was no increase of burglaries, and the only district in which cases under class V were less than in the preceding year, and it is also the district which had the

best crops. The steady increase in house-lurking cases in Patna was very unsatisfactory, as was also the large number of cases reported as "attempts" and "burglaries without theft." Such figures are obviously untrustworthy. The state of affairs at Monghyr was similar. There were 535 cases with theft, 779 without theft, and 560 were attempts. Regarding this the Lieutenant-Governor agreed with the Inspector-General in accepting the District Superintendent's view, that this was "a most improbable and incredible result of the labour of thieves, who were admitted to have effected an entrance." With reference to the improved reporting of crime at Monghyr, to which the District Superintendent of that district has devoted so much attention, the Lieutenant-Governor in his resolution on the annual report did not agree with the Officiating Inspector-General of Police that a mere improvement in reporting leaves the chowkidars as far from being efficient and useful coadjutors as ever: on the contrary this is a first step towards detection and ultimate prevention of crime. The Lieutenant-Governor in his resolution also noticed with approval the introduction of the crime maps, which were said to have greatly facilitated the detection of crime, into Dinagepore in 1887, and agreed in thinking that they might be more generally adopted with advantage. These maps are made by tracings from the survey maps, and cases are entered as they occur, each in its correct position on the map, the form of the crime and the result of the enquiry in each case being indicated by certain recognized initial letters.

Class VI.—The following table shows the figures for the last two years under the principal heads of this class:—

	1887.	1888.
Vagrancy or bad character	1,570	2,004
Offences against Excise Laws	3,184	2,753
" " Opium Act	335	410
" " Railway Act	248	205
" " Salt and Customs Laws	399	542
" " Arms Act	1,220	1,436
Public and local nuisances	19,184	21,641
Other special and local nuisances cognizable by police	1,478	1,036

The results of bad livelihood cases in the Presidency Division were very poor, for, although there were 190 cases, only 16 convictions were obtained. With reference to the co-operation of the district and railway police, the Inspector-General said:—

"I am strongly of opinion that much more should be done than is done at present by the *district police* in co-operating with and assisting the railway police in watching railway stations, and in noting the arrival and departure of bad characters, and, when necessary, following them up or notifying their movements by telegraph to the district officers interested."

The Lieutenant-Governor entirely agreed in this view, and approved of the action which the Inspector-General had taken, and proposed to take, in furtherance of it.

There was a net increase of 2,752 cases. The details are shown in the subjoined table:—

Non-cognizable crime.

		Number of cases.	
		1887.	1888.
Class I—Offences against the State, &c. ...		8,706	8,556
" II—Serious offences against the person ...		38	30
" III—Serious offences against property ...		925	955
" IV—Minor offences against the person ...		57,093	56,689
" V—Minor offences against property ...		9,404	9,110
" VI—Other offences not specified above ...		10,487	11,047
Special laws		22,601	25,592
Total		109,254	112,006

With reference to the employment of the police in these cases, the Inspector-General brought to notice a difference of procedure in reporting the number of such cases. In some districts—and the Lieutenant-Governor agreed with the Inspector-General in thinking that this procedure should be adopted generally—only the number of cases of non-cognizable crime referred by the Magistrate to the police for enquiry is shown, while others show cases sent up by the police,

but transferred to non-cognizable sections by order of the Magistrate. In this connection the Lieutenant-Governor expressed his approval of the orders passed by the Magistrate of Durbhunga for the purpose of checking the unnecessary employment of the police in the investigation of non-cognizable cases. The Magistrate said:—

“At head-quarters I allow no cases to be referred to the police without my counter-signature, and I find this acts as a most wholesome deterrent against unnecessarily employing the police on duties which the Magistrates have no right or occasion to shift from their own shoulders.”

This procedure is already in force in many districts, but the necessity of exercising strict supervision in this matter should be more generally recognised.

The worst returns of non-cognizable crime were furnished by Lohardugga, where only 24 out of 292 nuisance and Arms Act cases were disposed of at the first hearing, and only 283 after fewer than five remands.

Remands.

Altogether 35,716 A forms were sent up. They were disposed of as follows:—

			Percentage.
At first hearing	...	12,386	34.6
Remanded once	...	7,358	20.6
" twice	...	5,000	13.9
" thrice	...	3,503	9.8
" four times	...	2,235	6.2
" five	...	1,534	4.2
" six	...	993	2.7
" more than six times	...	1,844	5.1

There was a slight improvement as regards the number of cases decided at the first two hearings; but, on the other hand, the number of cases remanded more than six times rose from 1,640 in 1887 to 1,844 in 1888.

In many other districts besides Dinagepore, Magistrates now call for the case-books of subordinate Magistrates at stated intervals, once a week or once a month, and satisfy themselves that remands are not unduly or unnecessarily granted, taking notice of the matter where the contrary is found to be the case; and if this procedure were adopted generally, a very decided improvement in the provincial returns would soon follow. Another method of supervision is adopted by the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom, under whose orders the records of every case in which there have been more than three remands is submitted to him after disposal. Under some such system as these, subordinate Magistrates would not remain entirely unchecked, as appears to have been the case in Lohardugga. The Commissioners of divisions have been requested to look into this matter in the course of their inspections.

The number of reconvictions rose from 1,451 in 1887 to 1,646 in the past year. Even allowing for the increase in crime, the advance made is, the Inspector-General considers,

Reconvictions.

satisfactory.

The number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported in the Town

Crime and police in Calcutta and Suburbs of Calcutta during 1888 and the two preceding years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

		1886.	1887.	1888.
Cognizable	{ Penal Code*	5,049	6,485	8,619
	{ Miscellaneous	19,336	21,566	29,716
Non-cognizable	{ Penal Code*	8,538	6,566	5,759
	{ Miscellaneous	21,017	20,475	19,569
	Total	53,940	55,092	63,603

* The division is not strictly accurate, as some offences under other Acts are included in this table with offences under the Penal Code.

The increase in cognizable offences was due to a great increase in prosecutions for public and local nuisances, street nuisances, and offences under the

Stage Carriage and Cruelty to Animals Acts as shown in the statement in the margin, and was accompanied by a satisfactory decrease in the more serious forms of crime. The figures of true crime (including the suburbs) during the past three years are 3,451, 3,715 and 3,453 as compared with 3,532 offences reported in

1888. The continued decrease in non-cognizable offences is due to the fact that prosecutions are now generally instituted under clause 68A of the Police Act instead of Chapter XIV of the Penal Code or the Conservancy Act.

The number of persons arrested and summoned during the year was 69,377 as compared with 55,175 in 1887. The number of persons convicted was 61,865 against 48,334 in 1887; the percentage of convictions during the two years being 94·68 and 92·05 in cognizable offences, and 71·12 and 78·58 in non-cognizable offences in 1888 and 1887 respectively.

Out of 51,663 cases in the town, only 87 were reported false, while in the suburbs 31 out of 12,000 cases were so returned.

The value of the property stolen was Rs. 1,22,523 against Rs. 1,32,351 in 1887. Property to the value of Rs. 59,401 was recovered. The percentage of property recovered (48·48) was less than in 1887 (51·50).

The ratio of cognizable crime to area and population in the Town and Suburbs was as follows :—

	Area in square miles.	Population.	Proportion of true crime to each square mile.	Proportion of crime to population.
Town	7·8	433,219	3737·95	1 to 14·86
Suburbs	23·	251,439	395·43	1 to 27·64

The following table shows the number of true cognizable cases reported within the town during the last three years :—

CRIME.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Abetment of offence not committed	...	...	...
Class I—Offences against the State, &c.	43	49	43
„ II—Serious offences against the person	186	213	182
„ III—Serious offences against person and property	190	185	163
„ IV—Minor offences against the person	50	58	71
„ V—Minor offences against person and property	2,085	2,223	2,037
„ VI—Other offences not specified above	3,419	4,408	7,710
Special and local laws	14,359	16,009	18,950
Total	20,332	23,145	29,156

Though there has been an increase in all cognizable offences, there has been a decrease in offences against the State, person, and property (except minor offences against the person).

Thirteen offences relating to coin were reported against twenty-five in 1887. The only serious case was one in which an ex-constable of the Howrah Police was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for manufacturing base coin.

There were six murders against two in 1887. In two of these cases the accused were on conviction sentenced to transportation for life. In a third case the accused, who murdered his child-wife, was sentenced to death, while in a fourth a sentence of death was by the Lieutenant-Governor commuted to transportation for life. In the remaining cases no clue was obtained to the murderers. There were twenty-six cases of grievous hurt, against thirty-one in 1887 and thirty-seven in 1886. In one of the murder cases the question was raised as to whether the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code regarding the recording of confessions applied to the Calcutta Police. The question was decided by the High Court in the negative, and the question of how far Chapter XIV and other portions of the Criminal Procedure Code not now applicable to the Calcutta Police should be extended to them was referred to the Government of India.

In a theft case one of the accused, a lad of the mehter caste, complained that during the investigation Inspector Boyd had caused him to be suspended by his thumbs from a punkha with a view to extorting a confession, and he identified three native constables as having inflicted the torture. The Inspector and the constables were committed by the Chief Magistrate, Calcutta, to take their trial at the Sessions. The jury acquitted the Inspector by a unanimous verdict: in the case of the constables, a majority were in favour of an acquittal, and the presiding Judge accepted their verdict. In consideration, however, of the fact that the jury found that some hurt had been inflicted, Inspector Boyd tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and the native constables were dismissed from the force.

True cases of burglary fell from 164 in 1887 to 133 in the year under review. There was a satisfactory decrease of 148 theft cases as compared with 1887, and of 117 as compared with the average of the preceding four years. In 64 cases ornaments were stolen from children. The Commissioner of Police remarked on this head—"Natives have not yet learned to appreciate the risk to which they expose their children by allowing them to play about in the streets wearing gold or silver ornaments. Hardly a day passes that the loss of a child, with valuables on its person is not reported to the police, and the wonder is that thefts of this description are not more frequent." Out of 534 persons charged under the Gambling Act, 499 were convicted, and in one case the keeper of a gaming house was sentenced to imprisonment without the option of a fine. The Commissioner of Police noted that *cheefongah* gaming houses were put down effectually at the close of the year 1887, and that there has been no revival of this evil. There were 2,632 cases and 2,702 convictions under the Stage Carriage Act, against 1,645 cases and 1,604 convictions in 1887. The offences were chiefly—(a) loitering for hire off stand, (b) carrying excess passengers, (c) driving without neck tickets, &c. Out of 17,559 persons placed on trial for committing offences under the Police Act (street offences), 17,464 or 99·45 per cent. were convicted. Four thousand and fifty-six persons, or over 98 per cent., were convicted under the Cruelty to Animals Act, against 4,315 in 1887.

The following is a comparative statement of
Cognizable crime in the Suburbs. true cognizable crime during the past three years:—

CRIME.		1886.	1887.	1888.
Class	I—Offences against the State, &c.	27	15	14
	II—Serious offences against the person	62	77	53
	III—Serious offences against person and property	116	171	127
	IV—Minor offences against the person	35	15	25
	V—Minor offences against property	658	709	738
	VI—Other offences not specified above	787	717	1,534
	Special and local laws	2,241	3,073	6,604
Total		3,925	4,777	9,095

There was 1 case of murder against 2 in 1887. As there were some doubts as to the sanity of the offender, the capital sentence passed on him was commuted by Government to transportation for life. There were 21 cases of grievous hurt, against 29 in 1887. Convictions were obtained in 17 cases. Amongst these were three cases of facial mutilation of women by jealous paramours. The offenders were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one to two years. There were 127 true cases of burglary and lurking house-trespass, against 188 in 1887, and an average of 116 cases during the preceding three years. In theft cases (549), there was a slight increase of 30 as compared with the figures for 1887. Both in burglary and theft less successful results were obtained in the Southern than in the Northern division. The Commissioner of Police has stated that this is in some measure due to the difficulties of detecting crime in the neighbourhood of the new Dock-works, where more than 10,000 strangers have been employed, of whom a large number belong to the thieving classes from Behar and the North-Western Provinces, and this is probably the true explanation. Under the heads of miscellaneous offences in the streets and cruelty to animals there was an increase of 3,548 cases as compared with the figures for 1887. The

increase under the latter head is due to the fact that the Society employed more Agents in working the Act.

The decrease in the number of cases has been explained in a previous paragraph. There were 15 cases of forgery in which 10 convictions were obtained. In one case two Hindus were sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment each for uttering a forged Government currency note of Rs. 1,000. In another case a Hindu was sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment for uttering 11 forged Government currency notes of Rs. 10 each. In a third case a large quantity of paper, cut into the size of Government currency notes, a water-line plate, and other implements of forgery were found in the house of one Mohendro Nath Chatterjee. He was on conviction sentenced to six years' rigorous imprisonment.

There were 2,880 cases, against 2,530 in 1887. The increase was under unimportant heads, and calls for no notice.

Non-cognizable crime in the Town.

Non-cognizable crime in the Suburbs.

There were 84 cases of suicide in the Town and Suburbs as compared with 65 in 1887. Of the persons who compassed their own deaths, 65 were Hindus, 12 Mahomedans and 7 Christians. In 36 per cent. of the cases death was caused by hanging, and in 30 per cent. by means of opium. The number of accidental deaths was 351, against 283 in 1887. One hundred and fifty-two deaths were due to drowning, as against 89 in 1887, 32 were caused by falls from trees and buildings, and 32 by carriages or horses. One hundred and twelve drivers of public and private carriages were convicted for rash and furious driving out of 137 sent up for trial.

The importation of fire-arms, principally of guns, increased from 1,616 to 1,889 in 1888. The statement in the report shows that 1,325 guns were imported in 1888 against 858 guns in 1887, but against this increase has to be set an almost corresponding decrease, namely, from 848 to 411 in the inland transport of guns. The number of guns sold in Calcutta was 2,709 against 2,415 in 1887, of which only 1,084 were of native manufacture against 1,501 in 1887. It appears that up to 1888 the retail price of the cheapest guns imported by any European firm was Rs. 150, but of late one firm has imported guns at Rs. 70. The imports of percussion caps have fallen from 29,294,500 in 1887 to 15,470,000, apparently owing to the fact that a very large surplus stock remained in hand at the close of 1887, while at the same time breech-loading guns have come into more general use. This explanation is borne out by the fact that there has been an increase in the transport of cartridges and cartridge cases. There were 35 prosecutions, all for petty offences.

Arms Act.

Thirty-seven persons were admitted to the Workhouse under section 5 of the Act. Two persons were deported to England during the year.

European Vagrancy Act.

Twelve fires occurred in the Town, 14 in the Suburbs, and 7 in Howrah, resulting in a loss of property estimated at Rs. 12,53,480, against Rs. 67,355 in 1887. The most serious fire broke out in the Canal Jute Press, where a range of jute presses and of godowns containing about 50,000 maunds of jute were burnt. The fire lasted for five days, the loss being estimated at about Rs. 4,00,000. There were three other fires, at which the loss of property ranged from Rs. 1,19,490 to Rs. 3,00,000, on board a flat laden with jute, at the jute mill at Ghosery and at No. 1 Jetty. None of the fires was attended with any loss of human life. A new fire-brigade station was built at Chitpore during the year.

Fire-Brigade Act.

The total cost of the Town Police was Rs. 4,60,302, against Rs. 4,72,168 in 1887, and that of the Suburban Police Rs. 1,60,066 against Rs. 1,55,676.

Police.

The cost of the Town Police was met as follows :—

	Rs.
Paid by Calcutta Municipality	2,93,651
Government contribution	97,884
Fees and fines	68,767
Total	4,60,302

The decrease in expenditure on the Town Police was chiefly under the heads of contingencies, clothing, repairs of buildings, &c.

The increased expenditure on the Suburban Police was due partly to the purchase of pugris for the constables and of a horse, and partly to increase in expenditure under other items of the head "Servants, rent, repairs and contingencies."

The number of up-country men in the police was 1,957 against 1,942 in 1887, and the number of Bengalis was 181 against 163 in 1887 and 189 in 1886. The number of up-country men employed as officers was 98, against 78 Bengalis. The percentage of casualties in the force was 11·40, against 12·15 in the previous year. Only 16 members of the force were punished judicially, against 34 in 1887. Eighty-one men were dismissed, against 78 men in 1887 and 102 in 1886, and three men deserted, against five in 1887. There were 31 deaths, giving a mortality of 10·49 per thousand, against 8·08 during the previous year, but this figure shows only the number dying in hospital. The number of vacancies was 337, against 361 in 1887 and 375 in 1886. There was a very satisfactory decrease from 167 in 1887 to 112 under the head of resignation.

During the year 286 certificates were granted for hotels, shops for the sale of excisable articles, and native eating-houses in the town, and 46 in the suburbs. The fees realized fell from Rs. 1,266 to Rs. 1,180 in the town, and from Rs. 460 to Rs. 198 in the suburbs. The decrease is due to the fact that licenses for liquor shops, which were renewed in 1887 under the triennial system, will hold good till 1890. Property to the value of Rs. 12,091 was picked up and brought to the Police Office, and 88 per cent. of the amount was restored to the owners.

Miscellaneous.

Two hundred and fifty-seven old offenders were convicted, against 275 in 1887. Of these, 61 had been convicted more than three times. In the suburbs the corresponding numbers were 132 and 19 in 1888, as against 45 and 5 in 1887. On their release from jail 205 notorious offenders were photographed and their names registered by the Detective Department.

Old offenders.

The total number of persons killed by noxious wild animals and venomous snakes during the calendar year 1888 was 10,281, as against 10,694 in its immediate predecessor. The decrease of 413 was distributed under all heads, excepting that of "deaths by elephants." The largest number of fatalities occurred in the Patna Division (2,587) and the smallest in the Chittagong Division (212). By wild animals 1,335 persons were killed, as compared with 1,563 in 1887, while the number of those who succumbed to the bites of poisonous snakes fell from 9,231 to 8,946.

Destruction by, and of, noxious wild animals and venomous snakes.

The number of cattle killed during the year was 24,112 against 17,739 in 1887. The Rajshahye Division returned the largest (9,327), and the Orissu Division the smallest (512) number of deaths. There was an increase in all the Divisions and under all heads, except "Snakes." The number of deaths by "leopards and panthers" was the largest, the increase being chiefly noticeable in the Burdwan, Rajshahye, Dacca, Bhagulpore, and Chota Nagpore Divisions.

The number of licenses granted under the Indian Arms Act for the protection of crops or the destruction of wild animals during the year was 1,303, against 20,513 in the preceding year. The large decrease is apparently due to the exclusion of the number of licenses issued under paragraphs 13 and 15 of the rules in forms VIII and X, viz., licenses to possess and carry arms or ammunition for purposes of sport, protection, or display, and licenses to possess arms, ammunition, or military stores in a district which has not been disarmed.

The total number of noxious wild animals destroyed in the course of the year was 6,503, and that of venomous snakes was 39,326, as against 35,054 in 1887. In the Patna Division, where the mortality from snake-bite was greater than in any other, the number of snakes killed rose considerably and stood at the figure 15,274, but the increase was unaccompanied by any reduction in the number of fatalities from this cause, which on the contrary advanced slightly from 2,442 to 2,447. The total amount of the rewards paid for the destruction of wild animals and snakes aggregated Rs. 17,382-9-6, against Rs. 17,151-9-6

in 1887, Rs. 3,587-2-9 being disbursed on account of snakes alone, as compared with Rs. 4,433-5-6 in the year preceding.

CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.

The force was maintained at its former strength of 539 throughout the calendar year 1888, at the close of which there were 18 vacancies as against 19 on the 31st December, 1887. Forty-four Goorkhas were enlisted, the recruiting party sent to Chumparun being unable to enlist the full number of 50 owing to the order prohibiting the enlistment of Muggurs and Gurungs.

Rupees 430, out of a sanctioned grant of Rs. 570 for scouts, were expended in rewarding hillmen for the assistance rendered by them in the pursuit and detection of those concerned in the late raids within our frontier.

The numbers of men struck off the roll after expiration of leave have again increased, and it has been found that the attempt made by Government to induce and assist men to return by giving them free passes by rail and steamer has not so far been successful. The system has been modified, as now only men actually returning from leave will be reimbursed the price of their railway and steamer journeys, and after a year's trial it will be determined whether this concession should be continued or not.

The health of the force was bad throughout the year, and the numbers of sick in hospital and the rate of mortality have increased. This was partly the result of an epidemic of cholera, which caused 9 deaths in 45 cases admitted into hospital as against 2 cases in 1887 and 6 in 1886. The figures below give a comparative statement for the last three years :—

		1886.	1887.	1888
Deaths	...	19	14	27
Admissions into hospital	...	2,409	2,361	2,609
Daily average of sick	...	44	52	53

The carriage of provisions, baggage, and stores by a coolie corps has been abandoned, as it is said to have been found more costly than the old contract system, besides adding considerably to the duties of the police, owing to the responsibility that devolved upon them for the conveyance and guard of every package transported. The contract system has therefore been reverted to, but there are still some coolies employed directly under Government in the making of roads, among the number being a party of 168 Sonthals imported during the past year, who are said to have proved themselves excellent workers, and to be desirous of bringing their wives and children to settle in the district.

The civil police are mainly occupied with work done elsewhere by peons, there being no other establishment available in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. As there is very little crime, this does not interfere with the primary duties of the force, and, in the special circumstances of the Tracts, it is found desirable to have one establishment for all purposes.

The experience of the year has shown conclusively that the arrangements made hitherto for the protection of the frontier have been wholly inadequate to prevent the commission of outrages by the hill tribes beyond, and a radical change of policy has now become a necessity.

The officers and men of the Frontier Police continue to be very highly spoken of. In the exceptionally arduous labours that have lately fallen to their share, they have never been found wanting in a single material point, and it is a matter for congratulation that Government has ready to hand for the peculiar work of the Chittagong Hill Tracts so efficient and loyal a body of men.

Criminal Justice.

THERE were 156 persons under trial before the High Court in its criminal jurisdiction during 1888, against 169 in the previous year. Of these, two are shewn under the heading "died, escaped, or transferred," 54 were discharged or acquitted, 91 were convicted, and 9 remained under trial at the end of the year. Of the number convicted, 22 were sentenced to death, 19 to transportation, 1 to penal servitude, and 49 to rigorous imprisonment.

Inclusive of cases pending at the commencement of the year, the total number of persons who appealed to the High Court, or in whose cases appeals were preferred by Government under section 417 of the Code of Criminal Procedure from judgments of acquittal, or references were made under sections 432 and 438, or whose cases were dealt with by the High Court under section 435, was 3,322 as compared with 3,246 in 1887. The results of these appeals and references are shown below:—

Appeals rejected	...	...	...	...	1,316
Sentences confirmed	...	...	...	...	840
Ditto modified	...	...	...	...	220
Ditto reversed	...	...	...	...	660
Ditto enhanced	...	...	...	...	7
Proceedings quashed	...	...	...	...	2
New trials or further enquiries ordered	...	...	...	...	112
Died, escaped, or transferred	...	...	...	...	1
Remaining under trial at the close of the year	...	...	...	...	164
Total					3,322

Two stipendiary Magistrates were, as in previous years, employed in Calcutta: The number of Honorary Magistrates was 91, as in 1887. The number of stipendiary Magistrates at the presidency and the number of Sessions Judges and of District Magistrates outside the presidency town remained unchanged. In the whole province outside Calcutta the total number of Benches of Magistrates was 196, as in the previous year, and the total number of Magistrates of each class at the close of the year compares as follows with the total number at the close of the previous year:—

	1887.	1888.
Stipendiary ...	384	380
Honorary ...	1,673	1,647

Of the stipendiary Magistrates, 241 exercised powers of the first class, 61 of the second class, and 78 of the third class, as compared with 223, 68, and 93, respectively, employed at the close of the previous year.

The total number of persons under trial before the Courts of Session, including those whose cases were pending at the close of 1887, was 3,454, as compared with 3,155 in the previous year. Of these 29 died, escaped, or were transferred, 1,292 were discharged or acquitted, 1,635 were convicted, 63 were committed or had their cases referred, and 435 remained under trial. Of the persons convicted, 32 were sentenced to death and 132 to transportation

All offences, including abetment and attempts, falling under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code were tried by jury in the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Patna, and the 24-Pergunnahs. Other cases in the Lower Provinces were tried with the aid of assessors. The number of cases tried by jury during 1888 was 305 as compared with 339 in 1887, and in 240 of these the verdict of the jury was concurred in by the Sessions Judge; while it was dissented from wholly in 39 and partially in 26 cases. Of the 26 cases referred under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which were before the High Court during 1888, 25 were heard and determined, with the result that in 13 the verdict of the jury was reversed, in 11 it was upheld, and in the remaining instance it was modified.

The total number of persons who appealed to the Courts of Session during the year, including those whose cases were pending from the preceding year, was 10,415, as compared with 9,459 in 1887. Of these, the appeals or applications of 2,689 were rejected. The original sentences were confirmed regarding 4,165 persons, modified regarding 1,049, and reversed regarding 2,003 persons, while in the cases of nine persons the original proceedings were quashed, and in those of 76 new trials or further enquiries were ordered. In no case was the sentence enhanced. The cases of six persons were referred to the High Court for revision. The total number of persons whose appeals or applications were disposed of was 9,997, and three hundred and thirty-nine appeals remained pending at the end of the year. The cases of 19 persons were shown under the head of died, escaped, or transferred.

The total number of persons under trial during the year in the Courts of the various Magistrates, other than Presidency Magistrates, in Bengal, and the results of the trials, are shown below :—

Number of persons under trial	...	...	...	194,369
Ditto acquitted or discharged	...	...	...	68,635
Ditto convicted	...	...	...	115,245
Ditto committed or referred	...	...	...	3,330
Ditto who died, escaped, or were transferred	...	...	...	306
Ditto remaining under trial at the end of the year	...	...	...	6,853

The following statement shows the sentences passed by Magistrates in the districts outside Calcutta :—

Fine	...	{ With imprisonment	...	...	4,262
	...	{ Without	...	...	84,097
Whipping	...	{ Sole punishment	...	...	801
	...	{ Additional	...	...	81
Imprisonment.	...	{ Rigorous	...	...	23,633
	...	{ Simple	...	...	812

The sentences of imprisonment passed may be thus classified :—

Not exceeding 15 days	...	...	...	5,318
Ditto 6 months	...	...	...	14,760
Ditto 2 years	...	...	...	4,291
Exceeding 2 years	...	...	...	75

Seventy-three juveniles were sentenced to detention in a reformatory school during the year under review, as against 63 in each of the years 1887 and 1886 and 59 in 1885. These sentences were passed in only 25 districts, the largest numbers being reported from Calcutta (17), Chumparun (8), and the 24-Pergunnahs (5). Fifty-three juveniles were so sentenced by Magistrates in the mofussil, 17 by Presidency Magistrates, one each by the Sessions Judges of Mymensingh and Rungpore, and one by the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpore at Manbhoom.

The total number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates was 54,124, as compared with 45,397 in 1887. Of these, 4,954 were acquitted or discharged, 49,035 were convicted, 70 were committed or had their cases referred, 6 died, escaped,

or were remanded for trial to other courts, and 59 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of those convicted, 1,378 persons were sentenced to imprisonment, 51 to whipping, and 45,002 to pay fines.

Besides the 1,378 persons shown as sentenced to imprisonment, 6 persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for terms not exceeding one year on failure to furnish security for good behaviour.

During the year 209 European British subjects involved in 153 cases were brought to trial in the criminal courts, as compared with 239 in 194 cases in 1887. Of the persons tried in 1888, 133 were convicted and 72 acquitted, while the cases of 4 remained pending at the close of the year. Of the 153 cases brought to trial during the year, 149 were disposed of, 136 being tried by Magistrates and 2 by Sessions Judges, who were European British subjects, 6 by Native Magistrates in Howrah, and 5 by Native Magistrates in Burdwan. The largest number of trials were held, as in the two previous years, in Chittagong (89), Burdwan and the 24-Pergunnahs (25 each), and Darjeeling (20). In Chittagong there have been no variation in the figures for the past two years, while the figures for the 24-Pergunnahs, Burdwan, and Darjeeling have fluctuated but slightly. In Howrah the number fell from 23 in 1887 to 10 in 1888. The districts of Balasore, Pubna, Rungpore, Moorshedabad, Purneah, Nuddea, and Gya returned one case each, and Sarun and Manbhoom each two.

The offences with which European British subjects were most commonly charged were, as in previous years, breaches of local and special laws (under which 111 were charged in 10 districts), criminal force and assault (under which 30 persons were charged in 10 districts), criminal trespass (under which 16 persons were charged in 7 districts, Chittagong alone contributing 8), and hurt (under which 10 persons were charged in five districts, Chittagong and Durbhunga contributing four and three respectively). Of the 111 persons charged with offences under local and special laws, 73 were reported from Chittagong, against 72 in 1887 and 41 in 1886, 14 from Burdwan, and 10 from the 24-Pergunnahs. The remaining persons reported from the other districts were charged, with but one exception, with minor offences under the Penal Code. None of those proceeded against during the year claimed to be tried by a jury or by assessors of special nationalities.

The total number of witnesses who attended the different courts during the year was 429,465, as compared with 415,593 in 1887. Of the former number, 416,354 were examined by Magistrates, 12,669 by Sessions Courts, and 442 by the High Court.

The number of persons whipped under judicial orders was 953 in 1888, as compared with 1,267 in 1887. The figures for the four preceding years are given below:—

1883	...	...	...	...	...	1,261
1884	...	...	...	...	...	1,827
1885	...	...	...	...	...	1,965
1886	...	...	...	...	...	1,652

Statistics of offences and offenders.

The statistics of offences and offenders are fully discussed in the chapters on Police and Prisons.

The following statement shows the total number of persons who were under trial during the year in the criminal courts of the Sonthal Pergunnahs and the results of the trials:—

Total number of persons under trial	...	...	...	5,114
Ditto convicted	...	...	...	3,192
Ditto discharged or acquitted	...	...	...	1,707
Ditto committed or referred	...	...	...	...
Ditto who died, escaped, or were transferred	...	...	...	4
Pending for trial at the end of the year	...	...	...	211

Of the 3,192 persons convicted, 989 were sentenced to imprisonment, 264 to whipping, and the remainder were ordered to pay fines, or to furnish security

for good behaviour, or to keep the peace. The results of the appeals preferred and the applications for revision made are shown below :—

Appeals or applications rejected	...	...	...	244
Sentence or order confirmed	...	...	...	75
Ditto enhanced	..	...	...	...
Ditto modified	...	...	...	28
Ditto reversed	...	...	...	26
Proceedings quashed	..	...	...	...
Fresh trial ordered	...	...	...	49
Referred for revision to the High Court		...	...	...
Remaining at the end of the year	..	...	...	21

Prisons.

THE total jail population rose from the extraordinarily low figure of 13,210, due to the Jubilee remissions on the 31st December, 1887, to 13,985 on the 31st December, 1888. The number of convicts increased from 11,950 to 12,821, and that of under-trial prisoners from 1,002 to 1,116, while the number of civil prisoners, owing to recent changes in the law, fell from 258 to 48. The following table shows the figures for convicts only during the last ten years:—

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Number of prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails on the last day of previous year.	17,936	17,200	16,284	15,231	14,377	13,417	14,051	13,821	13,465	11,950
Admitted direct during the year ...	35,726	33,335	31,405	31,710	29,763	32,034	31,530	30,675	29,942	30,995
Total ...	53,662	50,535	47,749	46,941	44,140	45,451	45,581	44,496	43,407	42,945
Admitted by transfer ...	20,500	18,811	17,094	15,760	15,499	16,860	17,265	17,372	16,427	20,185
Total ...	74,162	69,346	64,843	62,701	59,639	62,311	62,846	61,868	59,834	63,130
Total discharged, including transfers...	56,962	53,063	49,012	48,324	46,222	48,060	49,026	48,403	47,884	50,309
Balance at the end of the year ...	17,200	16,284	15,231	14,377	13,417	14,051	13,821	13,465	11,950	12,821
Daily average number of prisoners ...	17,258	16,673	15,506	14,801	13,711	13,897	13,757	13,504	10,908	12,378

When the proposals for the reduction of 14 district jails to the status of intermediate jails were first made, and eventually carried out in 1888, it was expected that provision would have to be made for the accommodation of only 11,000 prisoners; but, as this number is now greatly exceeded, and there does not seem to be any prospect of an immediate decrease, enquiries have now been instituted to ascertain whether it is necessary, in order to avoid the risk of overcrowding, to restore any of these prisons to their former status. Direct admissions increased from 29,942 in 1887 to 30,995, owing no doubt largely to the high prices of food-grains in the greater part of Bengal. The increase is not, however, very serious, as the average annual admissions from 1883 to 1887 amounted to 30,788, and those from 1878 to 1882 to 34,233, while in 1878, the last year of real scarcity in Bengal, they numbered 38,929. The frequent transfer of prisoners from intermediate to district and central jails accounts for the large increase under the head of admissions by transfer. The small number of releases under remission rules is due to the fact that many prisoners were released on account of the Jubilee in 1887 whose term of imprisonment would otherwise have expired in 1888, and the slight decrease in the percentage of convicts confined in the central jails (57·40 against 59·55 in 1887) is probably due to the same cause, as many long-term prisoners were released in 1887 who would otherwise have swelled the convict population of the central jails. The figures nevertheless indicate that these are fully utilised, and that a large proportion of the jail population is confined in the jails where the standard of discipline is highest and the labour exacted most suitable. The number released on appeal has risen steadily since 1882, when the figure stood at 1,384, and during the year under review it advanced from 1,903 to 1,980.

Only 97 Bengal prisoners were transported; and this falling off is due to the fact that the latter figures were unusually high in consequence of a number of prisoners, who had formerly been rejected for bodily infirmities, having been sent to the Andamans under the new rules regulating the selection of convicts. The number sent in 1884 and 1885, respectively, with the more stringent rules then in force, were 37 and 35 only.

A further addition of 145 Burmese prisoners has raised the total number of this class under confinement in Bengal to 422. The Burmese are generally, owing to their quick tempers and constant desire to escape, dangerous convicts; but their normal behaviour is improving, and was during the period reviewed distinctly good. Only 434 offences were recorded against 422 prisoners, while in 1887, with only 284 prisoners, there were 450 offences. They have, save in a few jails, kept excellent health on the ordinary diet allowed to native prisoners. Most of them are now trained artisans who do valuable work; they can as a rule speak the language of the district in which they are confined, and a considerable proportion are serving as convict-officers in different grades. The responsibilities of jail-officers have been considerably increased by having these convicts in jails which were not intended for the accommodation of transportation-prisoners, and the Lieutenant-Governor is still of opinion that something should be done towards introducing a scheme of ticket-of-leave for Burmese offenders who have served for a certain time in the higher grades as prison officials.

As regards the nature of imprisonment, the only noticeable points are that, notwithstanding the increase in admissions, the number of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment has decreased from 2,216 to 2,143, and that of prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment with flogging from 103 to 72. The number of females admitted has decreased year by year from 1,595 in 1884 to 1,218 in 1888. The number of re-convicted prisoners admitted into jail rose from 3,472 in 1887 to 3,612 in 1888; but it is not possible to draw comparisons of any value with previous years until the new rules introduced in February 1887, regarding the identification and classification of habitual offenders, have been allowed a longer trial. The number of persons imprisoned for failing to give security for good behaviour rose to 1,070. The number of convicts sentenced to corporal punishment continues to decrease yearly, and fell in 1888 to 1,234 from 1,373 in 1887; on the other hand, the number of boys under 16 sentenced to be flogged increased in the same period from 377 to 394.

The number of under-trial prisoners admitted during the year rose from 26,240 in 1887 to 28,454, while the average period of detention fell from 17·75 to 16·14 days.

In the Presidency Jail Rs. 47,804 were spent on the construction of an iron shed, pipes for filtered water, and other improvements. At Dacca Rs. 19,221 were spent on Jail buildings. double-storied barracks and the Superintendent's house. In the Bhagulpore Central Jail Rs. 14,226 were expended on new barracks, and at Buxar the erection of a new workshed cost Rs. 14,929. Rs. 47,369 were expended on the building of eight new subsidiary jails and the erection of a pucca enclosure wall to the Kurseong Subsidiary Jail. The daily average number of prisoners employed on jail buildings was 1,334, against 1,124 in 1887. During the last 12 years Rs. 2,46,235 have on an average been provided yearly for building new jails and improving old buildings, and it now only remains to build a few more subsidiary jails to complete the substitution of permanent buildings for the thatched sheds which formerly served in many cases as jails. Some of the buildings on the old standard plan are still unsatisfactory from a sanitary point of view, but in such cases steps will be taken to effect gradual improvements in the sleeping-wards.

The high state of efficiency of the warder guard has been maintained, and it is satisfactory that it has been possible to do this with very much fewer punishments than were formerly required, the number of these having fallen from 3,133 in 1885 to 2,715 in 1886, 2,359 in 1887, and 1,815 in 1888. Exclusive of warnings and extra drills, there were only 1,121 punishments among 1,584 men, the number to which the establishment has been reduced owing to the reduction of 14 district jails to the intermediate class. The number dismissed has gradually fallen from 216 in 1885 to 81 in 1888.

The escapes of convicts from jails and subsidiary jails numbered 21, against 13 in 1887 and 17 in 1886, and the most serious of these occurrences was in the case of the Darjeeling Jail. Eight convicts (three Bhooteahs and five Pahariahs) were at work in the bakery at night, and having first murdered the convict-warder in charge of the gang, who was responsible for its safe

custody, they had no difficulty in making their escape, not only from the jail, but also from British territory. There were serious defects in the management of this prison, for which the Superintendent was to some extent to blame, as he was not in the habit of visiting the jail at night and examining the guard system in force, and a specially selected officer was accordingly deputed to relieve that official, whose resignation was accepted. Little success has attended the efforts made to recapture the escaped convicts, two of whom only have been brought back. It has hitherto been the practice to confine hillmen, irrespective of the length of their sentences, in the Darjeeling Jail, as they do not keep good health in the plains. In view, however, of the proximity of the independent states of Nepal, Bhutan, and Sikkim, it is not safe to retain hillmen with sentences exceeding one year in the Darjeeling Jail, and orders were issued for their transfer to the Presidency. It is now reported that their health in Calcutta is unsatisfactory, and they will be transferred to one of the Behar central jails in the hope that the climate of Behar will suit them better. There were seven other escapes from district or central jails, and in every case the jail official responsible was judicially punished. It is satisfactory to note that none of the Burmese prisoners escaped.

The question of recording jail offences is now awaiting the decision of the Government of India. There is a decrease in the number of offences from 35,824 in 1887 to 29,054 in 1888.

Prison discipline. Corporal punishment was only inflicted in 245 cases, as compared with 266 in 1887. Punishments by criminal courts also fell from 44 in 1887 to 29 in 1888. The only form of punishment showing an increase is solitary confinement with reduced diet, which was awarded in 352 cases as against 251 in 1887, and is declared to have been found effective in dealing with persistent idlers and contumacious prisoners not strong enough to be whipped, and is resorted to on Sundays, when no work is exacted. Fetters were imposed as a punishment in 8,759 cases, against 11,640 in 1887, and in only 64 cases was it resorted to for safe custody.

The percentage of punishments to the total average number of convicts employed as convict-officers was 200·7, as against 294·2 in 1887. There has been a considerable increase in the number shown as employed, and it may be necessary for the Inspector-General of Jails to revise the sanctioned scale of 4 per cent. of the jail population, which has hitherto been considered sufficient. The percentage actually employed was 5·93 in 1888, compared with 4·34 in 1887.

The new mark rules have continued to work well, and there has been a satisfactory increase from 304 and 293 in 1886 and 1887 respectively to 334 in the year under review in the number of remissions gained by prisoners undergoing terms of imprisonment not exceeding five years.

The gross expenditure for all classes of jails, exclusive of that accounted for in the Public Works Department, rose from Rs. 9,68,033 in 1887 to Rs. 10,68,161 in 1888,

Expenditure. but the cost per prisoner, owing to the larger average population, fell from Rs. 79-0-4 per head to Rs. 77-12-8. There was a large increase in the charges, under the heads dieting of prisoners, hospital charges, clothing, and miscellaneous contingencies, and the only head showing a material decrease is establishment. The expenditure for central, district, and intermediate jails only has risen from Rs. 8,12,576 to Rs. 9,08,410, the increase being spread over every item, excepting establishment and petty construction and repairs.

Diet charges have risen from Rs. 2,44,730 in 1887 to Rs. 2,95,680 in 1888, partly owing to the larger daily average prison population, and partly owing to the higher prices paid for the chief articles of diet, which has led to an increase in the diet expenditure per prisoner in central, district, and intermediate jails from Rs. 20-4 to Rs. 21-10-10. By far the most important article of diet is rice, the price of which rose from Re. 1-12-8 per maund to Re. 1-14-10. Maize, dal, and salt also rose in price; while wheat, meat, and fish fell. Vegetables and other products worth Rs. 36,284 were obtained from the jail gardens by prison labour. It is hoped that the decision of the Inspector-General of Jails in future to hold jailors responsible if condiments have to be purchased from outside will lead to further economy. In the Rajshahye, Burdwan, and Khoolna Jails vegetables worth Rs. 52 had to be purchased in

the market owing, it is said, to the insufficient rainfall. Steps are being taken to organise a system of fish-breeding in jail tanks, and this should lead to a considerable saving in the cost of diet. Every allowance being made for the high price of cereals and extra diet given to prisoners in a bad state of health in the Gya Jail, the expenditure there seems excessive as compared with that of other prisons in the Patna Division. In connection with the average cost of diet per prisoner, it must be remembered that in Bengal every prisoner sentenced to rigorous imprisonment receives full labouring diet, that no scales of short diets are in use, and that under-trial prisoners now receive full labouring diet.

The increase in the average cost of hospital charges, from Rs. 68-3-11 in 1887 to Rs. 76-6 in 1888, is the result of a more liberal scale of invalid diet. Owing in the main to their larger number, the cost of clothing prisoners has risen from Rs. 44,067 in 1887 to Rs. 58,309 in 1888. In Bengal the clothing manufactured by jail labour is charged at the market value, and the difference between this and the actual cost of the raw materials is credited to Government in the Manufacturing Department.

Contingencies have increased from Rs. 81,190 to Rs. 1,09,213. Of the increase, Rs. 3,871 is due to the increase in transfers, Rs. 11,537 to the payment of municipal taxes for jail buildings, and Rs. 2,105 to the travelling expenses of jail officials, including, for the first time, those of civil hospital assistants sent to do duty in jails. As regards the first item, the success of the organisation of jail establishments in Bengal is largely due to the fact that jailors and their subordinates are not allowed to remain more than three or four years in one jail—a measure which has materially contributed to the efficiency and trustworthiness of the service. The transfer charges have been increased by the reduction of 14 district to the status of intermediate jails, the rules requiring the retransfer before release of all prisoners on the police register to the districts in which their homes are situated accounting also for much of this expenditure. A change of system in respect of the payment of the municipal tax on jail buildings has saddled the jail expenditure with a charge of Rs. 15,734—a charge which would disappear were municipal revenues in Bengal raised, as in other provinces, by an octroi, from which it is understood that articles consumed in jails are exempted. This shows the difficulty of comparing jail expenditure in different provinces without some definite rules as to the charges to be entered in the prescribed statements. Contingencies include Rs. 8,443 for dieting of defendants paid through Magistrates—an item which is charged to the jail budget for the convenience of account-keeping.

The average number of prisoners sentenced to labour increased from 10,698·30 in 1887 to 12,210·17 in 1888, and of these 1,368·39 were employed on manufactures, or 43·96 per cent., against 46·03 in the previous year, while 13·9 per cent. were sick or convalescent, against 12·4 in 1887. The other prisoners were employed on prison duties as prison officers, on jail buildings, in jail gardens, and so forth. The net cash earnings decreased from Rs. 2,99,870, or Rs. 60-14 per head on the average number of convicts employed on manufactures, to Rs. 2,66,898, or Rs. 49-12 per head, while the net profits increased from Rs. 2,42,741 in 1887 to Rs. 2,69,564, the difference in the result between net profits and net cash earnings being due to the fact that there was a much larger stock of raw materials and manufactured articles in hand on the 1st January 1887 than on the 1st January 1888, and that the average profit per head sentenced to labour was nearly the same as in the previous year.

The average earning of each prisoner in central jails is shown in the following table:—

				Average earning per prisoner, 1888.	Average e per pris 1887.
Presidency Jail	...	...	...	73·0	58·3
Alipore	..	...	...	43·7	42·7
Buxar	..	...	...	21·3	40·2
Midnapore	..	...	...	15·1	30·8
Rajshahye	..	...	...	12·4	21·2
Bhagulpore	..	...	...	10·5	0·0
Dacca	..	...	...	3·7	3·0

The working of the Presidency Jail was affected in 1887 by the Jubilee remissions, and its earnings are now again almost the same as in 1886. The great falling off in the Buxar Central Jail is reported as due to a restricted outturn, owing to a large stock remaining in hand from the previous year. In Midnapore the decreased earnings are attributed to light tasks rendered necessary by the indifferent health of the prisoners and to slightly lower rates for the outturn. In the Rajshahye Jail the outturn was considerably reduced in March and April through the failure of the contractor to supply the full amount of castor seed due under the previous year's contract, and, while the seed supply for the year was purchased at a higher rate than usual, advantage could not be taken of the rise in the market rate of oil, as the greater portion of the production was supplied to Provincial State Railways at a uniform contract rate.

The management of subsidiary jails has not been in all cases satisfactory.

Subsidiary jails.

Rs. 70,106 has been expended on subsidiary jail buildings, against Rs. 38,857 in 1887. During 1888 new subsidiary jails were built to replace the old buildings at eight stations. The condition of the warder guard was on the whole satisfactory. Convicts were detained on an average for 8·21 days at subsidiary jails before being sent on to district or central jails, the longest period recorded since 1881. At several of these jails prisoners were detained to work on new buildings, and in some cases, where the average detention was high, sickness was the cause. The subsidiary jail at Palamow has now been converted into an intermediate jail, but prisoners with sentences of three months' and under were detained at this jail, though it was classed as a subsidiary jail during the year under report. In Jamalpore, Arrareah, Nowgong, Satkhira, Bagirhat, and the Khond Mehals under-trial prisoners were detained from 27·17 to 21·57 days. There were 19 escapes, as against 17 in 1887 and 20 in 1886. The average cost of each prisoner, excluding the expenditure in the Public Works Department, fell from Rs. 127-8-7 in 1887 to Rs. 121-6-7, owing to the increase in the daily average number of prisoners from 768·38 to 847·45.

There is ample accommodation in the Bengal jails for far more than the present number of prisoners. It is reported,

Vital statistics.

however, that five of the district jails were more or less overcrowded during parts of the year.

The sickness and mortality of convicts and under-trial prisoners taken together for the past 10 years are shown in the following statement:—

YEARS.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily average sick.	NUMBER OF DEATHS.			DEATH-RATES PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.			REMARKS.
				From cholera.	From all other causes.	Total number of deaths.	From cholera.	From all other causes.	From all causes.	
1879	18,611	863	43·1	215	1,072	1,287	11·5	57·6	69·1	Convicted and under-trial only.
1879	18,383	947	51·2	341	1,411	1,752	18·4	70·4	88·8	
1880	17,802	941	52·8	31	1,100	1,131	1·7	61·8	63·5	
1881	18,520	873	52·8	85	1,014	1,099	5·1	61·4	66·5	
1882	15,002	840	53·3	151	833	1,084	9·5	58·6	68·1	
1883	14,776	729	49·3	61	701	762	4·1	47·4	51·5	
1884	14,868	724	48·6	62	678	740	4·1	45·6	49·7	
1885	14,926	773	51·7	157	730	887	10·5	48·9	59·4	
1886	14,579	648	43·4	40	503	543	2·7	34·5	37·2	
1887	12,047	539	44·7	20	379	399	1·7	31·4	33·1	
1888	13,634	631	46·2	132	482	614	9·7	35·3	45·0	
Total	172,148	8,457	539·1	1,295	9,003	10,298	79·0	558·9	637·9	
Average	15,649	768	48·9	117	813	930	7·1	50·8	57·9	

Notwithstanding the great increase in the death-rate, there are only three years during the last quarter of a century which show a lower mortality; and excluding the deaths from cholera, there are only two years in which the mortality has been as low as in the year under review. The highest death-rate is reported from Lohardugga—191·3 per mille. Out of 26 deaths, 10 were due to cholera, and it is, moreover, reported that the health of the district was very bad. The very high death-rates in Singbhoon and Maldah—169·8 and 181·9 per mille respectively—are also connected with the unhealthy state of those

districts. In Rungpore, where there was a death-rate of 173·6 per mille, 95·5 of it was due to cholera. The death-rate of cholera generally, 9·7 per mille, has only been exceeded in seven years during the last quarter of a century. There were no cases in 30 out of 44 jails, and in only six were there more than two cases. The disease was worst at Rajshahye, where there were 71 cases and 51 deaths. In the six jails with most cases the epidemic had a firm hold on the outside population before any prisoners were affected. Measures are now being taken to provide camping grounds for all central and district jails.

Though the most marked feature in the year was the increased mortality from cholera, yet there was also an increase in the death-rate from other diseases. The death-rate from dysentery and diarrhoea rose from 12·6 to 15·5. In the case of remittent and continued fever it rose from 1·5 to 2·3; on the other hand, in intermittent fever it fell from 2·5 to 1·8. The Lokardugga, Maldah, Rungpore, Singbhoom, and Rajshahye Jails, which showed the highest mortality, had very few deaths during the last four months of the year.

The following table shows the extent to which prisoners discharged from jails in 1888 improved in health during their detention:—

	1				2			
	State of health on admission of those who were discharged from jail, as per column 2.				State of health on discharge of those who were discharged from jail, as per column 1.			
	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Total.
In 1888 ...	23,285	8,794	2,793	*34,872	26,352	6,774	1,740	*34,872
Ratio per cent. to total number discharged from the jail ...	66·77	25·22	8·01	100·00	75·57	19·43	5·01	100·00

* Excluding the figures from the Bogra Intermediate Jail.

These figures show a slightly greater improvement in the health of the prisoners on discharge as compared with their state on admission than did the corresponding return for the preceding year. As regards loss of weight, however, 20·6 per cent. lost weight in 1888 against 19·3 in 1887, while 3·46 lost over five pounds against 2·86 in the previous year. None of the precautions referred to last year have been abandoned, and the increased death-rate does not appear to be due to any relaxation in the efforts of the jail authorities to keep up a high sanitary standard. It is unfortunately impossible to compare the statistics of jail mortality with that of the outside population, as, notwithstanding the efforts made to improve death registration, the statistics are still far too imperfect to make it possible to base any calculations thereon. From* calculations made at the last census, it would appear that the average death-rate in Bengal is nearly 40 per mille, while the returns for 1887 gave only 23·46.

* Report on the Census of British India, volume I, page 171.

At the Alipore School the number of boys at the commencement of the year 1888 was 108, and at its close 106. There were 24 remissions during the year, while 25 youths were released and 1 escaped through the negligence of a warder, who was put on trial and sentenced to imprisonment. There were no serious offences, and discipline was maintained with a smaller number of punishments than in 1887. Punishment by cutting marks appears to have been in a great measure superseded by direct fines of money earned by the boys. There was a decrease in the number of cases in which penal diet was resorted to as a punishment, while more boys were punished by being locked up in cells. The health of the school was remarkably good. Admissions to hospital fell from 2·73 in 1887 to 2·43 in 1888, and there was no casualty during the year.

No change has been made in the way in which the day is divided between school and work, except in the hour of lock up, which has been changed from 6-30 to 6 p.m. The boys work for seven hours, and have in addition one hour of compulsory school, attendance at the night-school from 6 to 8 p.m. being also permissive. The average number of boys present at the night-school increased from 90 in 1887 to 98 in 1888. Here and at Hazaribagh English is taught to the more advanced boys. The mark system continued to work well. The number of boys entitled to marks increased, and the average weekly

earnings rose from Rs. 2-0-4 in 1887 to Rs. 2-4-3. The total amount earned during the year was Rs. 208-6, including payments for extra work, of which Rs. 155-4 were deposited in the Government Savings Bank.

Of 64 released boys, concerning whom reports were received, it appears that 9, or 14·06 per cent., were in jail. Only 6 out of 64 follow the trades they learned at school, 9 cannot be traced, and 1 has died; the remaining 45 boys are said to bear a good character.

The cost of maintenance fell from Rs. 126-1-10 to Rs. 125-9-6 for each boy, while the cost of diet rose from Rs. 3,156-4-9 in 1887 to Rs. 3,277-14-3, owing to the higher rates paid for rations.

The manufactory account shows a profit to the school of Rs. 7,023 against Rs. 8,521-15-6 in 1887, but no allowance is made for the value of the labour of the boys employed, or for wear and tear, the balance of actual receipts over actual expenditure only being shown. Book-binding, carpentry, and tinsmith's work showed net profits of Rs. 3,270-6-6, Rs. 1,132-13-2, and Rs. 1,479-13-3, respectively. The profits on cane-work increased from Rs. 313-5-10 in 1887 to Rs. 335-12-5. Printing was introduced in the middle of December 1888, and the Inspector-General of Jails has been asked to notice the result of the experiment in his report for 1889.

The number of boys confined in the Hazaribagh School decreased from 232 at the close of 1887 to 223 at the close of 1888.

Hazaribagh Reformatory.

The daily average population was 229·5, against 225 in 1887. The health of the school was not so good as in the two previous years. Admissions to hospital were 133 against 91 in 1887, and the daily average sick 6·67 against 2·93. There were five deaths, against one in the previous year.

There was a marked improvement in discipline during the year, 123 boys having been neither punished nor reported, and there were only 367 punishments, against 570 in 1887. There was a decrease in the number of punishments under all heads.

The daily routine is the same as at Alipore, except that the hours of the night-school differ slightly. Out of 229·5, the daily average number, 222 boys on an average attended the night-school. The mark system worked well. The average earning per week was Rs. 9-15-2, against Rs. 9-15-1 in 1887. The total earnings amounted to Rs. 570-6, against Rs. 517-2-9 in the previous year.

Reports were received regarding 70 discharged boys; 59 were favourable; in 7 cases the whereabouts of the boys were not known; 3 had been re-convicted and sent to jail; and one was looked upon with suspicion by the police. Fourteen boys continued to work at the trade they learned in school.

The expenditure rose from Rs. 77-9-5 per head in 1887 to Rs. 89-13-10 in 1888. The increase was mainly due to the outlay on new buildings and to the increased price of provisions.

The manufacturing account shows a profit of Rs. 3,757-2-11, against Rs. 1,698-12-2 in 1887. The trades taught are carpentry—in which there is a profit of Rs. 2,274, against Rs. 1,445 the previous year—iron-work, shoe-making, and tin-work.

Civil Justice.

INCLUSIVE of 486 fresh cases instituted, there were 920 suits for disposal on the Original Side of the High Court during 1888, against 996 in 1887 and 964 in 1886. The number disposed of was 472, against 562 and 499 in the two preceding years respectively, the proportion of suits disposed of to the total number before the court being 51·3 against 56·42 in 1887 and 51·76 in 1886. There were 448 suits pending at the close of the year against 434 in 1887 and 465 in 1886.

The High Court sat on the Appellate Side for 250 days in 1888, against 262 days in 1887 and 250 days in 1886, and disposed of 5,577 appeals and applications, as compared with 5,192 and 6,679 in 1887 and 1886 respectively; the number pending at the end of the year being 2,517 against 2,859 and 2,318 at the end of 1887 and 1886 respectively. The proportion of work undisposed of in 1888 was 31 per cent. of the whole work on the Appellate Side of the High Court, against 35 per cent. in 1887 and 26 per cent. in 1886.

The number of first appeals from original decrees disposed of during the year was 291, of second appeals 2,524, and of miscellaneous orders in court 301. The number of first and second appeals amounted to 2,815 against 2,514 in 1887, or an increase of 301 cases; and the number pending at the end of 1888 was 2,224 against 2,467 in 1887, or a decrease of 243.

The total numbers of the various descriptions of original civil suits instituted in the courts in the interior during the year are shown in the subjoined statement:—

INSTITUTED IN—					Suits for money.	Under the rent law.	Other suits.	Total.
Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	45,452	88	167	45,707
Munsifs'	do.	...	...	...	183,198	181,389	33,210	397,797
Sub-Judges'	do.	...	...	...	6,724	718	1,209	8,651
District Judges'	do.	...	...	...	54	27	297	378
Revenue	do.	...	...	...	...	5,552	...	5,552
Courts in the scheduled districts	...	...	...	...	6,386	2,654	1,817	10,857
Total					241,814	190,428	36,700	468,942

The total number of cases under trial and the number disposed of by the various classes of courts are shown below:—

Class of courts		Total of suits for disposal.	Total disposed of, omitting transfers.
Small Cause Courts	...	50,828	47,299
Munsifs' do.	...	516,049	406,505
Sub-Judges' do.	...	12,333	9,290
District Judges' do.	...	664	474
Courts in the scheduled districts	...	12,178	10,720
Total		592,052	474,288
Revenue courts, including those of the scheduled districts		19,332	11,970
GRAND TOTAL		611,384	486,258

The following statement shows for the regular courts (exclusive of the courts in the scheduled districts) the percentage of suits of each class to the total amount of litigation in each of the last three years:—

Character of suits.	Total of 1886.	Total of 1887.	Total of 1888.	PERCENTAGE.		
				1886.	1887.	1888.
Suits for money, &c. ...	186,305	198,404	190,240	48·712	48·565	46·702
Rent suits ...	160,707	175,852	182,222	42·019	43·045	44·734
Suits for immoveable property ...	18,618	18,306	19,391	4·867	4·489	4·7603
" " declaratory decrees ...	931	894	933	·243	·218	·229
Other suits under the Specific Relief Act ...	7,106	6,773	6,078	1·857	1·657	1·492
Suits to declare and establish rights to real property ...	5,328	4,525	4,683	1·393	1·107	1·149
Suits to declare and establish personal rights ...	416	526	425	·108	·128	·104
Suits for an account ...	665	767	842	·173	·187	·206
" relating to religious endowments ...	36	41	35	·009	·010	·008
" to set aside judgments, &c., on the ground of fraud ...	504	509	521	·131	·124	·127
Suits for dissolution of marriage ...	29	47	36	·007	·009	·008
" " enforcement of matrimonial rights ...	588	537	589	·153	·131	·141
" " partition ...	604	583	552	·157	·142	·135
" relating to shipping ...	4	...	...	·001	...	...
" " to religion and caste ...	2	7	8	...	·001	·001
Administration suits ...	3	2	3	...	...	...
Interpleader suits ...	2	10	4	...	·002	·0009
Suits for dissolution of partnership ...	35	25	25	·009	·006	·006
" under section 261, Act X of 1865 ...	218	261	249	·057	·063	·061
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads ...	353	465	509	·093	·113	·124
Total ...	382,459	408,527	407,345	...	...	...

The appended statement shows the suits instituted in civil courts (inclusive of the courts in the scheduled districts) classified according to value:—

	Rs.			
Not exceeding 10	92,272
Ditto 50	227,599
Ditto 100	76,331
Ditto 500	56,755
Ditto 1,000	5,101
Ditto 5,000	3,711
Ditto 10,000	439
Ditto 10,00,000	297
Exceeding 10,00,000	30

There were in addition 557 suits the money value of which could not be estimated.

The following statement shows the results of decrees put in execution by the regular civil courts during the past two years:—

Year.	Decrees executed.		Amount realised.
	Completely.	Partially.	
			Rs.
1887	84,236	61,151	1,65,50,904
1888	91,063	65,022	1,65,12,891

The number of suits instituted in the Calcutta Court of Small Causes during the past three years is shown below:—

	Number of suits instituted.
1886	29,216
1887	26,811
1888	25,097

Details of the value of the suits instituted in 1887 and 1888 are given below:—

	Rs.			1887.	1888.
Up to	10	..	...	7,596	6,844
"	50	...	...	11,850	11,111
"	100	...	...	3,052	2,986
"	500	...	...	3,500	3,298
"	1,000	...	...	493	552
Above	1,000	...	...	320	306
Total				26,811	25,097

The figures show a decrease of 1,714 as compared with the institutions in 1887. The decrease occurred almost entirely in the number of suits instituted up to Rs. 50 in value. The following table gives the number and description of suits instituted during the years 1887 and 1888:—

			1887.	1888.
Contract in writing	...	...	5,107	4,791
Ditto not in writing	...	...	3,056	2,493
On account stated	...	...	1,182	1,555
Money had and received	...	...	531	616
Goods sold	...	...	9,334	8,301
Wages, work, and materials	...	...	3,282	3,077
Rent not falling under the rent law	...	...	3,437	3,506
Moveable property or value thereof	...	...	381	307
Damages	...	...	354	375
Other suits for money or moveables not already mentioned	...	...	147	76
Total			26,811	25,097

The amount in litigation during the year was Rs. 20,08,441 as compared with Rs. 20,81,620 in 1887.

The total number of cases for disposal in 1888 amounted to 27,350, of which 2,019 were cases pending from the previous year. Of these, 24,563 were disposed of, leaving 2,787 cases pending at the close of the year.

The following statement shows the results of the suits of the past three years:—

How disposed of.	1886.	1887.	1888.
For plaintiff after trial or reference to arbitration...	4,418	4,560	3,446
Ditto <i>ex parte</i> or on confession ...	9,820	8,922	9,142
Compromised ...	10,014	9,539	8,467
Non suited ...	* 702	* 726	* 408
Dismissed after trial or uncontested ...	1,402	1,431	1,025
Ditto on default of plaintiff ...	3,598	2,826	2,075
Total		28,004	24,563

* These cases were all withdrawn with leave.

The percentages of the cases in which the result was in favour of the plaintiff during the three years referred to are given below:—

1886	...	...	...	80.8
1887	...	...	...	82.2
1888	...	...	...	85.7

The gross receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 2,91,885 and the expenditure to Rs. 2,07,566, against Rs. 3,12,797 and Rs. 2,23,872 respectively

in the preceding year. The net amount credited to the general revenues was Rs. 84,319 against Rs. 88,925 in 1887.

The following statement shows the number of suits instituted and disposed of in the mofussil Courts of Small Causes during the last three years, exclusive of cases not tried under the summary procedure of the courts:—

CASES.				1886.	1887.	1888.	Decrease since 1887.
Instituted	...	...	...	57,880	53,927	45,188	8,739
Disposed of	...	...	...	58,979	56,169	46,713	9,456

Compared with 1887, the decrease in the number of suits instituted was greatest in the following courts and group of courts:—

			Decrease.
Hooghly, Serampore, and Howrah	...	...	1,920
Bhagulpore and Monghyr	...	...	1,376
Dacca and Munshigunge	...	...	1,363
Sealdah	...	...	1,192
Magura, Jhenidah, and Narail	...	...	676
Pubna	...	...	607

The decrease has been attributed in almost all the districts to the exclusion under the new Provincial Small Cause Courts Act of suits for rent of homesteads from the cognizance of Small Cause Courts, and also to some extent to reluctance amongst suitors caused by the Debtor's Act, 1888, to have recourse to the civil courts until their position has been more clearly understood with reference to the power of enforcing payment.

Inspections by District Judges.—During the year the courts of 10 Subordinate Judges and 83 Munsifs, as well as 6 Courts of Small Causes were inspected by District Judges. In the districts of Rajshahye, Nuddea, and Noakhally all the courts were inspected, and nearly all in Beerbhoom, Burdwan, Dinagepore, Gya, and Pubna. In Bhagulpore, Bankoora, Chittagong, Cuttack, Dacca, Furreedpore, Patna, Shahabad, Tirhoot, and the 24-Pergunnahs, no inspections were for various reasons made. In the other districts a few only of the courts were visited.

Appellate Courts.

The following statement shows the work done by Appellate Courts during 1888:—

				Total number of appeals for decision.	Total number of appeals disposed of, exclusive of transfers.
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR—					
Appeals from decrees—					
Sub-Judges' Courts	...	...	...	16,750	12,053
District Judges' Courts	...	...	...	27,515	7,466
Revenue Courts	...	...	...	536	457
Courts in the scheduled districts	...	...	...	760	677
Total				45,561	20,653
Miscellaneous appeals—					
Sub-Judges' Courts	...	...	...	736	568
District Judges' Courts	...	...	...	2,381	1,955
Revenue Courts	...	...	...	28	26
Courts in the scheduled districts	...	...	...	67	44
Total				3,212	2,593
GRAND TOTAL				48,773	23,246

		Total number of appeals for decision.	Total number of appeals disposed of, exclusive of trans- fers.
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY—			
<i>High Court.</i>			
Appeals from original decrees—			
From decisions by courts in the interior	...	709	284
Ditto on the Original Side	...	43	27
Appeals from appellate decrees—			
From decisions by Appellate Courts in the interior	...	4,195	2,457
Ditto by a single Judge or Bench on appeal in the High Court	... ..	9	9
Total	...	4,956	2,777
Miscellaneous appeals—			
First appeals—			
From decisions by courts in the interior	...	373	281
Second appeals	... ..	280	226
Total	...	653	507
GRAND TOTAL	...	5,609	3,284

Increase in the staff of judicial officers.—The High Court in 1886 applied for additional officers to assist at several courts where the work had fallen into arrears, and nineteen extra Munsifs for one year were sanctioned in April 1887 pending the submission of a comprehensive scheme for strengthening the Subordinate Judicial Service. In August, 1887, the High Court addressed the Government of India, pointing out that the Civil Courts were insufficient to deal with the great increase of business, and recommending a considerable addition to the existing staff of judicial officers, of 6 Subordinate Judges and 66 Munsifs. In the course of 1888 sanction was given to the temporary employment, in addition to the 19 Munsifs previously sanctioned, whose retention for another year was at the same time allowed, of 3 Subordinate Judges and 9 Munsifs, and shortly after the close of the calendar year a further increase to the judicial staff of the province was sanctioned. The total number of temporary additional officers now employed is 3 Subordinate Judges and 30 Munsifs.

Civil Justice, Sonthal Pergunnahs.—The following statement shows the progress of civil litigation in the Sonthal Pergunnahs during the past three years:—

	INSTITUTED.			DISPOSED OF.			PENDING.		
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Civil suits ...	5,841	6,436	5,995	5,550	6,607	6,073	926	758	680
Rent „ ...	2,258	2,635	2,278	2,167	2,673	2,259	330	292	311
Title „ ...	2,705	2,015	1,777	2,988	2,303	1,841	756	467	403
Civil execution ...	3,301	3,565	3,303	2,858	3,702	3,261	980	843	885
Rent „ ...	1,922	2,013	1,620	1,855	2,230	1,600	782	549	569
Title „ ...	874	927	1,049	714	978	1,073	257	206	182
Total ..	16,901	17,591	16,022	16,132	18,493	16,107	4,031	3,115	3,030

During the year 1888 there was a decrease in the number of suits of all sorts except title-execution cases. The total number of cases disposed of was 16,107 as compared with 18,493 in 1887, while at the end of the year there were 3,030 cases pending, as against 3,115 at the close of its predecessor.

The number of appeals against the orders of subordinate courts in the district fell from 823 in 1887 to 684, of which 414 were to subdivisional officers and 270 to the Deputy Commissioner. The receipts of the courts fell from Rs. 69,907-1-10 in 1887 to Rs. 69,240-5-6.

During the year 1888-89 four appeals were pending in the Privy Council and four more were preferred.

Civil litigation of Government.

The following statement shows the result of Government-litigation in all the civil courts of Bengal during the year 1888-89 as compared with the two previous years :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Decided in favour of Government ...	742	524	338
Decided against Government ...	167	72	155
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn ...	142	89	57
Percentage in favour of Government ...	81½	88	68½

Taking the litigation in the High Court only, the percentage of cases decided in favour of Government increased from 97½ to 100.

The result of Government litigation in the lower appellate courts was unfavourable as compared with that of the two preceding years, the percentage of cases decided in favour of Government being 57½ in 1888-89, against 78 and 82½ in 1886-87 and 1887-88 respectively. In the courts of the first instance the percentage of cases decided in favour of Government was 68½, against 86 in the preceding year. Of the 136 cases decided against Government, 99 were cases under the Land Acquisition Act, in which the Judges, to whom they had been referred, awarded larger amounts of compensation than had been offered by the Collectors concerned. Of the remaining 37, 11 were cases instituted for the recovery of surplus sale-proceeds by persons not registered in the collectorate, 11 were for reversing sales under the revenue and certificate procedure, and 3 were for the recovery of diluviated land alleged to have reformed *in situ*.

The total value of the cases in which decisions were given adverse to Government fell from Rs. 2,58,283 to Rs. 2,10,030. Of this amount, Rs. 14,473 represented the value of the suits in zillah appeals, and Rs. 1,95,557 that of original suits. In original suits decided adversely to Government, the value of suits to obtain possession of land, estates, or other property, or for the recovery of rents or bad debts was Rs. 18,118; of land acquisition suits Rs. 1,56,152; and of suits for the reversal of revenue sales on the plea of informality, non-liability, &c., Rs. 2,528.

The result of the litigation in which the Court of Wards was interested during the year 1888-89, as compared with that of the two preceding years, was as follows :—

	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Decided in favour of Court of Wards ...	1,034	707	818
Ditto against Court of Wards ...	310	185	110
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn ...	91	68	43
Percentage in favour of Court of Wards ...	77	79½	88½

The amount of decrees in favour of Government under realisation during the year was Rs. 67,540 against Rs. 48,884 in 1887-88. The amount realised rose from Rs. 11,389 to Rs. 30,281, and the percentage of recovery from 23½ to 44½. The realisation was better than in preceding years, but the balance outstanding was still heavy. The largest of these were in Bankoora Rs. 5,084, in the 24-Pergunnahs Rs. 3,370, in Julpigoree Rs. 4,403, in Dacca Rs. 2,474, in Durbhunga Rs. 3,264, and in Sarun Rs. 3,497. In Wards' decrees the amount under realisation increased from Rs. 13,20,600 to Rs. 13,94,090, and the amount realised rose from Rs. 2,59,312 to Rs. 2,68,027. The percentage of recovery, however, fell from 19½ to 19¼. The largest outstanding balances were in Burdwan (Rs. 2,82,580), in Rajshahye (Rs. 2,04,239), and in Gya (Rs. 1,15,463).

Registration.

THE following table shows the number of registrations, the receipts and expenditure, and the number of registration offices in the last six years:—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS.				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.	
	Affecting immovable property.		Other registrations.	Total.					
	Compulsory.	Optional.							
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1883-84	...	429,801	65,869	105,382	601,002	9,74,711	5,04,755	4,69,956	285
1884-85	...	488,939	79,602	119,839	688,380	10,74,501	5,54,110	5,20,391	290
1885-86	...	505,532	91,884*	126,485	723,901	10,88,177	5,68,365	5,19,812	292
1886-87	...	485,351	86,065*	127,123	698,539	10,31,485	5,64,274	4,67,211	300
1887-88	...	495,599	95,464*	126,930	717,993	10,21,982	5,79,266	4,42,716	301
1888-89	...	534,510	113,470	135,482	783,462	10,93,472	5,99,176	4,94,296	304
Increase	...	38,911	18,006	8,552	65,469	71,490	19,910	51,580	3
Decrease

* These figures include some deeds the registration of which has now become compulsory under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

The total number of offices worked at a loss was the same as that in the preceding year, but the total deficit exceeded that of 1887-88, being Rs. 573-4-9 as compared with Rs. 202-0-6. The deficit in the Baraset office was caused by the payment in the month of April, 1888, of the sum of Rs. 1,381-9-2, the balance due on account of establishment allowance for incorporating the indexes of the Maniknagar and Naihati sub-registry offices with those of the Baraset office from 1880-84.

The distribution of the registrations under the different classes during the year as compared with that of 1887-88 was as follows:—

	(A)—Compulsory.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Difference.
Registrations affecting immoveable property.	Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property, of value Rs. 100 and upwards	50,534	54,822	+ 4,288
	Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property, of value less than Rs. 100	114,844	126,409	+ 11,565
	Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property, of value Rs. 100 and upwards	62,621	68,804	+ 6,183
	Perpetual leases	71,642	69,330	— 2,312
	Other leases under section 17	183,187	200,732	+ 17,545
	Other compulsory registrations	12,771	14,323	+ 1,552
	Total compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property	495,599	534,510	+ 38,911
	(B)—Optional.			
	Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property, of value less than Rs. 100†	665	565	— 100
	Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property, of value less than Rs. 100	131,563	98,245	+ 16,682
	Leases for one year and less	7,105	7,397	+ 292
	Miscellaneous documents	6,131	7,263	+ 1,132
	Total optional registrations affecting immoveable property	95,464	113,470	+ 18,006
	Total registrations affecting immoveable property	591,063	647,980	+ 56,917

† Deeds registered in the Sonthal Pergunnahs only, in which the Bengal Tenancy Act is not in force.

		1887-88.	1888-89.	Difference.
(C).				
Registrations other than those affecting immoveable property.	Instruments of gift of moveable property ...	189	320	+ 131
	Obligations for payment of money ...	86,877	90,201	+ 3,324
	All other registrations ...	37,847	42,976	+ 5,129
	Total of above ...	124,913	133,497	+ 8,584
(D).				
	Number of wills registered ...	1,982	1,952	— 30
	Do. of written authorities ...	35	33	— 2
	Grand Total of all registrations ...	717,993	783,462	+ 65,469

There was a marked increase in all classes of compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property, except perpetual leases. The percentages of increase in the case of sales of immoveable property worth more and less than Rs. 100 were 8·48 and 10·14 respectively. The increase in the case of registration of mortgages of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards was 9·87 per cent., and is attributed to the failure of crops and to the high price of food-grains. In regard to deeds of sale of immoveable property worth less than Rs. 100, a further cause for the increase is said to be a growing knowledge of the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, under which the registration of such deeds has been made compulsory.

The total number of leases of all kinds registered rose from 266,029 in 1886-87 and 261,934 in 1887-88 to 277,459 in 1888-89. There was a decrease of 2,312 in the number of perpetual leases during 1888-89 as compared with the number registered during the preceding year, but the number of term leases increased from 190,292 in 1887-88 to 208,129. The Tenancy Act was partly the cause of the increase; settlements which had been kept in abeyance, pending the passing of that Act, were taken up and completed, and section 85 (2), by limiting the period for which a ryot can sublet, further reduced the number of perpetual leases which would otherwise have been granted, and increased that of term leases.

The following table shows the number, value, and area of ryoti holdings transferred by registered deeds of sale during 1887-88 and 1888-89 :—

RYOTI HOLDINGS AT FIXED RATES.								RYOTI HOLDINGS WITH RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.							
	Number of trans- actions.	Annual rent pay- able to landlord.	Purchase-money.	Number of years' purchase.	Average value of each transaction.	Area of holding transferred in standard bighas.	Average area of holding in acre.	Number of trans- actions.	Annual rent pay- able to landlord.	Purchase-money.	Number of years' purchase.	Average value of each transaction.	Area of holding transferred in standard bighas.	Average area of holding in acre.	
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.			
1887-88	...	30,137	2,03,637	31,46,476	10·7	104	239,075·8	2·8	58,200	3,99,610	39,55,937	9·8	63	336,154·4	1·9
1888-89	...	33,296	2,78,340	33,87,390	12·3	102	234,490·0	2·5	64,419	4,52,705	44,46,012	9·8	69	400,368·9	2·1
Increase	..	3,159	...	2,40,914	...	...	...	...	6,219	...	4,90,075	...	...	...	...

The total number of transfers by sale of ryoti holdings at fixed rates and of transfers of ryoti holdings with rights of occupancy rose from 88,337 in 1887-88 to 97,745 in 1888-89. There has been a steady increase in the number of such transactions, due no doubt to the facilities afforded by the Tenancy Act for the transfer of ryoti holdings.

The number of instruments of mortgage of immoveable property registered during 1888-89 was 167,049, against 144,184 in the preceding year. The increase is attributed to the fact that money-lenders now require, as a rule, hypothecation of immoveable property as security for money borrowed, instead of accepting to the same extent as formerly the personal security of

the borrower. This explanation seems to be correct, for while the number of bonds (90,201) registered during 1888-89 exceeded that (86,877) in the preceding year by only 3,324, the increase in the number of mortgages of immoveable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards and of less than Rs. 100 in value was 6,183 and 16,682 respectively.

The number of registrations under sections 12 and 13, of the Tenancy Act fell from 79,109 in 1886-87 and 76,324 in 1887-88 to 47,391 in 1888-89. The decrease was owing to the issue by the Inspector-General of Registration of an order prohibiting the registration of deeds relating to fractional shares of permanent tenures or ryoti holdings at fixed rates where the partition was not made with the landlord's consent in writing, as such deeds are not recognized under the Tenancy Act. This order is said to have affected a number of deeds, as a large proportion of those concerning the transfer of tenures or holdings relate to a fraction only. It is also suggested that a better acquaintance with the Tenancy Act may have led to the exclusion of such deeds as used to be formerly erroneously registered under the Act.

There were 3,691 refusals to register, against 3,513 in the preceding year. The number of appeals preferred against these refusals was 446, and registration was ordered in 266 cases. There were 52 prosecutions, against 83 in 1887-88. Of these, 48 cases were tried and 4 were pending trial at the close of the year. In the cases tried, 86 persons were prosecuted, of whom 39 were charged with making false statements, 13 with false personation, and 11 with forgery. The result of the prosecutions was that 55 persons were convicted and 27 acquitted.

The number of registration offices open at the close of the year was 304 as compared with 301 at its commencement. The number of inspections made during 1888-89 was 868, against 906 in the preceding year.

The Mahomedan Marriage Registration Act was in force only in the 14 districts to which it was extended on its first introduction in 1876. The number of ceremonies registered rose from 7,668 in 1887-88 to 8,459 in the year under review. There were 113 offices open at the close of the year as compared with 112 offices open at its commencement. The average number of registrations in each office during the year was only 6.23 per mensem. The Inspector-General of Registration observes that in some districts, at least in Eastern Bengal, the Mahomedans, who wish to register either deeds of dower or deeds of divorce, prefer to have them registered at the office of the Sub-Registrar of Deeds rather than at the office of the Mahomedan Marriage Registrar. The conduct of the Registrars was on the whole good, though some instances have been reported in which they were either careless or indifferent. The Quazis' Act does not appear to have done anything towards improving the position of the Mahomedan Registrars, and it is generally reported that the services of the village mollahs are preferred to those of the quazis appointed by Government, when their presence in connection with ceremonies is required.

Twenty new companies, limited by shares, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 37,07,000, were registered during the year, against eleven companies with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 53,71,000 in the preceding year. Of these, eight were tea companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 14,50,000, five trading companies with a capital of Rs. 6,80,000, and seven miscellaneous companies with a capital of Rs. 15,77,000.

Three companies increased their capital, the increase amounting to Rs. 6,50,000. Of fifteen companies under liquidation, eight, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 14,73,000, commenced dissolution during the year, and the remaining seven, with a total capital of Rs. 12,30,000, were finally dissolved.

The total number of companies working in Bengal at the close of the year was 235. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 6,354-12, and the total expenditure was Rs. 617-6-4.

Municipal Administration and Local Self-Government.

THE year under review was the last of the administration of the Corporation constituted under Act IV (B.C.) of 1876. The Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the town and suburbs of Calcutta, which was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council to legalise the amalgamation of the urban portion of the suburbs with the town under one system of municipal government, was passed into law during the year,

Calcutta Municipality.

and came into force as Act II (B.C.) of 1888 after the close of the year. The first election of Commissioners under the Act was held on the 15th March, 1889. This is the first election held in Calcutta, under which personal voting was

Elections.

enforced; and while in some respects it gave better results than previous elections, it was a partial failure in others. The lists of voters being taken from the municipal registers in accordance with the new law were, in consequence of the habitual failure to register, found to be full of the names of deceased persons and of former owners. The European community took little interest in the elections, and did not by any means put forth its full strength at the polling-stations.

The works for doubling the water-supply of the town, the principal work

Extension of the water-works.

for the improvement of the city with which the late body of Commissioners was identified, were completed during the year. Including the increase to the unfiltered supply, the total project cost Rs. 61,75,600. The object briefly stated was to increase the supply of filtered water from eight to twenty million gallons per diem, of which four millions were to be set apart for the suburbs. For this purpose new machinery and engines, two large settling-tanks, and twenty-four filters were provided at Pulta; a second iron main 48 inches in diameter was laid down to convey the filtered water twelve miles to the pumping-station at Tallah; additional engines were set up at Tallah to apply the pressure necessary to distribute the whole of the supply partly during the day direct into the pipes and partly during the night into the reservoir, from which it is distributed by subsidiary pumping-stations during the following day; the reservoir at Tallah was enlarged to a capacity of three million gallons; additional engine power was afforded to the Wellington Square engines; a complete new pumping-station with machinery and reservoir was opened out in Halliday Street, and the necessary additional piping was laid down in Calcutta for the distribution of the water. The cost of these works in round figures was as follows:—

	Rs.
Works at Pulta ...	18,60,000
Iron main ...	17,75,000
Works at Tallah and Wellington Square	4,70,600
Do. at Halliday Street ...	6,63,000
Piping in Calcutta ...	6,57,000
	<hr/>
	54,25,600
Unfiltered water-supply extension	7,50,000
	<hr/>
Total	61,75,600

This large outlay entirely met the object for which it was incurred. In 1885-86 the average daily supply of filtered water to the town was 8,106,000 gallons. During April, May, and June 1889 the supply exceeded 16½ million gallons. The daily supply in the town of Calcutta now amounts to 40 gallons of filtered water and 7½ gallons of unfiltered water per head of the population. Arrangements were made for supplying as quickly as possible all that portion of the added suburban area which will derive its supply direct from the Calcutta mains.

The attendance of the Commissioners during the year at general meetings and at committees was satisfactory. Among the important measures which were discussed during the year were the construction of the Central Road, the practice of tank-filling with town refuse, and the proposal for the destruction of refuse by burning. The construction of the central road from the Hooghly bridge to the Sealdah railway-station, which will immensely benefit the most crowded and unventilated portions of Calcutta, containing about a third of its population, was a conception of the late body of Commissioners, although the road itself will be constructed under the authority of their successors. Proceedings for the acquisition of land are now being pushed on. The proposal for the destruction of refuse by incineration was under consideration at various times during the year, and it was at last agreed to try the experiment both in regard to town and suburban refuse.

The total income of the Municipality was Rs. 32,73,274, against Rs. 31,22,226 in the previous year, and the expenditure Rs. 31,87,126, against Rs. 30,37,167. No fresh loans were contracted, although the sanction of Government was accorded in February 1889 to raising a loan of Rs. 5,00,000 for the extension of water-supply, which was successfully floated after the close of the year. Rupees 2,08,023 of debt were paid off during the year, and at its close the loan liability of the Corporation was Rs. 1,75,71,159. The Assessor's valuation of the town, which on the 31st March 1879 was Rs. 1,29,85,166, has increased on the 31st March 1889 to Rs. 1,44,86,479. The total expenditure on account of bustee improvements during the year was Rs. 2,61,274, against Rs. 3,33,416 incurred in 1887-88 and Rs. 2,03,244 in 1886-87. In regard to drainage works, the expenditure debited to Capital was Rs. 4,65,053.

The total mortality of the year amounted to 26·9 per mille, showing a slight improvement over the average of the previous ten years, which was 28·7. The mortality from fever was the lowest on record, but there was an increase in the number of deaths from cholera. The continuous decrease in the number of deaths from fever was one of the good results which followed the large expenditure on water-supply, drainage, and sanitation in Calcutta. The mortality during four triennial periods was as follows:—

Triennial period.	Total mortality from fever				
1877-79	16,033
1880-82	11,180
1883-85	10,891
1886-88	9,873

The rate of mortality in Calcutta from fever during the year 1888-89 was only 7·3 per thousand, against 14·3 per thousand in the suburbs and 16·53 per thousand in the whole province. If the registration in the interior of the province were more complete, a higher mortality would certainly have been shown.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

During the year under review a change was made in the law which regulates the working of the municipalities in the interior of the province. Hitherto the Government had no power to exclude of its own motion lands and buildings in its occupation for military and naval purposes from municipal limits, except on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting. It was found necessary, however,

Change in law.

that Government should have the power of excluding from the limits of any municipality any such lands and buildings in its occupation, and the necessary power was therefore taken in Act I (B.C.) of 1888, by amending section 9 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884.

The Bengal Municipal Act, III (B.C.) of 1884, which came into operation

on the 1st August 1884, was introduced during the year 1888-89 into the towns of Kharar, in the district of Midnapore; Lohardugga, Daltongunge, and Gurwah, in the district of Lohurdugga; and Jhalda and Raghunathpore, in the district of Manbhoom. There were thus 147 municipalities in the province at the close of the year, against 141 in the year preceding. The Act was in force in 27 towns in the Burdwan Division; 36 towns in the Presidency Division (including the suburbs of Calcutta, which have since been amalgamated with the town of Calcutta); 11 towns in the Rajshahye Division; 16 towns in the Dacca Division; 26 towns in the Patna Division; 11 towns in the Bhagulpore Division, 10 towns in the Chota Nagpore Division; and 5 towns in each of the Divisions of Orissa and Chittagong.

The following statement shows the date of establishment of each municipality in the province, the population within municipal limits, and the actual number of rate-payers in each:—

Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Date of Establishment.	Population.	Number of Rate payers.
1.	Arrah	1865 ...	42,998	7,500
2.	Assensole*	1885 ...	...	...
3.	Baduria	1st April 1869 ...	12,805	2,405
4.	Balasore	1st April 1877 ...	20,265	3,370
5.	Bali	1884 ...	15,000	2,835
6.	Bankoora	1876 ...	18,069	2,181
7.	Bansberia	1876 ...	6,717	2,448
8.	Baranagore	1st April 1869 ...	29,982	6,455
9.	Baraset	1st April 1869 ...	10,533	2,302
10.	Barh	May 1870 ...	14,689	3,204
11.	Baripore	1st April 1869 ...	3,700	810
12.	Barisal	1st July 1876 ...	13,186	2,781
13.	Basirhat	1st April 1869 ...	16,505	2,608
14.	Baidyabatty	1876 ...	14,672	3,721
15.	Bazitpore	1st April 1869 ...	8,905	1,652
16.	Beernagore	1876 ...	4,302	1,228
17.	Behar	1877-78 ...	48,968	6,830
18.	Borhampore	1st July 1876 ...	29,363	5,835
19.	Bettiah	15th April 1869 ...	21,263	3,088
20.	Bhabooah	1876 ...	8,430	1,401
21.	Bhagulpore	September 1864 ...	68,238	8,224
22.	Bhuddressur	1876 ...	10,000	2,366
23.	Bishenpore	1876 ...	18,863	2,238
24.	Bogra	1st July 1876 ...	6,179	1,400
25.	Brahmenberiah	1st August 1868 ...	17,438	3,059
26.	Burdwan	1865 ...	32,627	6,200
27.	Buxar	1876 ...	16,498	2,839
28.	Chaibassa	1st April 1875 ...	6,006	1,150
29.	Chanduria	1st July 1876 ...	3,445	675
30.	Chattra	1st April 1876 ...	11,900	1,183
31.	Chittagong	5th July 1864 ...	20,969	5,221
32.	Chogdah	1st May 1886 ...	9,000	1,866
33.	Chunderkona	1869 ...	12,257	2,693
34.	Chupra	April 1864 ...	51,035	8,061
35.	Colgong	1876 ...	5,672	1,046
36.	Comillah	30th November 1864 ...	13,506	2,248
37.	Coomarkhally	1877 ...	5,945	1,587
38.	Cox's Bazar	1st April 1869 ...	4,363	742
39.	Culna	1876 ...	9,594	2,250
40.	Cuttack	4th July 1876 ...	43,373	3,976
41.	Cutwa	1876 ...	6,820	1,358
42.	Dacca	August 1864 ...	77,661	10,052
43.	Dainhat	1876 ...	5,789	1,169
24.	Daltongunge	1st July 1888 ...	(a)	...

*The municipality will shortly be abolished.

(a) Did not come into actual operation during the year.

Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Date of Establishment.	Population.	Number of Rate-payers.
45.	Darjeeling ...	July 1850 ...	12,000	1,107
46.	Daudnagar ...	October 1885 ...	9,870	1,164
47.	Deoghur ...	1876 ...	5,789	1,264
48.	Debhatta ...	1st July 1876 ...	5,514	1,096
49.	Dinagapore ...	1st April 1869 ...	12,977	1,637
50.	Dinapore Nizamut...	1st July 1887 ...	(a)	...
51.	Dumraon ...	1877 ...	18,019	3,044
52.	Durbhunga ...	November 1864 ...	65,955	8,927
53.	English Bazar ...	1876 ...	12,360	2,709
54.	Furreedpore ...	January 1869 ...	10,077	2,336
55.	Ghattal ...	1869 ...	12,638	2,794
56.	Goverdanga ...	1st April 1870 ...	6,296	1,967
57.	Gurwa ...	1st July 1888 ...	(a)	...
58.	Gya ...	May 1865 ...	76,415	12,156
59.	Hajeepore ...	July 1869 ...	25,078	3,530
60.	Hazaribagh ...	1st April 1876 ...	15,306	1,987
61.	Hooghly and Chinsurah.	1865 ...	31,177	8,359
62.	Howrah ...	1862 ...	90,813	16,940
63.	Jajpore ...	1st April 1869 ...	11,233	1,934
	Jamalpore, in Mysensingh.	1st April 1869 ...	14,727	2,477
64.	Jamalpore, in Monghyr.	1st July 1883 ...	15,987	2,368
66.	Jamui ...	1st March 1886 ...	8,535	929
67.	Jehanabad ...	1886 ...	15,973	1,898
68.	Jessore ...	August 1864 ...	8,495	1,767
69.	Jhalda ...	1st April 1888 ...	4,660	630
70.	Jhalokati ...	1st April 1875 ...	3,000	729
71.	Joynagore ...	1st April 1869 ...	7,624	1,326
72.	Jugdispore ...	April 1869 ...	12,568	1,630
73.	Julpigoree ...	1st April 1885 ...	7,936	1,271
74.	Jungipore ...	1st April 1869 ...	10,187	2,441
75.	Kandi ...	1st April 1869 ...	10,661	2,183
76.	Kendrapara ...	10th March 1869 ...	15,719	2,981
77.	Khagoul ...	1st July 1887 ...	(b)	...
78.	Kharar ...	1st April 1888 ...	(a)	...
79.	Khirpai ...	1876 ...	6,295	3,098
80.	Khoolna ...	1st October 1884 ...	6,185	1,471
81.	Kishengunge ...	1st April 1887 ...	11,392	1,579
82.	Kishoregunge ...	1st April 1869 ...	12,898	2,254
83.	Kotechandpore ...	July 1883 ...	9,544	1,781
84.	Kotrung ...	1876 ...	5,833	1,047
85.	Krishnagore ...	1st November 1864 ...	27,477	6,000
86.	Kurseong ...	1st May 1879 ...	4,033	389
87.	Kushtea ...	1877 ...	9,717	1,786
88.	Lalbagh ...	1st April 1869 ...	39,231	7,418
89.	Lallgunge ...	July 1869 ...	16,431	2,198
90.	Lohurdugga ...	1st July 1888 ...	(a)	...
91.	Madaripore ...	April 1875 ...	12,298	2,590
92.	Madhubani ...	July 1869 ...	16,400	2,799
93.	Meherpore ...	July 1876 ...	5,389	1,335
94.	Midnapore ...	1865 ...	33,800	7,000
95.	Moheshpore ...	1st April 1869 ...	6,000	1,132
96.	Monghyr ...	November 1864 ...	55,372	8,037
97.	Motihari ...	15th April 1869 ...	10,923	1,528
98.	Muzufferpore ...	November 1864 ...	42,642	5,445
99.	Muktagacha ...	October 1875 ...	4,295	950
100.	Naihatti ...	21st May 1869 ...	21,551	7,169
101.	Nalchitti ...	April 1875 ...	2,692	312
102.	Naraingunge ...	8th September 1876 ...	12,508	2,124
103.	Nasirabad ...	1856 ...	10,561	1,691
104.	Nattore ...	1st April 1869 ...	9,094	2,363
105.	Netrokona ...	1st January 1887 ...	13,315	1,700
106.	Noakhally ...	1st July 1876 ...	5,164	955
107.	North Barrackpore ..	1st April 1869 ...	17,590	4,020
108.	North Dum-Dum ..	1st October 1870 ...	5,195	1,259

(a) Did not come into actual operation during the year.

(b) The question of the abolition of the municipality is under the consideration of Government.

Serial number of Municipality.	Name of Municipality.	Date of Establishment.	Population.	Number of Rate-payers.
109.	Nuddea ...	1869 ...	9,334	2,438
110.	Old Maldah ...	1876 ...	4,694	1,062
111.	Patna ...	November 1864 ...	173,251	32,100
112.	Perozepore. ...	1st July 1885 ...	11,114	2,425
113.	Pooree ...	1st April 1881 ...	24,803	5,359
114.	Pubna ...	1st July 1876 ...	14,883	3,915
115.	Purneah ...	September 1864 ...	15,016	2,598
116.	Purulia ...	26th July 1876 ...	9,305	1,849
117.	Raghunathpore ...	1st April 1888 ...	5,546	907
118.	Rajpore ...	1st April 1876 ...	10,706	2,269
119.	Ramjibunpore ...	1876 ...	10,909	2,039
120.	Rampore Beaulah... ..	July 1876 ...	20,024	4,926
121.	Ranaghat ...	1864 ...	8,628	2,622
122.	Ranchi ...	1st April 1869 ...	18,443	3,353
123.	Raneegunge ...	1876 ...	10,792	1,061
124.	Revilgunge ...	17th August 1867 ...	14,072	3,017
125.	Roserah ...	July 1869 ...	11,578	1,502
126.	Rungpore ...	1st April 1869 ...	15,000	2,678
127.	Sahebgunge ...	1st April 1883 ...	7,139	1,366
128.	Santipore ...	4th January 1865 ...	29,687	9,200
129.	Sasseram ...	1876 ...	22,000	2,586
130.	Satkhira ...	1st July 1876 ...	8,738	1,879
131.	Serajgunge ...	1st April 1869 ...	21,058	4,007
132.	Serampore ...	1865 ...	27,520	7,229
133.	Sewan ...	April 1869 ...	13,319	2,146
134.	Sherepore, in Mymensingh.	1st May 1861 ...	8,821	1,814
135.	Sherepore, in Bogra	1st July 1876 ...	4,514	905
136.	Sitamarhee ...	October 1882 ...	6,535	984
137.	Sonomukhi ...	1886 ...	13,070	2,500
138.	Soory ...	1876 ...	7,650	976
139.	South Barrackpore ...	1st April 1869 ...	22,721	5,153
140.	South Dum-Dum ...	1st October 1870 ...	9,734	2,286
141.	South Suburban ...	1st April 1869 ...	51,658	9,516
142.	Suburbs of Calcutta	10th August 1864 ...	251,439	36,809
143.	Taki ...	1st April 1869 ...	5,245	1,077
144.	Tangail ...	1st July 1887 ...	16,991	4,162
145.	Tikari ...	October 1885 ...	12,200	2,400
146.	Tumlook ...	1864 ...	6,044	1,580
147.	Utterparah ...	1852 ...	6,300	924

Bengal contains a population of 66,691,456 as ascertained from the census of 1881, out of which 2,725,230 enjoyed the benefits of municipal administration.

The elective system has been introduced, into all the municipalities in the province, except those named below, some of which are newly-constituted municipalities :—

1. Assensole.	11. Debhatta.	21. Lalgunge.
2. Bettiah.	12. Gurwa.	* 22. Lohardugga.
3. Chanduria.	13. Jajpore.	23. Nalchitty.
4. Chogda.	14. Jamui.	24. Netrokona.
5. Chyebassa.	15. Jehanabad.	25. Perozepore.
6. Colgong.	16. Jhalda.	26. Raghunathpore.
7. Cox's Bazar.	17. Jhalokati.	27. Roserah.
8. Daltongunge.	18. Julpigoree.	28. Sitamarhee.
9. Darjeeling.	19. Kendrapara.	29. Sonamukhi.
10. Daudnaggar.	20. Khoolna.	30. Tikari.

In these municipalities the Commissioners were appointed by Government under section 17 of the Municipal Act.

In the Hazaribagh municipality the elective system was for the first time introduced during the year. A fair amount of interest was evinced by the rate-payers in the elections.

The constitution of the committees of the various municipalities as the actually existed at the close of the year 1888-89 is shown in the table below :—

DIVISION.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Officials.	Non-officials.	Europeans.	Indians.
Burdwan	130	217	347	45	302	24	323
Presidency	227	333	560	48	512	26	524
Rajshahye	87	98	185	46	139	34	151
Dacca	110	107	217	33	184	12	205
Chittagong	33	40	73	17	56	5	68
Patna	165	185	350	64	286	36	314
Bhagulpore	81	83	164	23	141	26	138
Orissa	41	34	75	39	36	8	67
Chota Nagpore	51	37	88	17	71	13	75
Total	925	1,134	2,059	332	1,727	184	1,875

Extension of various provisions of the Municipal Act and bye-laws sanctioned during the year.

The conservancy and other provisions of Part VI of the Act, or portions of them, were extended during the year to the following municipalities :—

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Bankoora. | 8. Jamalpore (Mymensingh). | 15. Noakhally. |
| 2. Berhampore. | 9. Jessore. | 16. Patna. |
| 3. Brahmenberiah. | 10. Kandi. | 17. Sherepore. |
| 4. Buxar. | 11. Kurseong. | 18. South Barrackpore. |
| 5. Daudnagar. | 12. Mooktagacha. | 19. South Suburban. |
| 6. Hazaribagh. | 13. Naihatty. | 20. Tangail. |
| 7. Hooghly and Chinsurah. | 14. Netrokona. | 21. Tekari. |

(a). Part VII of the Act, relating to water-supply, was extended to the Kurseong municipality.

(b). Part IX of the Act, which regulates the construction and cleansing of latrines, was extended to the following municipalities :—

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Bankura. | 7. Kushtea. |
| 2. Berhampore. | 8. Motihari. |
| 3. Cuttack. | 9. Naihatty. |
| 4. Deoghur. | 10. South Dum-Dum. |
| 5. Jamalpore (Mymensingh). | 11. Tangail. |
| 6. Kurseong. | |

(c). Part X, which contains provisions for the regulation of markets, was extended to the Raghunathpore municipality.

(d). Bye-laws were framed by the Commissioners of the following municipalities under section 350 of the Act, and confirmed by Government :—

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 1. Barripore. | 11. Lalbagh. |
| 2. Berhampore. | 12. Meherpore. |
| 3. Bhabooah. | 13. Monghyr. |
| 4. Barisal. | 14. North Dum-Dum. |
| 5. Basirhat. | 15. Purneah. |
| 6. Cutwa. | 16. Purulia. |
| 7. Jehanabad. | 17. Roserah. |
| 8. Julpigoree. | 18. South Barrackpore. |
| 9. Kendrapara. | 19. Tangail. |
| 10. Kurseong. | |

(e). Rules for the protection of wild birds and game were framed by the Kurseong municipality under Act XX of 1887, and confirmed by the Local Government.

The total income of the municipalities in the province during the year amounted to Rs. 30,49,772, and the expenditure to Rs. 30,42,900. The following table compares the different Divisions :—

1	2	3			4	5	6
DIVISIONS.	Population within municipal limits.	INCOME—			Expenditure.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of income per head of population.
		From taxation.	From miscellaneous sources.	Total.			
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Burdwan ...	429,028	5,00,183	1,33,184	6,33,367	6,41,243	1 2 7	1 7 7
Presidency ...	729,704	7,44,454	1,98,582	9,43,036	9,46,401	1 0 3	1 4 8
Rajshahye ...	127,698	1,60,881	1,14,995	2,75,876	2,93,179	1 4 1	2 2 6
Dacca ...	233,049	2,32,558	55,779	2,88,337	2,95,675	0 15 11	1 3 9
Chittagong ...	61,440	51,325	22,525	73,850	76,861	0 13 4	1 3 2
Patna ...	751,169	3,22,083	1,21,387	4,43,470	4,39,275	0 7 1	0 9 5
Bhagulpore...	210,194	1,38,810	1,10,158	2,48,468	2,04,296	0 10 6	1 2 10
Orissa ...	110,934	54,712	34,809	89,521	94,674	0 7 10	0 12 10
Chota Nagpore ...	72,019	30,538	23,309	53,847	51,206	0 6 0	0 12 0
Total ...	2,725,230	22,35,044	8,14,723	30,49,772	30,42,900	0 13 1	1 1 10

Four years have now elapsed since the introduction of the system of electing Commissioners by the votes of the rate-payers, which is now in force in most of the municipalities in the province. On the whole, it has worked well, and considerable interest is taken by the Commissioners in the affairs of their respective municipalities. Speaking of the Daudnagar municipality, the Magistrate of Gya writes :—

“The Daudnagar municipality is the most successful example of local self-government which I have met. The Commissioners are practically uncontrolled, and they spend their funds economically and usefully. The public spirit of individual Commissioners is noteworthy.”

The Magistrate of Bogra reported that the Commissioners of the Bogra municipality were to be congratulated on the good work done by them with the funds at their disposal, which, though the taxes were heavy, were small owing to the smallness of the town. The elective system was a decided success, and answered all its purposes satisfactorily. A large majority of the Commissioners regularly attended the meetings and took an exceptionally keen interest in the public business.

In regard to the Dinagepore municipality the Magistrate writes as follows :—

“I consider that the Municipal Act has worked well. The Commissioners, with one or two exceptions, all take an interest in their duties, and, besides the business at meetings, assist in the executive work of their respective wards. They have rendered assistance particularly in the supervision of vital statistics. Substantial progress has been made during the year in improving the drainage of the town.”

The Magistrate of Pubna, speaking of the Pubna municipality, remarked that on the whole the Municipal Chairman and the rest of the staff managed the municipal affairs with much care and success.

The Commissioner of the Presidency Division recorded the following remarks :—

“From what I have seen, it seems to me that on the whole the Act has worked well. Both the elected and the nominated Commissioners generally take interest in their duties, and the work has gone on smoothly * * * * Some of the municipalities have shown an undue tendency to increase establishment, and to increase unnecessarily the pay of the officers. With more experience I hope they will learn to husband their resources, which are generally very small as compared with requirements. Most of the municipalities, as stated in former reports, are disposed to devote unduly large portions of their funds to high education, and large amounts are budgetted for the purpose. I have taken every opportunity of explaining to them that the proceeds of municipal

taxation should be spent for the good of the rate-payers generally, and not largely used for the benefit of the small and usually comparatively well-to-do section, who desire high education for their children."

The Commissioner of the Dacca Division writes:—

"On the whole the Municipal Act has worked smoothly and well throughout the Division."

The Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division observes:—

"The municipal committee are generally well spoken of; the members are said to be regular in their attendance, and to take an intelligent interest in their duties."

A severe tornado visited the town of Dacca on the 7th April 1888, lasting for only a few minutes, and extending over an area of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length and about 200 paces in breadth. A large amount of property was destroyed, and about 130 human lives were lost. Another tornado passed over the town of Bhuddessur, in the Hooghly district, lasting for from five to seven minutes, and destroying houses and property to the value of Rs. 25,000. Twelve people and four hundred cattle were killed. Shocks of earthquake were felt in the towns of Hooghly, Nattore, Sherpore, and Bogra. Several municipalities in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions suffered from the high floods during the year, and there were some serious outbreaks of fire in the municipalities of Kandi, Colgong, English Bazar, and Old Maldah.

Extraordinary occurrences during the year.

WORKING OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

The administration of District and Local Boards under the provisions of the Local Self-Government Act, III (B.C.) of 1885, has now been carried on in all districts to which the operation of the Act has been extended for two full years. No change took place during the year in the constitution of any of the District or Local Boards, and the proportions in which official and non-official Europeans and Natives of India were represented on them remained practically the same.

The total number of the members of District Boards in Bengal in 38 districts is 785. Of these, 433 were nominated by Government, and 352 were elected by the Local Boards under the law and rules in force. Of the total of members of the District Boards, 205 are Government servants and 580 non-officials. Of the elected members of District Boards, 29·8 per cent. are zemindars or representatives of the landed interest, 26·4 per cent. pleaders, 17·7 Government servants, 2·3 mukhtears, only ·7 traders, and the remainder unclassified. The average number of members of each District Board is 20·6. The Magistrate of the district was in every instance re-appointed Chairman of the District Board on the expiry of his term of office under section 24 of the Act.

Local Boards exist at the head-quarters of subdivisions. The number of Boards so established is 106, and the total number of members 1,201. The number of members of Local Boards in which the elective system is in force is 919, of whom 543 were nominated by Government, and 376 elected. Of the members, 133 are Government servants and 776 non-officials. Of the elected members of Local Boards, 51 per cent. are zemindars, 24·4 per cent. pleaders, 4·2 Government servants, 3·8 traders, 3·3 mukhtears, and the remainder unspecified. The average number of members of each Local Board is 11.

There were 13 bye-elections held during the year for filling up vacancies among the elected members of Local Boards. These elections as a rule did not excite much interest, and in three cases it was found necessary to fill up the vacancy by appointment.

In most districts Local Boards have been entrusted with the administration of the grants for village roads, pounds, ferries, and primary education.

The appointment of Union Committees is still in abeyance. Steps have, however, lately been taken, which will, it is hoped, result in the adoption of some definite action on the subject. What is contemplated is the establishment of a Union Fund in

Union Committees.

the hands of a Panchayet or Union Committee, which shall form part of the District Fund, and shall consist exclusively of such sums as are assigned to it by the Local Board, being the intermediate authority between the District Board and the Union Committee; while at the same time the complete subordination of Union Committees to the Local Boards shall be declared, and a power of control defined which is altogether wanting under the existing provisions of the law.

The following comparative statement shows the principal items of income and expenditure of District Boards during the two years 1887-88 and 1888-89:—

Financial results.

RECEIPTS.			EXPENDITURE.		
	1887-88.	1888-89.		1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Balance of the District Road Fund under the Cess Act, 1880 ...	41,01,259	33,53,867	Public Works ...	32,32,968	34,65,541
Pounds ...	4,62,242	4,31,915	Education ...	11,01,841	10,30,809
Ferries ...	4,38,031	4,13,870	Administration ...	1,71,457	2,46,732
Education ...	25,908	33,996	Pounds ...	14,933	18,683
Public Works ...	16,563	22,178	Minor Departments ...	2,772	1,346
Medical ...	6,631	10,875	Ferries ...	63,657	26,128*
Miscellaneous ...	1,87,948	1,97,918	Stationery and Printing ...	35,289	42,546
Grants from Provincial Revenue ...	2,01,573	6,60,349	Medical ...	8,651	25,775
Advances ...	3,57,942	3,30,182	Superannuation ...	3,769	3,160
Deposits ...	1,78,782	1,08,540	Miscellaneous ...	69,333	93,326
Total ...	59,76,879	55,63,690	Famine relief ...	.....	21,064
			Refunds ...	14,694	63,105
			Advances ...	5,31,452	3,88,073
			Deposits ...	84,554	1,20,744
			Total ...	53,35,370	55,47,032

Credit balances.

The year 1887-88 closed with a credit balance of Rs. 18,12,038,* which has now been slightly increased to Rs. 18,28,693.

The balance of the District Road Fund is beyond comparison the most important asset of the District Fund. The road cess, which is levied at the rate of half an anna in the rupee on the gross rental in all districts except

INCOME.

District Road Fund receipts.

Backergunge, where it is levied at half rates only, is realized by the Collectors of districts, and the balance, after deducting all costs of collection, is credited to the District Fund. The receipts shown under this head for the year 1887-88 do not represent the receipts of that year only, but are swollen by the accumulation of the balances of certain districts to which the Local Self-Government Act was not extended in the first instance, and which should properly have been shown under the head of opening balance to the credit of the District Fund. The receipts for the current year represent the actual net proceeds of the District Road Cess realized during the year and made over to the District Funds. This is a source of revenue which will expand slowly but surely in consequence of the increase in the valuation from time to time effected in all districts. The normal increase is estimated to be about Rs. 30,000 a year* for the whole province. The Boards receive the surplus collections, but take no measures to realize them.

The receipts from pounds show a net decrease of Rs. 30,327 as compared with the collections of 1887-88, and an increase of

Pounds.

Rs. 11,762 as compared with the estimate on which the Provincial adjustments with District Boards were based.

The total estimated receipts from pounds, on which the Provincial adjustments have been calculated, were based on the average receipts from pounds, while their administration was still in the hands of District Magistrates. The total of this estimate amounted to Rs. 4,20,153, and in the past year the total receipts were in excess of that figure. It is impossible to say from the accounts submitted whether the collections of the year were actually less than those of the previous year. In many cases the decrease shown is unexplained, and in some, it is attributed to the want of judicious management on the part of District

* Corrected figures.

and Local Boards; but in others it is clear that it is fictitious only and due to departmental adjustment, and on the whole the administration of pounds during the past year by District Boards was fairly successful, and not materially worse in any respect than under the former system. As a matter of fact, the receipts have increased to a perceptible extent, and they may be expected to develop further when the powers of District Boards are more clearly recognized and defined than they have been in the past. Under recent orders of Government, rules regarding the management of pounds have been prescribed, and a larger authority has been entrusted to District Boards.

The receipts from ferries also show a small decrease of Rs. 24,161, but, exactly as in the case of pounds, the falling off is more fictitious than real.

The item "Grants from Provincial Revenues" shows a very large increase from Rs. 2,01,573 to Rs. 6,60,349, but this is another fluctuation in the accounts between the two years, which is to be attributed to late adjustment. The Government contribution due for the year 1887-88 was in many cases not paid till 1888-89, and the receipts for the year under review represent in these cases the grant for two years.

The sanctioned annual Government grant, in order to establish equilibrium between receipts and charges, is Rs. 3,99,293, or in round numbers four lakhs of rupees. In addition to this grant, considerable sums have been since assigned to certain Boards by the Public Works Department for the maintenance of Provincial roads which have been transferred to their charge. In this way Rs. 82,163 have been assigned to the 24-Pergunnahs, Rs. 40,582 to Hooghly, and Rs. 18,658 to Jessore. These figures are included in the grants from Provincial Revenues, and a corresponding increase is shown on the expenditure side of the accounts under Public Works.

EXPENDITURE.

Public Works.

As regards expenditure, it will be observed that there was an increase under the head of Public Works from Rs. 32,32,968 to Rs. 34,65,541. The

following statement compares the two years:—

	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	10,66,038	16,04,900	5,20,594	30,225	4,534	6,677	32,32,968
1888-89	11,06,704	17,88,953	5,27,598	27,115	6,261	8,910	34,65,541

The increase was principally due to the cost of the repairs of Provincial roads transferred to the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Hooghly, and Jessore, with a corresponding assignment from Provincial Revenues. The original works executed were of an ordinary nature, but in several cases the allotments were not worked up to fully. Credit is due to the Rungpore District Board, which spent no less than Rs. 82,875 on original works, chiefly bridges, including an iron screw pile bridge, 247 feet long, over the Ghaghat river. The district of Dinagepore, though well supplied with roads, is much in need of permanent bridges, and to meet this pressing want it is proposed to raise a loan of two lakhs of rupees in the open market.

An important railway feeder was put in hand during the year between Bunderhatti and the Haripal station of the Tarkessur Railway in the district of Hooghly.

Towards the construction of this work, Baboo Nrisingha Charan Addy of Bunderhatti contributed Rs. 15,000, a further grant of Rs. 20,000 being made by the Government of Bengal. Baboo Upendro Nath Bose of Pansuallah also offered free of cost so much of his land as might be required for the purposes of the road. From the other divisions not much information was given; but it appears that a railway feeder road of some utility from Jaipore to Mongalbari was constructed by the District Board of Bogra. In spite of the large number

of roads in the Dinagepore district, there are tracts which still require to be opened by raised roads, and the new Assam-Bihar extension line requires feeders; but it is said that the District Board will not be able to do much in this direction for the next few years, as the whole of the available funds, including the proceeds of a special loan, will be taken up in bridging existing roads.

The District Board's expenditure on public works extends in several districts to the maintenance and improvement of water communications as well as roads. This is especially the case in the Dacca Division, but the local report furnished little information under this head. The outlay in the four districts of this division amounted to Rs. 1,94,335 on original works and Rs. 1,00,220 on repairs, and a considerable share of this, especially in Backergunge, was presumably spent in improving the waterway of the country. The attention of the District Board of the 24-Pergunnahs has been drawn to the improvement of the two important *khalls*—one from Joynagore to the Magrahat railway station, and the other from Rajarhat to Sarisha. Much has been done during the year to improve the condition of the first channel, and it is hoped that in a short time these channels will be open for traffic throughout the year. From the Chittagong Division it was reported that some projects of canal communication were under the consideration of the District Boards of Tipperah and Noakholly, and it is expected that action will be taken on them during the present cold season. The Chittagong District Board derived an income of Rs. 11,578 from canal tolls. Most of the canals are farmed, and the expenditure incurred was only Rs. 194.

Several of the District Boards have subsidised or undertaken a service of steam river communication. The steamer service between Damookdea and Rampore Beaulah runs three times a week each way, and in aid of this the Rajshahye District Board pays a subsidy of Rs. 200 per month, continued during the whole of the year. The question of a daily service each way is now under consideration. A subsidy was paid for a part of the year by the Pubna District Board towards the maintenance of a steamer service between Pubna and Kooshtea, but the undertaking proved to be an unprofitable one, and the line has been closed. It is hoped that it may soon be re-opened with a more liberal subsidy from the Board. The steam-ferry between Naraingunge and Rokabi Bazaar continued to be under the direct management of the District Board of Dacca up to the 3rd September, 1888, when it was temporarily transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway. It was worked at a small loss; but in view of all the advantages of the service to the public, the expenditure was fully justified. There is a very useful daily steamer service between Burrisal and Khoolna, to which the Backergunge District Board paid a subsidy of Rs. 4,798. The steamer communication between Noakholly and Burrisal is now a permanent arrangement, the company being paid a subsidy of Rs. 200 a month by the District Board of Noakholly. The steamer, which runs bi-weekly, touches at several of the islands, an arrangement which will, the Board apprehend, cause a reduction of Rs. 3,000 in their ferry receipts, but prove a great convenience to the public. In Chittagong a proposal was started for plying a steamer between Chittagong and Naraingunge with intermediate stations, but it was not matured, and is believed to be still under the consideration of the District Board.

Under sections 62, 64, and 65 of the Act, the entire maintenance and management of the Government middle English and middle vernacular schools, the administration of the grant-in-aid allotments in respect of middle English and vernacular schools, and the management of the primary grants have been vested in the District Boards. The total expenditure incurred during the year was shown in the accounts submitted as Rs. 10,30,800, against Rs. 11,01,841 in 1887-88, but these figures do not exactly correspond with those which have been furnished by the Director of Public Instruction, and show an expenditure of Rs. 9,54,885 and Rs. 9,29,759 respectively. The information given by Commissioners has not enabled Government to summarise the expenditure under different heads, or to compare in a compendious form the increase and decrease in the number of schools and pupils during the two past years, and the

following summary of the expenditure incurred has therefore been compiled from the report of the Director of Public Instruction :—

		1887-88.	1888-89.
		Rs.	Rs.
Secondary schools	...	2,23,987	2,35,044
Primary	...	4,10,141	4,32,115
Special	...	1,322	1,879
Inspection	...	2,10,993	2,01,017
Miscellaneous	...	83,352	84,829
Total	...	9,29,795	9,54,885

The following statement shows the expenditure incurred during the year under review in more detail :—

		Under Public management.	Under Board's management.	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SECONDARY EDUCATION.				
<i>For Boys.</i>				
High Schools—				
English	...	...	316	316
Middle Schools—				
English	...	2,587	1,17,264	1,19,851
Vernacular	...	40,546	74,260	1,14,806
<i>For Girls.</i>				
High Schools—				
English	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools—				
English	...	...	...	...
Vernacular	...	...	72	72
Total Secondary Schools	...	43,133	1,91,912	2,35,045
PRIMARY EDUCATION.				
<i>For Boys.</i>				
Upper Primary	...	886	1,20,370	1,21,256
Lower	...	251	2,87,869	2,88,120
<i>For Girls.</i>				
Upper Primary	...	...	1,250	1,250
Lower	...	...	21,489	21,489
Total Primary Schools	...	1,137	4,30,978	4,32,115
SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.				
Training schools for masters	...	1,437	...	1,437
Guru-training class	...	442	...	442
Total Special Schools	...	1,879	...	1,879
Inspection	...	...	...	2,10,017
Scholarships held in—				
Secondary Schools	...	...	186	186
Primary	...	...	104	104
Buildings	...	815	1,236	2,051
Furniture and apparatus	...	1,649	1,125	2,814
Charges for abolished schools	...	...	12,482	14,331
Charges for conducting examinations	...	...	1,302	9,666
Prizes and rewards	...	...	10,042	16,574
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	2,661	38,803
Total	...	2,464	29,138	2,85,846
Total Expenditure on Public Instruction	...	48,613	6,52,028	9,54,885

The returns submitted relate to expenditure only, and do not enable a statement to be prepared showing the number of schools and scholars maintained and aided by District Boards independently of municipalities. No

comparative figures, therefore, for the whole of the province can be given under this head. For particular districts, however, information is given on which the following observations are based.

Notwithstanding a small increase in total expenditure, in many districts the number of primary schools has decreased. In the Burdwan Division the reduction has been from 10,209 to 9,851, and the number of pupils has also declined from 244,102 to 238,535. In Bankoora the decrease was attributed to the District Board giving less rewards to pathsalas, but the Deputy Inspector of Schools considered that the Board had spent too much money in rewards, and that they should spend more in increasing the number of stipendiary pathsalas. In any case the reduction of 111 schools and 2,928 pupils is unsatisfactory. No explanation whatever was given of the loss of 146 schools and 6,886 pupils in the Burdwan district. It was reported that of the money available for primary education in the Burdwan Division, 20 per cent. was not expended. Other reasons assigned for the decrease in this and other divisions are the enforcement of stricter rules regarding the admission of pathsalas to compete at the primary examinations, the occurrence of unusual floods necessitating the withdrawal of boys from the schools, and the introduction of the stipendiary and the circle pundit systems, under which greater supervision is exercised over primary schools and payments are made according to results. In the Midnapore district, where the Government declined to increase the grant from Provincial Revenues on account of maintenance of ferries, the District Board resolved to charge the whole anticipated loss of income to the grant for primary education. This action of the Board has come under the separate consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, and he has expressed his strong disapproval of the policy adopted. Any retrenchments necessary to restore financial equilibrium should have been rateably distributed, and it was highly improper on the part of the Board to enforce the whole reduction on the one grant, which, of all others, it was least desirable to reduce. In the Dacca Division there was a gain of 34 upper primary schools and 144 pupils and a loss of 175 lower primary schools and 4,019 pupils. In explaining the cause of the decrease in the number of lower primary schools in Mymensingh, the Chairman of the District Board observed that "in former years many schools, which were not regular schools at all, but were only got together for the purpose of obtaining rewards, were shown as lower primary schools. A more careful scrutiny into the case of such schools has led to the omission of several of them." In Furreedpore the decrease was ascribed to the disappearance of many of the season pathsalas started in the preceding year by mercenary gurus, to most of which the District Board could not pay the promised rewards, and a few that were paid were paid less than their dues, owing to the primary allotment at the disposal of the Board being inadequate for the purpose. In the Purneah Division the number of primary schools has diminished by 353, and there was a reported loss of 4,108 pupils. The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division reported of the Tipperah District Board that there was a very distinct inclination to foster middle class schools at the expense of the primary grant, and in Noakholly a small decrease in the number of primary schools and pupils was observed. In Orissa also there was a decrease, attributed to the bad harvest of the year.

It was stated by the Jessore District Board that Rs. 2,765 of the primary grant remained unallotted, simply owing to the inability of the members of the Board to distribute the money before the close of the year. Many other districts did not spend the full amount at their disposal for educational purposes, and the result, as reported by the Director of Public Instruction, was a saving of nearly Rs. 70,000 in round numbers. Midnapore saved Rs. 11,000. Backergunge and Durbhunga Rs. 7,000 each, Chittagong, Shahabad, and Monghyr Rs. 5,000 each, and other districts smaller sums. The Midnapore Board reduced its primary grant from Rs. 33,329 to Rs. 27,829.

A technical school was established in Rungpore by the District Board in January last. Carpentering, blacksmith's work, free hand-drawing, surveying, and levelling are taught. This class of school is much needed in parts of the country where handicrafts are at a low ebb, and the example set by Rungpore might with

Special schools.

much advantage be imitated elsewhere. During the current year the Rungpore Board have started on a small scale a Sanskrit Tole and a Madrassa for the encouragement of oriental classical literature in the district.

The question of the establishment of a system of stipends and scholarships with a view to the promotion of female medical education, and the ultimate increase in the supply of female native doctors and trained nurses, appears to have received the attention of the District Boards, and in many instances funds were provided and scholarships founded, but little or no advantage was taken of the opportunities offered. In Cuttack four females, who had availed themselves of the scholarships offered by the District Board, were undergoing training in the Cuttack Medical School, and one of them succeeded in passing the examination qualifying for a Civil Hospital Assistantship. One of the scholarships offered by the District Board of Tipperah was given to a native female of the name of Parameshari Changa. She was admitted into the Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, but left it on failing to pass the annual examination. No other instances were reported, and the result is disappointing; but District Boards should persevere in this beneficent work. In other provinces far greater success has been attained, and there is no reason why female medical education should be more backward in Bengal than it is in Madras and elsewhere.

The following statement shows the number of dispensaries maintained by the District Boards, and the cost incurred in maintaining them during the year:—

DISTRICT BOARD.	Names of dispensaries.			Cost of maintenance.	REMARKS.	
				Rs.		
Burdwan	Mancoor	597	Of this amount, Rs. 92 were privately subscribed, and Rs. 150 received from Government as half-pay of the Civil Hospital Assistant.	
Hooghly	Bandipore	712 *		Of this amount, Rs. 120 was given by Government as half-pay of the Civil Hospital Assistant in charge.
Jessore ...	{	Jhenidah	769		
		Magurah ...	...		
Khoolna ...	{	Bagirhat	410	Rupees 255 were also expended in clearing jungle around Thakurgaon and Baloorghat and charged under "Sanitation."	
Dinapore	...	Thakurgaon	498 *		
Bogra ...	{	Joypore	1,431		
		Barigunge ...	...		
		Dup Chanchia ...	...		
Saran ...	{	Dighwara	3,598		
		Mushrah ...	...		
		Maharajgungo ...	...		
Gya ...	{	Jehanabad	1,731		
		Aurungabad ...	...		
		Nowada ...	...		
Bhagulpore	{	Banka	2,752		
		Mudehpura ...	...		
		Supool ...	...		
Purneah ...	{	Protabgungo	358		
Pooree ...		Basuntapore ...	...		
		Khoorda ...	...		
Balasore ...	{	Bhuddruck	966		Supported partly by private subscriptions.

Besides the above expenditure, many of the District Boards contributed towards the support of medical institutions, which were not under their direct management, and in some instances money was spent in affording medical relief during epidemics. In Midnapore the District Board contributed Rs. 729 towards the support of charitable dispensaries, and the District Board of Beerbhoom gave Rs. 262 towards the maintenance of the Soory dispensary. The District Board of Rungpore provided a sum of Rs. 1,760 for the purpose of affording medical relief, and of this amount Rs. 519-8 were expended during a severe outbreak of cholera. A special native doctor was also appointed to attend the coolies employed by the Board. A grant of Rs. 25 per mensem was made to the Gaibanda dispensary, and a similar grant was sanctioned for the

Kurigram dispensary. In Mymensingh the District Board entertained a trained midwife, and the Monghyr District Board contributed Rs. 100 and Rs. 40 to the Sudder charitable dispensary and the Beguserai dispensary respectively. The Bhagulpore District Board also subscribed Rs. 50 a month to the charitable dispensary at the head-quarters of the district. The Maldah District Board sanctioned Rs. 100 for the treatment of cholera patients, of which Rs. 5-15-6 only was expended under the supervision of the civil medical officer during the year.

An outlay of only Rs. 25,000 in Bengal is represented by more than two lakhs in the Punjab and about three lakhs in Madras. Among other changes which may be contemplated in the administrative functions of local bodies in Bengal, it seems desirable that steps should be taken to assimilate their duties to those undertaken by similar bodies in other provinces in the Medical Department; but if their powers are to be enlarged in this direction, the change must necessarily be accompanied by an increase in the resources placed at their disposal.

Very little progress was made in the way of sanitary improvement during the year, and in many instances, where funds were provided, the money was either not utilized at all, or only partially expended. The only districts in which expenditure was

District.	Amount expended. Rs.
Midnapore	199
Backergunge	792
Dacca	417
Mymensingh	880
Patna	374
Gya	108

incurred on sanitary works are mentioned in the margin. In Midnapore a sum of Rs. 1,000 was provided, and allotments were made to each of the Local Boards; but beyond the re-excavation of two old tanks in the Tumlook subdivision, and the partial sinking of a well in the Sudder subdivision, nothing was done, and out of the total amount provided, four-

fifths remained unspent. In Backergunge the money was spent in excavating a tank in Dakhin Shahabazpore, while in Dacca little or nothing was effected. In Mymensingh Rs. 10,000 were allotted for sanitary purposes, such as the excavation of tanks and the sinking of wells for the supply of good drinking-water. Of this amount, Rs. 880 only were spent in excavating two tanks and a well. In Patna and Gya the money was spent in sinking wells. These results are most unsatisfactory.

The total amount of expenditure shown under the head of Famine Relief is only Rs. 21,064, the whole of which was incurred in the Patna Division. The accounts under this head are, however, not finally settled. At first the procedure followed was to treat these works in the affected area as Civil Agency works under the Famine Code, while their supervision was left to the District Board, but subsequently the relief of distress was made a direct object of the Board's attention. The cost actually incurred during the year is shown in a large measure under the head of Public Works, the expenditure in the Durbhunga district under "Repairs" alone amounting to Rs. 1,41,223. The total expenditure incurred in famine relief is subject to subsequent adjustment between the Boards and the Government.

Upon the whole the results of the year's administration amply justify the following remarks with which last year's report closed:—"Sir Steuart Bayley's opinion is that when we have found in some instances considerable success, and in no instance failure; when we have to some extent awakened public interest and enlisted public spirit without impairing efficiency in administration; and when the majority of district officers are working in cordial sympathy with the local bodies, it may fairly be said that the first experience of the measure gives good promise of its satisfactory establishment." The working of District Boards during the past year has not been devoid of blemishes: the defects have been pointed out in this review; but generally speaking it has been satisfactory. As a rule the interest taken by the members of a Board in its working is great: the attendance in many districts is creditable, and there is a praiseworthy desire to aim at successful administration. On the other hand, there are signs in some cases of timidity; in others of inexperience in the transaction of public business; in others of the undue subordination of public to private purposes; and in many instances there is an unwise tendency to excessive interference with the

executive in professional questions. These defects are indeed not peculiar to District Boards in Bengal, but are inherent in every system of local self-government in all countries. They are far more than compensated by the advantage of entrusting the management of local affairs into the hands of those who, from the nature of the case, are most permanently interested in its success. Local self-government in Bengal is still in its infancy and awaits development in all departments, but it promises well. What appears to be now chiefly needed is more organization and opportunities for advice, encouragement, and, where necessary, supervision and control to be exercised by a higher authority with larger experience and observation of the working of Boards throughout the whole province and in other provinces of India than can now be supplied by Magistrates and Commissioners, who are absorbed in their own work of administration, and cannot discharge the functions which would properly devolve on a Central Board with an official President at its head. It is impossible for the Lieutenant-Governor to directly undertake these duties, and it is apprehended that the constitution of such a Board of control as was originally contemplated when the scheme of local self-government was first introduced into Bengal will soon become an administrative necessity. The resources of District Boards call for further development, as their assets are at present altogether insufficient to meet the responsibilities which properly devolve on such bodies, and are fulfilled by District Boards in other parts of India. The administration of public works, of education, and especially of the Sanitary Department, calls for more direct supervision and guidance than the Local Government is able to give.

MARINE.

LIEUTENANT E. W. PETLEY, R.N., was in charge of the department as Officiating Port Officer throughout the year, and has since its close been confirmed in that appointment.

The question of locating the Port and Shipping Offices in one building, which has been under consideration for some years past, has recently been decided, and the construction of a suitable building, on the site selected by the committee appointed in 1885 to consider and report on the best way of utilising for the purpose the space available in the Customs House, sanctioned. The building will, it is hoped, be completed during the current year.

The strength of the pilot service at the end of the year under review was 61 qualified pilots of all grades and 22 unqualified mates and leadsmen. The number of qualified pilots has since fallen to 60, the sanctioned scale. Two leadsmen apprentices were recruited during the year from England, and one was admitted locally. Seven leadsmen apprentices passed as first and second mates; and the young officers of the service generally acquitted themselves with credit.

The leadsmen's quarters at Garden Reach are under the management of the Moss Committee formed in 1887-88. This arrangement having worked satisfactorily, its continuance has been sanctioned until the expiry, on the 7th December 1891, of the leases of the houses now occupied by the leadsmen.

The number of vessels entering and leaving the port during the year was respectively 1,037 with a tonnage of 2,245,857 and 1,034 with a tonnage of 2,240,444, against 1,047 with a tonnage of 2,222,374 and 1,061 with a tonnage of 2,244,595 in 1887-88. There was thus an improvement in the aggregate tonnage of 19,332 tons over that of the previous year, which was the largest on record up to that date; and this increase occurred notwithstanding a falling off of 137 in the number of arrivals and departures, and shows that the tendency towards increased size and draught still continues. This increase in the tonnage of vessels visiting the port had resulted in raising the earnings of the senior pilots at the expense of the junior members of the service; and for the purpose of improving the position of the latter, the scale of tonnage allotted to the different grades was readjusted during the year. The revised scale has to a certain extent benefitted the lower grades of the service.

The above figures are exclusive of 8 light-vessels, 12 pilot brigs, and 30 other Government vessels, 6 other vessels put back, and 7 steam-tugs which are constantly running up and down the river; also of the steamers trading to the Orissa ports. Of these there were 268 arrivals and 269 departures. Native craft are also excluded.

There were 50 cases of grounding and 12 of collisions, against 50 and 10 in the year before. The majority of the accidents were of a trivial character, but blame was attached to the pilots in 14 cases, 7 being due to inattention, 3 to unskilfulness, and the remainder to errors in judgment. As regards the collisions, damage was done in every instance except one, but in only one was serious damage reported: three of them were due to inattention on the part of the pilot, and in one case the tug pilot was to blame. The percentage of groundings and collisions to vessels piloted, which was 3.02 in 1886-87 and 2.84 in 1887-88,

amounted in 1888-89 to 2.99: the slight excess is attributed to the inclusion in the return of every case of casualty, however insignificant. The Port Officer reports favourably on the conduct of the pilots.

The Eastern Channel continues unaltered, but the depth of the Gasper has reduced by one foot. The entrance into the Saugor

River channels.

roads was narrower than in the year before, and it is believed that a bar will eventually form in the vicinity. The Long Sand light-ship was kept there all the year round. Nine vessels neaped for want of sufficient water over the bars, against 13 in the previous year and 6 in the year before.

The steamer *Undaunted* was condemned during the year, and pending the arrival of the *Guide*, which is being built in Eng-

Government vessels.

land, the *Resolute*, belonging to the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta, is performing her work. The pilot-vessel *Cassandra* was also condemned and sold. Since the close of the year the new brig *Fame* has arrived, and the Port Officer's steam-launch *Muriel* has been transferred to Khulna for employment under the Magistrate-Collector and the Superintendent of Police, the Public Works Department launch *Sylph* having been placed under the Port Officer pending the construction of a new vessel to take the place of the *Muriel*.

The Orphangunge yard for the storage of goods belonging to the Marine Department was abolished during the year, and

Orphangunge yard.

such stores as were useful were removed to the shed erected for the purpose at the Seebpore workshops.

The total number of candidates examined for Colonial and Local certificates of competency of various grades was 83, of whom

Certificates of competency.

60 passed successfully. The Colonial certificates granted consisted of 9 master's, 21 first mate's, 13 second mate's, 4 first-class engineer's, and 7 second-class engineer's. Of the successful candidates for Local certificates, two obtained certificates as first mates, one as a first-class engineer, and 26 as engine-drivers. Two licenses were issued to steam-tug pilots, and 9 certificates were granted under Act VI of 1884.

Eighteen new permits were granted to native coasters of between 100 and 200 tons, and 13 were renewed during the year.

Registration of vessels.

Four vessels were registered under the English Merchant Shipping Act of 1854, and the registration of two was cancelled. Fifty-four A and 46 B certificates were issued to native passenger ships.

One thousand four hundred and sixty-four vessels were inspected during the year, against 1,601 in 1887. The decrease was

Inspections.

due to the less frequent inspection of coasting steamers which arrive at the port again and again, and need not, it is thought, be inspected at each return, as they have to be visited for the purpose of furnishing bills-of-health on their departure, generally within a few days of their arrival.

The daily average number of European seamen in the port was 1,510, against 1,893 in 1887. The health of the seamen

Sickness and mortality among European seamen.

was not so good as in the previous year. Including deaths out of hospital, the death-rates per mille of the last five years were as follows:—

				Cholera.	Other diseases. .	Total.
1884	...	...	...	21.96 ⁹	41.57	63.53
1885	...	...	...	4.72	25.99	30.71
1886	...	...	...	11.61	33.53	45.14
1887	...	...	...	10.03	16.91	26.94
1888	...	...	...	10.59	27.15	37.74

The total number of casualties from all causes amounted to 57, against 51 in the previous year. There were eight deaths from sunstroke, against four in the previous year, the larger number being due to the exceptional heat experienced in the month of June. It is satisfactory to notice that the death-rate from cholera during the year compares favourably with the quinquennial mean.

There were six deaths of Europeans from drowning, three of which occurred at the jetties.

At sea there were 35 deaths among the European seamen, against 47 during the previous year.

Deaths at sea.

The number of European seamen admitted into hospital on account of venereal disease was less than that of the previous year, although there was a slightly higher admission rate per mille of population. The following table shows the admissions into hospital since 1883:—

					Total admissions.	Rate per thousand.
1883	...	...	...	...	237	127.4
1884	...	...	...	...	184	109.2
1885	...	...	...	...	170	100.4
1886	...	...	...	...	417	179.2
1887	...	...	...	...	228	120.4
1888	...	...	...	...	183	121.1

Scurvy appears to be steadily decreasing. The number of persons admitted into hospital suffering from this disease amounted to 13, 17, 4, and 3, respectively, during the last four years. The three cases that occurred during the year were not due to any inferiority in the kind of food or of antiscorbutics supplied to the seamen.

The Sanitary Commissioner, in submitting the report of the Health Officer for the year 1887, stated that the number of the native population on the river according to the census of 1881, viz. 25,000, was below the actual number constantly found, and represented that a correct day census of the native river population was necessary for the purpose of arriving at the correct rate of mortality among them. The subject has during the past year received the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration; but in view of the difficulty and expense that would be involved in the proposed census, it has been decided not to take any action at present in this direction.

The following table shows the mortality recorded from all causes among the native river population, the averages being calculated on a population of 25,000:—

			Total deaths.		Ratio per mille.	
			1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.
Cholera	...	...	95	49	3.7	1.91
Bowel-complaints	...	...	7	6	.27	.23
Fever, malarious	...	...	22	...	.85	.85
Do., simple	...	...	...	22		
Other diseases	...	...	24	21	.96	.81
* Total	...	...	148	98	5.78	3.82

The above figures show that the health of the native river population, like that of the European population, was not so good in 1888 as it was in the previous year. The figures are, however, for the reason indicated above, in neither case very reliable.

The total death-rate among the lascars on the river was 1.6 per 1,000, against 4.04 per 1,000 in 1887. No complaints were made by these crews during the year.

Lascar crews.

Two ships arrived with pilgrims on board, in one of which there were three cases of small-pox. In his report on the health of the port for the year 1887, the Health Officer

Pilgrims.

stated that considerable difficulty was experienced in enforcing the provisions of the Compulsory Vaccination Act on vessels arriving with cases of small-pox on board, and suggested that a landing-stage and dépôt in a suitable place with shelter-sheds might be erected, where pilgrims could be detained for the purpose of being vaccinated. The matter is under the consideration of the Local Government.

There has been a general improvement in the conservancy of the foreshore of the Hooghly. The sewer on the Howrah side, however, which drains a large portion of that town into the river, continues to cause a serious nuisance. The attention of the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah has been drawn to the defective system of drainage, and they have expressed their intention of preparing a comprehensive scheme for the draining of the town away from the river.

The Health Officer complained of the public nuisance caused by persons in the employ of the Port Commissioners resorting to the foreshore beneath the jetties to answer the calls of nature. He stated that the latrine accommodation provided by the Commissioners was not sufficient for the large number of labourers and workmen employed at the jetties, and steps are now being taken with a view to provide additional latrine accommodation.

The Health Officer also reported that the latrines of the British India Steam Navigation Company in their workshops at Howrah continued to cause serious nuisance, and he at the same time drew attention to the outflow of liquid sewage from Fort William into the river, and to the unsatisfactory state of Kassi Mitter's burning ghât. Steps are being taken to put a stop to these nuisances.

Corpses and carcases floating in the river.

There was a marked decrease in the number of corpses and carcases found floating in the river.

No complaint regarding the supply of water to the shipping was received, but the Health Officer is of opinion that the construction of the water-boats is objectionable, and

Water-supply.

that even the new one supplied by the Calcutta Corporation is faulty in this respect. He thinks that the boats of the British India Steam Navigation Company for the supply of water to their fleet are excellent, and that it would be a great benefit to the shipping in the river if the Municipal Commissioners provided similar ones. The subject is receiving the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

There was during the year a general falling off in the operations of the Calcutta Shipping Office, and to this is attributed the decrease in the receipts, which amounted to Rs. 25,354, against Rs. 26,406 in the preceding year.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING OFFICE.

Financial results.

The decline was largest under the head "Sale of discharge certificates," owing, it is said, to nearly three-fourths of the sea-faring population of the port having now become possessed of such certificates. The charges amounted to Rs. 20,700, against Rs. 20,941 in 1887-88, and the net profits, which rose from Rs. 3,619 in 1883-84 to Rs. 5,465 in 1887-88, declined to Rs. 4,653 during the year under review.

The receipts on account of the funds held in trust by the Shipping Office were in excess of those of the previous year. The increase fell notably under the head "Deposit money of British seamen," and was due to the Deputy Shipping Master's requiring all British seamen discharged through the Shipping Office to deposit a portion of their wages as a provision against their falling into distress. The repayments during the year were less as compared with the figures for its predecessor, owing to the non-appearance of the payees, and the closing balance was Rs. 1,138 in excess of that of 1887-88.

The number of seamen shipped and discharged through the Shipping Office fell off from 15,079 and 14,064, respectively, in 1887-88 to 14,772 and 13,073 during the year under review. There was a decrease of 38 in the number of desertions as compared with the figures of the previous year, when the number stood at 170. The decrease is ascribed to reduction in the general business of the office.

Seamen shipped and discharged.

The amount remitted home by seamen's money-orders has been steadily declining, and has sunk from £7,069 in 1883-84 to £395 in 1888-89. The falling off is attributed to the unfavourable rates of exchange that have ruled.

Remittances by seamen.

There was a considerable reduction during the year in the practice of giving substitutes: 58 substitutes were reported, against 41 in the year before, the number of native seamen shipped during these periods being 10,722 and 5,012 respectively. This result is attributable to the system of issuing continuous discharge certificates, which has to a slight extent also improved the condition of native seamen.

* The continuous discharge system.

Thirty-four per cent. of the seamen who visited this port had signed agreements to receive their wages at a fixed rate of exchange if discharged in India, against 33 in the year before, and out of the number so signing 29 per cent. were actually paid up, against 32 in 1887-88. The reduction in the percentage of actual sufferers is said to be due to the restrictions laid on the discharge of seamen by the Deputy Shipping Master at different periods of the year. It seems, however, premature to pronounce an opinion as to the precise effects of the instructions to Superintendents of Mercantile Marine offices and the notices to seamen on the subject issued by the Board of Trade in January 1887.

The receipts of the Chittagong Shipping Office amounted to Rs. 289, against Rs. 343 in 1887-88. The decrease was chiefly under Chittagong Shipping Office. the head "Discharging fees," owing to there having been fewer casualties, as compared with the year before, necessitating the discharge of seamen, and to a paucity of jute and rice vessels visiting the port. The receipts on account of the Trust Funds, including the balance at the commencement of the year, amounted to Rs. 4,723, and the total amount paid away was Rs. 4,680. The number of seamen shipped and discharged was 62 and 89, respectively, against 85 and 170, the figures for the previous year.

Orissa Shipping Offices. Two seamen were discharged at False Point. At Balasoro and Pooree no seamen were either shipped or discharged.

The gross debt of the Port Commissioners, exclusive of the advances received from Government for the dock works at Kidderpore, was on the 31st March 1889 as follows:—

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.
Financial condition.

						Rs.
Consolidated repayable debt due to Government	...					44,00,935
Port debt not repayable	...	...	...			17,65,000
Due on debenture loan of 1881	...	...	...			10,00,000
Ditto ditto 1883	...	...	...			20,00,000
Ditto ditto 1886	...	...	...			30,00,000
						<hr/>
Total	...					1,21,65,935

The consolidated debt due to Government was reduced during the year by Rs. 1,23,986, and a sum of Rs. 1,14,500 was invested on account of the Sinking Fund for the debenture loans.

Against the above debt the assets of the Trust on the 31st March 1889, exclusive of the value of the river frontage lands, amounted to Rs. 2,16,61,452, thus:—

	Rs.
Expenditure on jetties and appliances for sea-going vessels to the end of March 1889	83,54,594
Expenditure on inland vessels' wharves, landing stages, tramway, etc., on the Calcutta bank of the river	61,98,515
Expenditure on inland vessels' wharves, landing stages, tramway, etc., on the Howrah bank of the river	15,55,373
Expenditure on dock for docking and repairing vessels, etc.	5,25,484
Expenditure on moorings, anchor vessels, Harbour-Master's boats, light-ships, survey vessels, etc.	37,36,967
Expenditure on Reserve Funds	99,244
{ Jetty Reserve Fund	50,000
{ Jetty Insurance Fund	3,64,250
{ Port Reserve Fund	1,99,995
{ Port Depreciation Fund	50,000
{ Port Approaches Depreciation Fund	5,27,000
{ Debenture Loan Sinking Fund	
Total	2,16,61,452

The sources of income from which the above property has been constructed, purchased, or acquired, are shown below:—

	Rs.
By loan from Government (repayable)	60,25,100
Ditto ditto (not repayable)	17,65,000
Ditto 4½ per cent. debentures of 1881	10,00,000
Ditto ditto ditto 1883	20,00,000
Ditto 5½ per cent. debentures of 1886	29,07,719
Contribution from Government towards purchase of land for new riverside road	74,584
Contribution from Government towards purchase of landing stage at Prinsep's ghât	10,000
Contribution from Government towards purchase of River Police block	7,150
Contribution from Government towards purchase of Port approaches block	7,19,208
From sale of surplus land	4,09,367
From revenue derived from works since formation of Trust	67,43,329
Total	2,16,61,452

The total income in 1888-89 under Revenue Accounts amounted to Rs. 33,35,747, against Rs. 35,65,361 in the previous year. The total expenditure, including contributions and sinking fund charges, amounted to Rs. 30,49,439, against Rs. 32,99,415, the expenditure of 1887-88. The year under review therefore closed with a net revenue balance of Rs. 2,86,308. The contributions to Part VII, "Port Approaches," make the income and expenditure shown against Revenue to be Rs. 4,25,000 in excess of the actuals, this amount being shown both in the accounts of income and expenditure. After making allowance for this, the actual income and expenditure against Revenue was as follows:—

	Rs.
Opening revenue balance	2,65,946
Income of the year	26,44,801
Total	29,10,747
Expenditure—ordinary	22,23,520
New works	1,81,820
Redemption of debt	2,19,099
Total	26,24,439
Closing revenue balance	2,86,308

The receipts under Capital account amounted to Rs. 3,38,462, and the expenditure Rs. 2,73,579, there being a balance of Rs. 64,883 on the 31st of March 1889. At the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge a sum of Rs. 98,917 was spent on providing better protection for the oil cargoes stored there. A sum of Rs. 30,756 was expended on the new light-vessel, ordered last year and received during the period under review. Fifty new wagons were purchased for the Railway at a cost of Rs. 97,696.

In December 1887 the Commissioners received a memorial signed by a number of the Hindu inhabitants of Calcutta, in which it was stated that if the Commissioners would grant a small piece of land on the river-bank free of cost, Rai Soorjamul Jhoonjhoon-wallah Bahadur would place in their hands a reasonable sum of money for erecting a shed for the use of the public for performing the Adyo Sradha ceremony. The Commissioners accepted the offer, allotted a site for the ghât between Juggernath Ghât and Prasanna Kumar Tagoro's Ghât, and received a sum of Rs. 9,901 from the donor, which has since been expended in erecting an ornamental iron shed, specially designed to meet the purpose in view. The shed was completed in February 1889.

The advances received by the Commissioners from the Public Treasury for the dock works at Kidderpore amounted to Rs. 1,36,58,644 on the 31st March 1889, and the total expenditure incurred up to that period was Rs. 1,32,87,730. The project has been pushed on vigorously during the year, and the general health of the labourers employed on it was satisfactory.

The income from jetties was Rs. 11,39,930, against Rs. 10,52,440 in the previous year. The increase was due principally to the receipts from the landing, shipping, and warehousing of general goods at the jetties, and from the tea warehouse, as also to the advance in the income derived from the Petroleum Wharf and from hoisting charges. The expenditure was Rs. 7,09,988, being Rs. 34,188 in excess of that of the previous year.

The increase is accounted for under the following heads, which show an aggregate excess of Rs. 33,500:—

	Rs.
Salaries	2,000
Interest	3,000
Dockyard repairs ...	2,300
Working expenses ...	2,300
Repairs to jetties and cranes	10,300
Municipal taxes ...	13,600
Total	33,500

The net revenue of the whole year amounted to Rs. 4,29,942, against Rs. 3,76,641 in 1887-88.

The Inland Steam-vessels' Wharves yielded an income of Rs. 4,62,463, being Rs. 19,360 less than that of the previous year. The falling off was due to the reduced quantity of grain and seeds which passed over the wharf as compared with the imports and exports of 1887-88. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,03,259, being Rs. 8,699 in excess of that of the previous year. The net revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,59,204.

The receipts and charges on account of the Strand Bank lands amounted, respectively, to Rs. 1,74,736 and Rs. 91,445, against Rs. 1,83,931 and Rs. 94,959 in the year before. The amount of rent collected was approximately the same as that realised during the previous year.

The income of the Harbour-Master's Department was Rs. 5,32,358, against Rs. 5,73,701 of the previous year. The decrease was due principally to the receipts from mooring hire, which were less than those of previous years on account of the shortened stay of vessels in the port. The expenditure rose to Rs. 5,07,467, from Rs. 5,00,743. The increase was owing to an unusually large demand for repairs of boats belonging to the department, the outlay amounting to Rs. 33,368, against Rs. 19,298 in the preceding year. The net revenue was Rs. 24,891.

The returns of sea-going vessels entering and leaving the port show that the decrease in the number and tonnage of sailing vessels and the increase in the number and tonnage of steamers is still marked, though not to the great extent shown last year. The number of sea-going vessels entering and leaving the port falls slightly short of the largest previous record, that of 1887-88; but the tonnage of the vessels entering the port exceeds that of previous years, being 2,250,086 as compared with 2,222,374 in 1887-88. Only vessels which were piloted from, and to, sea by officers of the Pilot Service are included in the statements.

Notwithstanding the slight increase in tonnage entering the port, the falling off in the receipts from mooring hire is borne out by the fact that the whole year was conspicuous for the small tonnage in port at any one time. For, whilst in 1887-88 the total tonnage in port was less than 140,000 for only 14 weeks, it was below that amount for 41 weeks in 1888-89; and, whereas in the former year the total tonnage was over 150,000 for 29 weeks, in the latter it was only over that figure for three weeks.

There were 12 casualties to vessels while in charge of Assistant Harbour-Masters. Nine of those were purely accidental: in one case the Assistant Harbour-Master concerned was found guilty of neglect of duty, and in another it was found that official had committed an error of judgment. In the last-named instance a departmental committee of enquiry was appointed, and it was found that the accident was primarily due to the vessel having to ease down and stop to clear a cargo-boat. Numerous complaints had already been received by the Commissioners regarding the careless, indifferent way in which cargo-boat manjees allowed their boats to drift with the tide, thereby endangering the safety of sea-going vessels

navigating the port, and they considered that additional rules were necessary for regulating cargo-boats when proceeding up and down the port. Two rules were framed by the Commissioners in communication with the Chamber of Commerce, and have since been sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor. No fire occurred on board any ship during the year.

All the moorings in port, with the exception of three in Kidderpore and two off the Salt Golahs, the chains of which were defective and have been replaced since the close of the year, were thoroughly examined and all defects were remedied. Two new moorings have been laid off Shalimar for the British India Steam Navigation Company, making a total of 227 moorings in the port, viz. 175 fixed and 52 swinging moorings. The dredger was at work during 192 days, and excavated 3,687,503 cubic feet at a net cost of Rs. 20,249.

The number of vessels surveyed during the year was 276, and 901 inspections had to be made for the purpose of these surveys. Five new sea-going steamers and twenty inland steamers and steam-launches, more or less, have been added to the various trades in, to, and from, the port. Several despatch steamers were also added. These vessels are of light draught with large passenger decks, and are employed in inland trade. The number of passengers and cargo-boats surveyed during the year was 1,648 and 5,931 respectively, against 1,628 and 6,138 in the previous year. The number of manjees licensed was 9,715, against 9,204 in the year before.

The income derived from the Port Commissioners' Tramway line amounted to Rs. 3,26,697, against Rs. 2,85,912 of the previous year, and was the largest on record. The increase was due solely to additional traffic. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,93,596, against Rs. 1,77,885 of the year before, the increase being due to the additional establishment maintained to deal with the traffic during the busy season and to an increase in the working expenses and maintenance charges. After meeting all expenses, the net revenue of the year was still sufficient to admit of a contribution of Rs. 20,000 towards the cost of the maintenance of the Port Approaches.

The income on account of the Port Approaches, which consisted principally of a contribution of Rs. 4,25,000 from the Port Trust revenue, amounted to Rs. 4,33,616, and the expenditure to Rs. 4,17,763, being Rs. 1,74,423 less than that of the previous year. The decrease was due to the fact that during the year under review the contribution made to the Depreciation Fund was limited to the prescribed sum of Rs. 50,000, while during the year before there was a special contribution of Rs. 1,20,000 to meet the cost of a new light-ship and a special payment of Rs. 14,078 as a contribution towards the cost of the new light-house on Shortt's Island. Moreover, the repairs and working expenses of 1887-88 were abnormal on account of the cyclone of the 25th May 1887.

There was no change in the Eastern Channel during the year under review, it being navigable for vessels of any draught at all times of the tide. With the exception of the soundings over the bar having again deteriorated to 20 feet, there has been no change in the Gasper Channel. In Saugor roads the Middleton Spit has again extended in a south-westerly direction. The rapid changes occurring in the Eden Channel caused considerable anxiety, rendering the constant attendance of a surveying vessel necessary till the middle of July, when the channel to the eastward cut through and gradually improved, and has since been in general use.

No obstruction occurred to the navigation of vessels of moderate draught at the Roypore bar at any time of the tide. Over the Moyapore bar the tracks have maintained a very good average throughout, with the exception of a few days in September, when there was only 12 feet 6 inches best water.

The surveys of the river during the past year were confined to the navigable channels in use, both by sea-going and inland vessels—the latter as far as Mud Point, and the former to the tail of the middle ground.

The Survey Department suffered a serious loss by the wreck of the auxiliary survey vessel *Research* in August 1888. As this very seriously

interfered with the work of the Department, the Commissioners were allowed the gratuitous use of the Government steamer *Tigris*, and it was arranged that their steamer *Resolute* should in return undertake Government work in connection with pilotage, etc. The Commissioners have now decided to buy this vessel for Rs. 60,000, the price fixed by the Government of India, and to pay this amount during the current financial year.

Railway communication between Calcutta and Budge-Budge.

The construction of a railway to Budge-Budge has been sanctioned, and the works are in progress.

A Bill consolidating the several Acts under which the working of the

Consolidation of Calcutta Port Trusts.

Calcutta Port Trust is now regulated has been framed. The Commissioners were requested to consider the Bill, and they have submitted a report specifying in detail all the points on which they deem it desirable to make amendments or to introduce new provisions. The Bill and the Commissioners' report are under the consideration of Government.

The Commissioners of the port took over the port fund and the full

PORT OF CHITTAGONG. management of the port on the 1st April 1889.

The trade of the port, which improved in 1887-88, fell off during the past year, owing mainly to the failure of the rice crop and the decrease in jute exports for reasons explained below.

Shipping.

The subjoined table shows the number and tonnage of vessels which visited the port during the

past two years :—

	1887-88.		1888-89.		INCREASE.		DECR.	
	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
European vessels trading with United Kingdom ...	29	48,548	20	46,284	...	...	...	2,264
European vessels in foreign trade	26	22,760	14	12,000	...	...	12	10,760
Ditto coasting trade	6	4,500	1	411	...	...	5	4,089
Chittagong vessels	46	6,583	81	11,222	35	4,639	...	...
Other native vessels	31	4,011	48	5,587	17	776	...	...
Narsingunge inland trade ...	668	88,757	631	76,181	...	...	37	10,576
Mail steamers	107	64,791	113	68,317	6	7,526	...	...
Trading steamers	24	21,533	24	27,411	...	5,878	...	...
Ballam boats	1,071	26,078	1,657	26,811	...	1,133	14	...
Total	2,610	275,701	2,598	268,024	56	10,952	68	25,689

The decrease in the number and tonnage of vessels engaged in foreign trade was due partly to the falling off of the grain exports to foreign ports and partly to the decline of jute exports to America. The rivalry of River Steam Navigation Companies made it cheaper to carry the article to Calcutta than to Chittagong, and consequently jute was shipped more largely from that port. The rivalry has, however, now ceased, and it may be expected that the jute trade will be more prosperous this year. There was a large increase in the number of Chittagong and other native coasting vessels, fewer European vessels having been employed in the coasting trade. The number of trading steamers remained the same, but the tonnage was considerably in excess of that of the previous year. The increase in the number and tonnage of mail steamers was owing to the British India Steam Navigation Company having organised a bi-weekly service between Chittagong, Rangoon, and Calcutta.

Trade.

The following statement gives the statistics of the principal articles of import and export during

the past two years :—

	1887-88.		1888-89.		DECREASE IN 1888-89.		INCREASE IN 1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Exports.								
Grain ... { Foreign ports ...	32,263	Rs. 31,67,333	18,662	Rs. 12,99,728	13,560	Rs. 8,67,625	Nil	Nil
	26,349	11,70,274	20,111	9,87,742	6,238	20,111	Nil	Nil
	Total ...	58,611	33,37,627	38,793	22,87,470	19,818	8,87,736	...
Jute ... Cwt.	1,416,481	98,40,670	...	95,37,856	...	3,02,711	...	Nil
Tea ... lbs.	1,126,538	6,01,064	...	6,34,038	...	Nil	...	32,971
Imports.								
Salt ... Tons	12,690	2,80,145	16,361	4,64,386	Nil	Nil	5,671	2,44,241
Mineral oil ... Gals.	1,123,724	3,26,543	187,926	92,441	935,798	3,34,102	Nil	Nil

* Rs. 3,193 value of tea exported to foreign ports omitted in last year's figures.

The considerable decrease in the exports of grain during the past year as compared with those of 1887-88 was, as already observed, due to the failure of the rice crop in the whole division, and to the exportation of rice to the western districts, where high prices prevailed.

The jute trade, which improved much in 1886 and made a great advance in 1887-88, showed a diminution in value, owing, as pointed out above, to a smaller quantity having been exported to America during the year, due to the diversion of a part of the trade to Calcutta. The exports to the United Kingdom were, however, larger than in 1887-88.

The statistics of the salt trade show a satisfactory increase. The very large increase in the value and quantity of salt imported is attributable partly to the very small stock in hand at the beginning of the year, and partly to the healthy state of the trade and to the increased facilities for bonded trade with Naraingunge. The exports to Home ports also showed a considerable increase. The importation of mineral oil exhibited great decrease, as there was no importation from America during the year. A larger quantity of the oil having been imported in the previous year than the actual demand for the commodity, a very large stock was on hand in the beginning of 1887-88, and merchants did not care to import full cargoes from America.

The receipts of the port and the pilotage funds amounted, respectively, to Rs. 51,111 and Rs. 11,766, against Rs. 56,552 and Rs. 16,235 in 1887-88. The diminution in the

Financial condition. receipts of the port was due mainly to the decrease in port-dues on the lower tonnage required by the trade of the port, and to the decrease in mooring-fees owing to a smaller number of European vessels visiting the port. To this latter cause is also to be ascribed the low figures of the pilotage receipts.

While the income of the port fell off considerably, there was more than a corresponding reduction in the expenditure. The charges during the year amounted to Rs. 30,509, against Rs. 56,074 in 1887-88.

The dockyard service charges were much reduced, there having been no heavy expenditure, as in 1887-88, on account of the cost of moorings or of laying them down. The Public Works charges also show a very great reduction, there having been no clearance of the Moheshkhally khal during the current year. The pilotage charges amounted to Rs. 16,190, against Rs. 1,554 in the year before. The Commissioners of the Port, to whom the management of the pilotage fund and the pilot service has been transferred, have resolved to establish equilibrium between the receipts and the charges of the fund by effecting a reduction in the expenditure. The port fund closed on the 31st March 1889 with a credit balance of Rs. 67,959, and the pilotage fund with a debit balance of Rs. 2,555, while the year under review opened with credit balances of Rs. 47,357 and Rs. 1,718.

Ship-building. Five vessels, aggregating 583·9 tons, were built during the year, against two, aggregating 221·5 tons, in the previous year.

The jetty was maintained in good order, and arrangements for lighting were completed: the depth of water at the head remained 15 feet. The moorings and buoys were kept in efficient condition.

Light-houses. The Kutubdea light-house and the Norman's Point beacons were in good order. The question of improving this light, as well as the general question of the lighting of the Chittagong coast, are now under the consideration of the Government.

Casualties to ships. There was only one pilotage accident during the year. The barque *Cape Wrath* grounded, but floated again with the next flood without receiving any injury. The pilot in charge of the vessel was departmentally warned. Two wrecks occurred in the Bay and its vicinity. The British barque *Grosvenor* grounded on the D'Apres shoal through the default of the master of the vessel, whose certificate has been dealt with under the law by the Court of Enquiry appointed to investigate the cause of the grounding. The vessel, which was given up as lost, has been found, and steps have been taken for salvaging the ship and its cargo, which is partly damaged. The schooner *Mura Shahib*, of Coringa, stranded and capsized at Jalchira on her way from Naraingunge to Chittagong.

The question of supplying a suitable steam-tug for the port is under separate consideration. Other wants brought to notice by the Port Officer are a more powerful heave-up boat and an efficient fire-engine.

The general health of the port was good. There was no epidemic disease.

The services of Mr. E. Good, the Port Officer, have been taken over by the Commissioners of the Port, and he has been appointed their Vice-Chairman.

The following statement shows the shipping trade and income of the Orissa ports during the past two years:—

NAME OF PORT.	Year.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		Value of imports.	Value of exports.	Port-dues.
		Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.			
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
False Point ... {	1887-88	70	80,299	62	75,786	1,19,298	13,69,262	5,021
	1888-89	36	42,967	43	48,895	39,558	9,73,288	3,694
Pooree ... {	1887-88	24	33,248	24	33,248	3,955	2,95,848	784
	1888-89	10	13,169	10	13,169	398	62,013	221
Balasore ... {	1887-88	337	83,101	353	78,824	71,21,094	51,36,127†	4,420
	1888-89	346	89,344	350	88,706	58,42,090*	44,11,538	4,375

* Includes Rs. 4,580 on account of kerosine oil landed from the wrecked ship *Continental*.

† Dutiable exports amounting to Rs. 5,66,173 would appear to have been omitted from the figures in last year's report; now added.

The receipts from port-dues fell off by Rs. 1,326-9-6 as compared with the figures of the previous year. This result is ascribed to a decline in the number of vessels visiting the port, which in its turn is said to be due to a falling off of foreign exports owing to a bad harvest and the prevalence of distress in Banki, certain places in the Tributary Mehals and Sambalpoore, and Sonapore in the Central Provinces, whence large quantities of rice are imported into Cuttack for exportation. Contrary to the usual course of trade, rice was last year taken from Cuttack to Sambalpoore.

There was a decrease of 21 steamers (30,787 tons) and 13 sailing vessels (6,545 tons), or a total decrease of 34 vessels (37,332 tons) in the arrivals. In the departures there was a decrease of 20 steamers (29,142 tons) and an increase of one sailing vessel (2,251 tons), or a net decrease of 19 vessels (26,891 tons). The decrease in the number of steamers is mainly attributable to the fact that the British India Steam Navigation Company's weekly steamers from Calcutta and Bombay did not call at the port regularly, as in former years; while that in the number of sailing vessels entering the port is said to be due to the depression of the export rice trade. The decrease in imports and exports is partly due to the diversion of a portion of the trade to the Coast Canal route, the bulk of the trade having already been carried off by the Chandbally port in the district of Balasore.

There was one casualty during the year. The British India brig *Sri Sitaram Swamy* stranded at the mouth of the Baronee Mohun during the cyclone of the 16th September 1888.

The decrease in the receipts from port-dues, amounting to Rs. 562-10-9, or some 72 per cent., is attributed to the fact that only three steamers called at the port from which port-dues were levied, against six steamers and three sailing vessels in the previous year. The remaining vessels paid the dues at the port of False Point, where they called first. Both in the arrivals and departures there was a falling off of 11 steamers with a tonnage of 18,689. No sailing vessel entered or cleared during the year, and the total decrease amounted to 14 vessels with a tonnage of 20,079 both outwards and inwards. This result is attributed to the fact that the prevalence of high prices in Ganjam, owing to failure of the rice crops, diverted all the trade in surplus grain from this port, and it was not worth while for shippers to touch at it.

There was a considerable decrease in the quantity and value of grain exported to foreign and home ports owing to the depression of the rice trade,

and the decline in the total value of the trade of the port is also mainly attributable to this cause.

The coast of the whole district was surveyed during the year, but the result has not yet been published.

There were two casualties to ships. The British barque *Ganges* was stranded about six miles north of the Davy river, and a sloop named *Sree Ankuta Solen* was wrecked at Atibhiti Muhan, near Astrong, by the storm of the 15th September 1888.

The decrease in the receipts from port-dues, which fell off by Rs. 44-4-4, Balasore, including Dhamra is said to be due to the abolition of the minor ports. (Chandbally) and minor ports. These ports have been closed as customs ports, but the provisions of the Indian Ports Act are still in force there; and the Commissioner of the Division, whose attention was invited to this fact, has submitted proposals for the collection of port-dues at those ports. The matter is now under consideration of Government.

In the arrivals and departures there was an increase of 29 steamers with a tonnage of 17,196. As regards sailing vessels the number that entered the port remained the same as in the previous year, but the tonnage rose by 177; in the departures, however, there was a decrease of 23 vessels with a tonnage of 1,248. The increase in the number of steamers and the decrease in the number of sailing vessels are attributed to the coasting rice trade being brisker than in the previous year.

There was a marked decrease both in the quantity and value of rice exported to foreign ports. The decline is ascribed to the bad harvest of the year and to the larger demands for that commodity in the home ports. The decrease in the total value of the trade as compared with the previous year was great, amounting to upwards of 16 per cent. In connection with this the Collector writes:—

“Even with the decrease of Rs. 20,03,592, the trade was better than in some previous years, viz. 1879-80 to 1882-83. We find increases in the trade of subsequent years, viz. 1883-84 to 1886-87, but this was mainly due to the Coast Canal work, which led to large imports of valuable articles of construction, but was so temporary that it does not admit of fair comparison with any subsequent year. After the year 1886-87 we had to revert to the natural state of trade, and, as such, we show better than in many previous years, notwithstanding the fact that the year's crop was a bad one and the Coast Canal was open throughout the year diverting a portion of our sea-borne trade.”

The following statement exhibits the passenger traffic during the past two years:—

Year.		Arrived.	Departed.	Total.
1887-88	...	53,427	68,666	122,093
1888-89	...	68,402	65,061	133,463

There was an increase in the passenger traffic as compared with the figures of the previous year, but it was considerably below that of 1886-87. It is said that since the loss of the *Sir John Lawrence* the pilgrims continue to follow their journey by land.

The India General Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Curlew* continued to run to Alba, which is fast rising in importance. The weekly steam service between Calcutta and Chandbally was maintained by the steamers *Seagull*, *Tyrone*, and *Oorya*. The steamers *Bassein* and *Pilot* continued to run weekly between Calcutta and Balasore. A regular water communication between Cuttack and Chandbally via the Kondrapara canal was also maintained during the year by small canal steamers, passenger barges and boats. For the purpose of encouraging the trade of the Orissa ports commanders of steamers of not more than 900 tons gross tonnage trading between Calcutta and those ports were authorised to pilot their vessels into the port of Calcutta so long as they held certificates as steam-tug pilots.

The light-house at Shortt's Island was completed, and the light was exhibited on the 1st of September 1888. It is visible in clear weather from a distance of 14 nautical miles, and is a guide to vessels making the Dhamra and clearing the dangerous Palmyras Reef, but it is more especially useful to the regular weekly trading and passenger steamers. The bars in the Brahmini and Byturni rivers were reported as becoming worse, and a report on the matter has been called for.

There was one casualty during the year. An American ship named *Continental*, loaded with kerosine oil, while on her way to Calcutta stranded at the Palmyras Reef Point and was wrecked.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Meteorology.

THE method of work in the Meteorological Department was somewhat Working of the Meteorological Department. materially changed during the year 1888-89, and the following were the principal alterations effected:—

- (i) The retention of 8 a.m. as the hour for the observations daily telegraphed from the coast stations round the Bay for the storm-signal service.
- (ii) The introduction, with effect from January 1889, of the hour of 8 a.m. for the return of all observations from inland stations of Bengal formerly classed as provincial observatories.
- (iii) The retention of 10 and 16 hours' observations in addition to the 8 hours' observations at 15 stations, as the former were found very useful for purposes of comparison with the data of previous years.
- (iv) The classification of observatories according to the various hours of observation, and the redistribution of allowances to observers according to the work done.
- (v) The introduction of arrangements for the collection of special meteorological observations during storms, special payment being made in proportion to the amount and quality of the information submitted.
- (vi) The amalgamation of the Bengal and the India Meteorological Offices.

Under the new system, the stations named below take observations after 8, 10, and 16 hours, and are considered second-class Meteorological observatories. observatories:—

Dhubri.	Burdwan.	Durblunga.
Sibsagar.	Chittagong.	False Point.
Silchar.	Cuttack.	Hazaribagh.
Akyab.	Dacca.	Patna.
Berhampore.	Darjeeling.	Saugor Island.

The following stations take only one set of observations at 8 a.m., and are called third-class observatories:—

Arrah.	Dinagepore.	Noakhally.
Balasore.	Fuquedpore.	Nya Doomka.
Bankoora.	Gopalpore.	Pooree.
Bhagulpore.	Gya.	Purneah.
Bogra.	Jessore.	Rampore Beaulah.
Burrisal.	Julpigoree.	Ranchee.
Buxar.	Krishnagar.	Raneegunge.
Chupra.	Maldah.	Rungpore.
Chyebassa.	Midnapore.	Serajgunge.
Coconada.	Motihari.	Tavoy.
Comflah.	Mymensingh.	Tezpor.
Dehree.	Nellore.	

There are also two voluntary stations, viz. Tura and Demagiri, which take only temperature and wind observations at 10 and 16 hours.

In addition to the above-mentioned observatories, which are directly under the control of the Meteorological Reporter of Bengal, returns are received for the purposes of the storm-signal service from the following stations :—

Calcutta (Alipore)	...	Under the control of the Meteorological Reporter, India.
Cuddalore	...	} Madras ports.
Madras	...	
Masulipatam	...	
Negapatam	...	
Vizagapatam	...	
Bassein	...	} Burmah ports.
Diamond Island	...	
Moulmein	...	
Rangoon	...	
Galle	...	} Ceylon ports.
Trincomallee	...	

There are also numerous stations from which daily rainfall reports only are received. These are called fourth-class or rainfall-recording stations, and are now 255 in number in the whole province.

From these details it will appear that the number of reporting stations during the year were—

- 1 first-class station (Alipore).
- 15 second-class stations.
- 35 third-class stations.
- 2 voluntary stations
- 11 additional stations for the storm-signal service.
- 255 fourth-class or rainfall-recording stations.

Of the 52 observatories under the control of the Meteorological Reporter of Bengal, the following only were inspected during the year :—

Gya.	Arrah.	Motihari.
Dacca.	Buxar.	Bogra.
Durbhunga.	Chupra.	Dinagore.
Jessore (inspected twice)	Krishnagar.	Julpigoree.
Patna.	Mymensingh.	Rampore Beaulah.
Bhagulpore.	Raneegunge.	Rungpore.

The majority of these stations were found in good order, but the observatories at Chupra, Bhagulpore, Rampore Beaulah, and Rungpore were in an unsatisfactory state, and at these it was accordingly found necessary to change the observers.

The observatories which were not inspected are thought to be generally in good order and properly worked, with the exception of that at Tezapore, which had to be closed.

In last year's Administration Report, it was stated that the storm-signal service under the charge of the Meteorological Reporter of Bengal had undergone much improvement, and that he had been entrusted with the duty of warning the coast ports in Madras and Burmah, as well as those in Bengal. In the present year no further improvement has taken place in the system, except that the observatories at Nellore and Cuddalore were opened on the 13th September 1888 and the 1st March 1889, respectively.

During the year storm-signals were hoisted on eight occasions on the Bengal and Orissa coasts, and information as to the existence of storms near the Burmah coast was given on five, and near the Madras coast on ten occasions.

The various reports of the Department were published regularly throughout the year. A special report was prepared on the tornado at Dacca, which occurred on the 7th April 1888.

The meteorological conditions of the year in Bengal are best considered by dividing the year into four periods, viz. (1) the cold-weather season, or the months of January and February; (2) the hot-weather period, consisting roughly of the months of March, April, and May; (3) the south-west monsoon period, lasting from about the end of May, or early in June, till about the end

* Meteorological summary for 1888.

of October; and (4) the two north-east monsoon or cold-weather months of November and December, which bring the year to a close.

The normal weather in Bengal during the months of January and February is characterised by low temperature and humidity, high barometric pressure, almost cloudless skies, and an almost complete absence of rain; but these conditions are occasionally reversed by the incursion of small barometric depressions, formed in Upper India and drifting over the province in a south-easterly or easterly direction. Up till the 22nd of January 1888 the meteorological conditions were of the normal character, and fine, clear, dry weather prevailed throughout the province. From this date, however, the usual conditions were almost reversed in consequence of the passage of a barometric depression which had been previously formed and was travelling in a south-easterly direction from Northern India. The storm first made its appearance to the south of Quetta and west of Jacobabad on the 20th January, having apparently been already fully formed before it crossed from Afghanistan into India. It then travelled through Central India and passed through the south of the province of Bengal, entering the Bay of Bengal near Gopalpore and crossing it to near Akyab, when it again passed inland or disappeared. Thereafter, and during the remainder of January, the weather resumed the normal cold-weather character, but, as the result mainly of the storm thus described, the rainfall was decidedly heavier than usual in January in Chutia Nagpur, South Behar, Orissa, South-West Bengal, and East Bengal, although it was below the average in North Bengal and North Behar. Pressure was also above the normal by 0.033 inch, while temperature was below it by nearly a degree and-a-half. Humidity was also slightly below the average, while, on the other hand, cloud proportion was higher than usual.

For the first ten days of February conditions remained normal, the north-east monsoon and light northerly winds with low temperature and humidity and with an almost complete absence of rain obtaining. On the 9th or 10th approximately conditions became disturbed by the passage of a depression which had formed over the Central Provinces, while on the 14th a second feeble low-pressure area was formed over parts of the Central Provinces, the North-Western Provinces, and the western parts of Bengal; and from the combined effects of these unsettled weather with rain obtained over the southern districts of the province for several days. After their disappearance weather again became of normal north-east monsoon character and continued so for the remainder of the month. The two depressions which occurred brought an excess of rainfall mainly to Chutia Nagpur, Orissa, and South-West and East Bengal, but less copious rain than usual fell in North Bengal, while Behar was practically rainless. Pressure in February was almost normal, and temperature about one degree above it, and the normal steady rise in temperature during the month was clearly marked. There were also, as usual, some remarkable oscillations of humidity, due to the occasional setting in of moist sea winds from the head of the Bay, and their subsequent retreat on being driven back by the dry land winds.

During the early part of March the weather conditions call for no particular comment, but on the 7th of that month, a depression formed over West Bengal, and afterwards gave rise to rather numerous local showers. A second depression, possibly connected with the first, was formed on the 10th in North and Central Bengal, and again brought moderate rain, generally accompanied by local storms. Once more towards the close of the month local storms occurred, particularly in East and North Bengal. These conditions gave rainfall heavier than the normal to North Behar, North Bengal, and East Bengal, while the falls in Chutia Nagpur, South Behar, South-West Bengal, and Orissa were comparatively deficient. Some of the local storms occurring during March were very intense, and probably two of them were of the nature of tornadoes. The first of these, which occurred on the 27th March at Magura, in the Jessore district, caused a moderate amount of damage, and the second, falling on the same day in the Pubna district, affected several villages. Pressure in March was almost normal, while humidity and cloud proportion were somewhat below the average. There was also the usual continued rapid rise of temperature,

and the mean of the province at the end of the month was nearly 10° higher than at the commencement, while temperature remained about one degree above the normal.

In April the usual hot-weather conditions prevailed for the first few days, and a few ordinary nor'-westers only were recorded up till the 7th, when one of the most violent storms on record in India occurred, Dacca being visited by an extremely fierce tornado at about 7 o'clock on the evening of that day. The path of the tornado was about 200 paces broad, and its length about three and-a-half miles; it caused 118 deaths, and 1,200 persons were somewhat severely wounded. After the occurrence of this storm ordinary hot-weather conditions obtained up till about the 18th, when again a period of disturbance set in, accompanied by local storms or nor'-westers, which lasted up till the close of the month. One of these latter was of the nature of a tornado, and Bhudressur, a small town close to Serampore, was partially demolished at about 8 p.m. on the 23rd April, when several persons were killed and many injured. The rainfall brought up by these disturbed conditions was in excess of the normal amount in South-West Bengal, East Bengal, North Bengal, and North Behar, while it was also above the normal in Orissa, South Behar, and Chutia Nagpur. Pressure was no less than 0.042 inch below the normal, while temperature was about half a degree above it.

In May, except for the fact that the rainfall was rather deficient in amount, the meteorological conditions in Bengal were not very far removed from the normal. The mean barometric pressure was almost normal, though at some of the western and southern stations pressure was slightly below it, and at the south-eastern stations slightly above it; but the general variation was less than a hundredth of an inch. Temperature was slightly in excess of the normal, but the variation was only about half a degree. There were three periods of disturbance during the month. The first period was short, and lasted for only two or three days at the beginning of the month, during which local storms with rain were rather numerous in South-West, East, and North Bengal. Again, from the 6th to the 10th weather conditions over the same districts became disturbed; while the third period of disturbance lasted from the 16th to the end of the month. At this time all the divisions of Bengal received showers, and for the last three days of the month local storms were numerous, and rather heavy rainfall was received. Notwithstanding this, however, rainfall was below the normal in all districts except North Behar, where it was about the average. In Orissa, East Bengal, and North Bengal the defects were small; in South-West Bengal and South Behar they were considerable; while in Chutia Nagpur the defect was large, and the rainfall only equalled 38 per cent. of the usual amount.

There were, therefore, no features of particular interest in the meteorology of the period from January to May inclusive, excepting the formation of a few local storms or tornadoes of excessive violence, which did considerable destruction. During the first five months of the year the general rainfall over the province was also fairly normal in amount and in character.

On the whole, then, up to the end of May the general meteorological conditions in Bengal had not differed to any very large extent from the normal, and in the south of the Bay the first advance of south-west monsoon winds were reported from the Ceylon stations on, approximately, the 8th and 9th of that month, and in front of this advance a small cyclonic storm was formed, which crossed the Madras coast. This advance, however, does not appear to have progressed very far up the Bay. The second advance commenced about the 17th of the same month, and lasted about five days, as shown by the high wind velocities at the Ceylon stations; and it would appear that in this advance the monsoon winds reached the centre of the Bay, when they again died away. The third advance of the monsoon current commenced in the south of the Bay on the 27th, after which very strong winds were reported at the Ceylon stations up till the 1st of June, and fairly strong winds for some days afterwards. This represented an exceedingly powerful advance of the monsoon current, and it is probable that squally, unsettled weather obtained over the whole of the centre and south of the Bay at this time. This afterwards developed into a diffused depression, which advanced towards the west of

South-west monsoon period—
June to October and part of November.

the Bay, reaching the South Orissa coast on the morning of the 5th; and in its advance over the land it brought up to a large part of the province—moderate but general, rainfall, which continued up till the 9th and 10th of the month. At this time all the meteorological conditions appeared favourable for the early setting in of the rains; and under ordinary circumstances the next advance of monsoon winds would have drifted over the province, and the regular rains would have broken. But though strong winds continued to be reported in the south of the Bay, particularly for some days about the 6th, and again about the 17th and the 21st, indicating that there were successive waves of strong monsoon winds passing up, yet rainfall remained practically absent from Bengal from about the 10th up till the 27th to the 29th of the month. The cause of this almost complete stoppage of the progress of the rain-bearing current towards Bengal appears to have been that a feeble, but very persistent, area of comparatively low pressure with disturbed conditions generally existed at this period in the centre of the Bay off the Arakan and West Pegu coasts. This was accompanied by a feeble but distinctly marked whirl or cyclonic circulation of winds, which had the effect of deflecting the rain-bearing current in an easterly direction towards Burma and Assam. The area of depression apparently advanced over South-West Bengal at the end of June, and at the same time the monsoon current from the Arabian Sea began to make itself felt in Bengal, and general and rather heavy rain set in from the 27th to the 29th of the month, about which time, *i.e.*, over a fortnight later than usual, the rains may be said to have broken. During this almost rainless interval, from the 10th to the 27th, a period of excessive heat set in over Bengal, and at some stations temperatures were most exceptionally high—higher than ever before recorded. At Calcutta, in particular, a temperature of about $1\cdot2^{\circ}$ higher than ever previously known at that station was registered. At many stations also during this period the mean temperature was from 10° to 15° higher than the normal for the period. Thus for June the mean temperature was generally rather largely in excess, while pressure was in distinct defect. The rainfall in June over the province averaged less than half the normal amount, and in such divisions as Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, and South Behar, it was only about a third of the normal, while it was exceptionally deficient in the districts of Cuttack, Maldah, and Hazaribagh.

In July the south-west monsoon current was particularly strong, and the general rainfall of the province was nearly 20 per cent. in excess of the normal. The only division, indeed, which received a diminished fall was Orissa, where the actual only equalled about four-fifths of the average, but in South-West Bengal, Behar, and Chutia Nagpur the falls were particularly heavy. Very large defects were in July again reported in the rainfall of the Cuttack district, while in the Pooree district the fall was less than half the usual amount. In North Bengal also the Bogra and Rungpore districts reported rather considerable defects. In this month three barometric depressions and one small cyclonic storm were formed, two of the former having been generated over the land and the third close to the Sunderbuns, and the cyclone having formed in the centre of the Bay and crossed the Orissa coast between Pooree and Gopalpore.

In August, again, the monsoon current, as judged by the heaviness of the rainfall brought up by it, was exceptionally strong, and, generally speaking, the rainfall of the whole of the province was about 40 per cent. in excess of the normal. So heavy in fact was it during this month that in most districts the deficiency caused by the serious retardation of the monsoon current in June was more than neutralised, and the quantity of rain for the year up to the end of August was above the normal everywhere except in North Bengal. Notwithstanding the heaviness of the general rainfall in August, the Purneah and Julpigoree districts received falls largely in defect of the normal, while in Rungpore, Cooch Behar, Darjeeling, Chumparun, and Durbhunga the falls were moderately defective. On the other hand, some districts, such as Cuttack, Howrah, and Gya, received more than twice the normal moisture. The falls in Orissa, South-West Bengal, and South Behar were in fact particularly heavy, and were partly brought about by the passage of a cyclonic storm, which was generated over the Sunderbuns on the 19th and passed through South-West

Bengal into South Behar, breaking in the North-West Provinces on the 28th. Besides this, there were also two influential and two smaller and rather feeble depressions which influenced the province, three of which formed over the north-west angle of the Bay and part of South-West Bengal and advanced in a north-westerly direction, while the fourth formed in North Bengal and moved in a westerly direction across the whole of India, breaking at last in the Runn of Cutch. In August pressure was decidedly in defect of the normal, while temperature was also rather lower than usual.

In September the monsoon current weakened much more rapidly than usual, and the total rainfall of the month was only equal to about three-fourths of the normal amount. In addition to the lightness of the rainfall, the greater part of the moisture was received during the first half of the month, and the rainfall was generally very light for the second half. Indeed, in some districts it had entirely ceased before the close of September. Thus in Behar the south-west monsoon rains almost entirely ceased from about the 27th, and the same was to a great extent true in Chutia Nagpur. The largest defects in this month were reported in North Bengal and North Behar, where the falls were only from one-half to two-thirds of the normal, while in the Pubna, Cooch Behar, Purneah, and Mozufferpore districts the falls varied from only one-half to one-third of the usual amounts.

Three depressions were formed over the Bay in this month, the first two being unimportant and occurring during the first seven days with only moderate rain, but the third developing into a very noticeable storm, and lasting from the 12th to the 20th. This storm apparently originated in the Gulf of Siam, and it crossed from that place to the north of Tavoy into the Gulf of Martaban as a well-formed cyclone. It then crossed South Pegu a little to the north of Diamond Island, strengthening rapidly in its advance, and subsequently advanced across the Bay of Bengal, striking the Orissa coast near False Point, the velocity of its advance as it approached the land being probably at least 20 miles an hour. It eventually passed through Orissa, and afterwards advanced, first in a north-westerly and then in a northerly direction, finally breaking in the Mussoorie and Simla Hills on the 20th or 21st. It brought very heavy rain in the line of its advance. On its effects passing away, the monsoon current rapidly withdrew from the province and commenced to retreat down the Bay, so that at the end of September practically no rain was falling. In front of the retreating current, however, a cyclonic storm of moderate intensity was formed near Diamond Island on the 1st October, and this very slowly advanced up to the head of the Bay, striking the coast near Burrisal on the night of the 6th, and then advancing in a north-easterly direction. This brought heavy rain to East Bengal, which received almost its normal fall for October; but in all other districts the rainfall was much below the normal, the falls generally varying from a quarter to a third of the usual amount. In South-West Bengal, Orissa, and Chutia Nagpur, moderate showers fell in the early part of the month up to about the 7th, but the falls in North Bengal and South Behar were particularly scanty, and in North Behar practically no rain fell. Even the falls which were received were less valuable than they might have been, from the fact that they were confined to a few days only in the early part of the month, and rainfall was practically absent over the greater part of the province from the 7th, though a few showers fell in Chutia Nagpur and part of South Behar on the 28th and 29th. It should be added that general rain commenced to fall in the south of Orissa at the end of October.

In previous years it has been the custom to close the review of the monsoon season with the meteorology of October, but in the present year the meteorology of November was so important that the general conditions during this month may with advantage be briefly described. At the close of October a violent cyclone was formed in the south of the Bay, and it passed almost over Madras on the 31st, crossing the peninsula into the Arabian Sea. The wave of moist winds accompanying and following the cyclone then advanced up the west coast of the Bay of Bengal, and gradually and slowly spread over Bengal. This moist current gave moderate rain to Orissa from about the 30th October to the 14th of November; moderate rain to South-West Bengal from the 9th to the 14th; moderate rain to East and North Bengal on the 14th; and light, but rather local, rain in South Behar and Chutia Nagpur from the 12th to the 14th

November. The moist winds then retired, but at the end of November a land-formed disturbance from Upper India drifted over the province, and good general rain was received over practically the whole of Behar. All divisions, therefore, received fairly general, and in some cases rather heavy, rain in November, and the falls in all divisions except East Bengal were largely above the normal, Orissa receiving an average fall of nearly three inches, and South-West Bengal one of about one and a half inches. In North Bengal, East Bengal, South Behar, and Chutia Nagpur the falls averaged from about four to five-tenths of an inch, but in North Behar the average was only about two-tenths. The districts in which the falls were smallest in November were Chittagong, Noakholly, Durbhunga, Chumparun, Mozufferpore, Sarun, Backergunge, and Rajshahye.

The most important features of the monsoon season of 1888 may be summarised as follows:—

1. There was a period of exceptionally intense heat in June owing to the serious retardation of the rains.

2. The advance of the monsoon current took place at about the usual period in the south of the Bay; but, owing to the existence of an area of barometric depression off the Arakan and Pegu coasts, the monsoon winds were deflected towards Burma and Assam during the greater part of June, and the regular rains did not break in Bengal until the 27th June, or rather more than a fortnight later than usual.

3. The rainfall current was very strong during the months of July and August, and produced exceptionally heavy rain.

4. The monsoon current was very light in September, and retreated more rapidly than usual, the rainfall in this month being only about three-fourths as large as usual.

5. In October, except at the commencement of the month and in East Bengal, rainfall was to a great extent absent.

6. In November good general, but in most cases rather light, rain fell over practically the whole province.

During ordinary years cold-weather conditions set in over Bengal at the close of October or the beginning of November, but early in November 1888 there was an unusual advance of moist south-west monsoon winds, the cause and effects of which have already been described under the meteorology of the monsoon period. With the retreat of the wave of moist winds, normal north-east monsoon or cold weather conditions set in over Bengal at the end of November, and for the whole of December the meteorological conditions were typical of the cold-weather. The chief features during the last-mentioned month were that the barometric pressure was slightly in excess of, and the mean temperature distinctly below, the normal, the defects averaging nearly one degree. Humidity and cloud proportion were also decidedly below the normal, and there was a complete absence of barometric depressions entering the province from Northern India; consequently, except for a few local showers which took place during the first two or three days of the month, the whole province was rainless until the close of the year.

The above being only a very general summary of the weather during the year, a brief record of the changes and variations of the meteorological elements under the headings of pressure, temperature, humidity, cloud proportion, wind, storms, and rainfall is added in the following paragraphs.

During January the variations of the mean pressure from the normal were not very large, but they consisted usually of a slight

Pressure.

excess, greatest at the western and northern stations, and comparatively small in the east and south of the province, the general average variation being an excess of about 0.03 inch. In February the mean pressures were in slight defect of the normal in the east and some parts of the north of the province, while at some of the western stations there was a corresponding excess, so that on the whole the pressure was nearly normal. In March the variations from the normal were again particularly small, and in this month the western and south-western stations showed slight excess pressures, while the defects were transferred to some of the eastern stations; but the mean pressure of the whole of the province did not show a variation of more than a few

thousandths of an inch. During April pressure became distinctly below the normal in all districts, the average variation ranging between 0·03 inch and 0·05 inch, while for the province the mean was 0·045 inch below the normal. In May pressure had slightly recovered, and though at almost all stations defects were reported, yet in this month they rarely exceeded one to two hundredths of an inch, and the mean pressure of the province was almost normal.

It will therefore be seen that there was nothing in the distribution of pressure during the five months preceding the setting in of the south-west monsoon to in any way account for the very serious retardation of the rains which took place in the year 1888. As a general rule, defective pressures in Bengal during the hot-weather months rather lead to an early commencement of the rains; and out of the first five months of 1888, pressure was either below the normal or almost normal during March, April, and May. Even in June, although the rains are generally ushered in with a considerable reduction of pressure, and notwithstanding the fact that in 1888 the general rains did not commence till about the 27th of June, yet the average pressure for the month in Bengal was in defect by about two hundredths of an inch. This deficiency continued in July, and generally increased in August, when an average defect of about four hundredths of an inch was recorded. From September the pressure conditions were reversed, and the general mean pressure became above the normal. The excess in September was equal to four or five hundredths of an inch, in October the average excess was 0·046 inch, and in November it was about two hundredths of an inch. Finally, in December pressure had again become more nearly normal, although at almost all stations it continued slightly in excess.

For the whole year the mean pressure for the province only varied from the normal by about a thousandth of an inch, the pressure recorded at some stations being a few thousandths in excess of the normal, while at others there were counterbalancing defects. At no stations where reliable pressures are recorded was the variation as much as a hundredth of an inch.

During January the mean temperature was decidedly below the normal, the average defect usually varying from 1° to 2°.

Temperature.

In February temperature became much more normal, and indeed at the majority of stations there were registered slight excess temperatures, which decidedly increased in March, when several stations reported mean temperatures from 1° to 2° above the normal but the temperature of the province generally during February and March averaged only about one degree above the normal. So far as temperature is concerned, the month of April was divided into two periods, for up to the 18th or 20th temperatures were exceptionally high, while for the remainder of the month they were comparatively low and very decidedly below the normal. The mean temperature of the month, however, was not very far removed from the normal, but generally slightly above it. In May, again, the mean temperature continued decidedly above the normal, but the excess reached its climax in June, when, as explained under the general summary, the rains were delayed in a most unusual manner, and during the greater part of this month most exceptional conditions of temperature obtained. The temperature was generally highest about the 14th of the month, and the mean temperature on this day was above the normal at Balasore by 16·1°, at Midnapore by 13·9°, at Calcutta by 10·5°, and at Burdwan by 10·1°, while for some days about this period excess amounts of about 10° in the mean temperatures were common. The mean temperature of the month was thus nearly 9° in excess of the normal in Chutia Nagpur, and about 5° above it in Orissa, South-West Bengal, and South Behar, but in other districts it was more nearly normal. During the continuance of the rains the temperatures were, as usual, more uniform, and the variations from the normal up to the end of September were exceedingly small, scarcely equalling half a degree on the average. In October, though rainfall ceased decidedly earlier than usual, the temperatures recorded over the province were generally not more than 1° above the normal; but this excess then ceased, and from November temperature fell slightly below the normal, this continuing practically without alteration until the close of the year.

During about six months of the year, therefore, the mean temperature was in some cases decidedly in excess of the normal, while for an almost equal

period defects were recorded. The average variations for the year, consequently, were very small; and with the exception of Cuttack, which showed an excess of 1.6° , the variations from the normal at all other stations were less than one degree. Almost an equal number of stations showed small defective and excess temperatures, and the mean temperatures of the whole province for the year were only two or three-tenths of a degree in excess of the normal value.

* The variations of humidity from the normal values during January and February were small, and at some stations slight excess values were reported, while at others there were slight defects. In the case of cloud proportion, however, during these two months there was a slight but fairly steady excess. In March humidity was slightly, but distinctly, in excess of the normal, while, on the other hand, cloud proportion was in distinct defect. April was again a month in which the air was damper than usual, but this was accompanied by increased cloud proportion. In May the humidity and cloud proportion may be said to have been practically normal, for while half the stations show slight excess values, the other half show defects. June was, however, an abnormal month, when humidity was, owing to the delay in the setting in of the rains, largely below the normal, the defect at such stations as Hazaribagh equalling 26 per cent.; and at Cuttack 16 per cent. Cloud proportion also was very small in this month, and in some cases the sky was only covered to about half the extent usual in the month. During the rainy season, from July to September, the variations of humidity from the normal were of little importance; but in the case of cloud proportion this was decidedly in excess in July and August, though it was again in defect in September. In October, owing to the early cessation of the rains, both cloud proportion and humidity were very considerably in defect; but in November these conditions were reversed, as, owing to the effects of the Madras cyclone, a wave of moisture-laden winds passed over the province. In December the conditions of humidity had again become normal, though cloud proportion was slightly, but distinctly, lower than usual. The variations of the year being taken as a whole, humidity was slightly below the normal at the majority of stations, while at about one-third of them it was above it. In the case of cloud proportion, on the other hand, there was a distinct excess at most stations, and slight defects at only a few.

The north-east monsoon current blowing during January was fairly normal in direction, but it was decidedly steadier than usual, and its velocity was greater than the average.

Winds.

For the greater part of February also the northerly monsoon was fairly steady, although in the middle of the month, during the existence of two disturbances, winds became more or less southerly; but towards the end of February again north-east monsoon winds of considerable strength set in. At the end of February also the usual local moist southerly winds began to blow at the coast stations; but taking the average for the whole month, winds were of about normal direction and steadiness, though the velocities were again distinctly above their normal values. In March the wind directions at the majority of stations were less westerly than they usually are during this month, but the wind force was fairly normal. In April wind directions had again become normal, but wind velocities were greater than usual; and the same facts hold true for the following month, except that perhaps the strength of the wind was then scarcely so largely in excess of the normal as in April. In June, notwithstanding the very abnormal meteorological conditions which generally obtained, wind directions in Bengal do not appear to have varied much from the normal, but in the majority of cases the wind velocities were decidedly small and lower than usual. In July the monsoon current was blowing in its full strength, and the recorded wind directions were distinctly more easterly than usual, while also the wind velocities at the majority of the stations were slightly lower than their normal values. In August this slight deviation from the normal appears to have ceased, and during this month and in September both wind directions and velocities were almost normal. In October, owing to the rapid retreat of the south-west monsoon current from the province, the general wind directions were decidedly more northerly than usual, while the winds were particularly light. In November there was an unusually strong easterly component in the wind directions, though

the force was almost normal; while in December the wind systems blowing over the province were of almost their average value both as regards direction and velocity, and moderately strong north-east monsoon winds prevailed throughout the month without interruption.

As a general rule, the barometric depressions of the earlier part of the year, in so far as they affect Bengal, are of little importance. In 1888 the only cold-weather storm calling for notice was that of the last ten days of January, which has been already briefly described under the general summary, and which travelled from Quetta on the north-west frontier in a south-easterly direction to as far as Akyab and Burma in the extreme east, and probably further. This indeed is one of the most noticeable of the cold-weather storms on record.

In the hot-weather season there were four tornadoes, one of moderate importance and strength, two of considerable strength, and one of a most destructive character. The first occurred on March 27th in the Magura subdivision of the Jessore district, the length of its path being about seven miles, and caused the death of 4 persons and injuries to 24, besides partly destroying seven villages, named Barbhanga, Kukhila, Gobindpur, Nurandia, Ghoranach, Jagdel, and Dukurbhila. The second occurred on the same day (March 27th) in the Pubna district. Details of this storm are wanting, but it is said to have caused the death of more than 20 people, and to have wounded about 80. The third tornado was one of an exceptionally severe nature. It has already been shortly described in the general summary as having occurred at Dacca on the evening of the 7th April, and it has also been fully described in the usual monthly weather reports. Through it 118 people lost their lives, and more than 1,200 were seriously wounded, while the value of the property destroyed is said to have been about seven lakhs of rupees.

The fourth tornado occurred at Bhudressur, near Serampore, at about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 23rd of April. Much damage was done, and about 10 people were killed and many wounded.

In June a small cyclonic storm was formed in the Bay of Bengal. It commenced to form on June 2nd to the north-west of the Andaman Islands, and had distinctly intensified on the 3rd; it then advanced in a north-westerly direction towards the Orissa coast, but as it approached the land it diminished in intensity, and on the 3rd it passed over Orissa as a diffused depression. It appears to have given rise to rather boisterous weather at sea.

In July there were three barometric depressions and one small cyclonic storm was formed. The first depression lasted from the 1st to the 4th of July, and after being formed over Western and Central Bengal on the 1st, subsequently advanced into the North-West Provinces, where it filled up and disappeared. A small cyclonic storm was also formed in the centre of the Bay on the 11th. It had intensified on the 12th, when the centre was to the south-east of Gopalpur. At 8 a.m. of the 13th it was approaching the coast between Pooree and Gopalpur, on the morning of the 14th the storm centre was to the west of Cuttack, and on the 15th it had advanced into Bundelkhund, where it afterwards filled up. This small storm occasioned very bad weather in the Bay. The next small storm was a feeble barometric depression, which was formed on the 19th over South West Bengal and the north-west angle of the Bay, the centre of the depression being not very far to the south-east of Saugor Island. The centre advanced inland close to Saugor Island on the afternoon of the 19th, and on the 20th it was near Midnapore. On the 21st it was near Benares, and on the 22nd near Allahabad, and it afterwards filled up between Allahabad and Jhansi on the 23rd. The last depression of the month was developed on the 29th July over South-West Bengal, the centre being near Burdwan. It afterwards moved slowly in a westerly direction; on August 1st it was near Gya, and on the 2nd it had passed out of the province and had disappeared.

In August there were two barometric depressions and one decidedly severe cyclonic storm. The first depression was formed about the 4th of August over the head of the Bay and the Sunderbuns, its centre being to the south-east of Saugor Island. It continued as an extremely feeble, but remarkably persistent, storm, and remained practically unchanged in position and intensity for four days, when the centre gradually advanced inland to the south-west of Saugor Island, and on the morning of the 9th was to the

south-west of Calcutta. On the 10th it was near Chyebassa, and from this time it ceased to affect the province. The second depression of the month was formed over the land and commenced on the 15th, the centre being near Bhagulpore. It then moved slowly in a westerly direction; on the 17th it was between Gya and Hazaribagh, and it continued its westerly advance right across the peninsula, reaching the Runn of Cutch on the 22nd, and filling up on the 23rd.

The next storm was one of the most violent of the year, and it lasted from the 19th to the 28th of August. It had its origin partly over the Sunderbuns and partly over the Sandheads, its centre being to the south of Saugor Island on the 20th. It continued to intensify slowly until the 22nd. On this day it was to the east-north-east of Saugor Island, and on the 23rd it was near Calcutta. On the 24th it was near Kishnaghur; on the 25th it was in the Sonthal Pergunnahs district; on the 26th it was south-west of Bhagulpore; on the 27th it was close to Patna; and on the 28th it had passed from Bengal into the North-West Provinces, where it filled up. Close to the centre of the storm; winds were light; and at the land stations affected by the storm, generally the wind force was not very great, but over part of the northern half of the Bay winds were of hurricane force for several days.

In September there were two unimportant barometric depressions and one noticeable cyclonic storm. The first depression was formed between Saugor Island and False Point on the 1st, and passed inland on the 3rd. The second was formed in the north-east of the Bay on the 5th, passed across the head of the Bay, and struck the land as a very feeble storm on the 7th near Balasore, when it subsequently again advanced and disappeared. The second storm in September was of almost unique character. It undoubtedly existed as a fully formed storm in the Gulf of Siam. It then crossed the southern part of Siam and Tonassirim into the Gulf of Martaban, which it reached on September 13th. It next crossed the south of Pegu, and on the morning of the 14th the centre was to the north of Diamond Island. It then commenced to advance across the Bay of Bengal with extraordinary rapidity, its rate of movement being something like 20 miles an hour, and it reached Orissa, near Pooree, early on the morning of the 16th. It afterwards continued its north-westerly advance, and finally broke up in the Simla and Mussooree Hills on the 20th and 21st. This was also a very fierce storm, and very heavy weather prevailed in the Bay during its advance.

In October there was one storm only, and this was a cyclonic storm of moderate intensity, which generated to the south-west of Diamond Island on the 1st of October. It first gradually advanced in a north-westerly direction, and approached to within perhaps 100 miles of the South Orissa coast, where it commenced to recurve, and then advanced in a north-easterly direction, crossing the Sunderbuns about midnight on the 6th midway between Chittagong and Saugor Island. On the 7th it was to the north-east of Dacca, and on the 8th it had advanced into Assam, where it filled up. This storm also gave heavy weather in the immediate neighbourhood of the track of the storm.

At the close of October and the commencement of November a very severe cyclone existed. It was formed in the south of the Bay, and struck the coast near Madras on the night of October 30th. It crossed the peninsula into the Arabian sea, and advanced up the Bombay coast, striking the Kattywar coast on the 5th or 6th of November. This storm was the cause of the wave of moist winds which advanced over Bengal in November, and gave very timely and urgently-needed rainfall to all the districts of the province.

In December also a cyclonic storm, small but of very considerable intensity, was formed in the south of the Bay, and struck the Madras coast near Negapatam on the 14th of the month. It, however, had practically no influence on the weather in Bengal.

In January, owing to the effect of the very influential depression which passed through the province from Northern India, Rainfall—Pre-monsoon months. rainfall was in excess of the normal in all districts excepting those of North Bengal and North Behar, the excess being very large in Orissa, where the actual fall was about four times the normal, and decidedly large in South-West and East Bengal and Chutia Nagpur, where it was from

two to two and a half times the usual amount. In North Bengal and Behar, however, the falls were only about half to two-thirds of the normal.

In February Behar was almost rainless, but an average of about one-half to three-quarters of an inch of rain was received in North Bengal and Chutia Nagpur, while an inch to an inch and a quarter fell in East and South-West Bengal, the heaviest falls being in Orissa, where they averaged an inch and two-thirds. Orissa in this month again received about twice the normal fall, South-West and East Bengal and Chutia Nagpur rather more than the usual fall, and North Bengal about one-third less. In Behar the falls averaged about 90 per cent. in defect.

In March conditions were partly reversed, and North Behar, North Bengal, and East Bengal received fairly copious rainfall, varying from about a fifth to a third in excess of the normal, while in Orissa and South-West Bengal only about half the normal fall was received, while South Behar and Chutia Nagpur were almost rainless. In East Bengal in this month the fall averaged nearly three and a half inches, and in North and South-West Bengal from about one and a half to one inch.

The rainfall in April somewhat resembled that of March, and falls were from about one and a half to three and a half times the normal in South-West Bengal, North Bengal, East Bengal, and North Behar, while from about half to two-thirds the normal amounts fell in Orissa and South Behar, and in Chutia Nagpur the fall was rather less than a quarter of the usual amount. In April an average fall of more than eight inches was recorded in East Bengal, one of four and a quarter inches in North Bengal, one of three inches in South-West Bengal, and one of two and a half inches in North Behar, but in other districts the falls were usually less than half an inch.

It is perhaps desirable in discussing the rainfall of the province to consider the rainfall of May as belonging to the monsoon period, for although the actual monsoon does not break in Bengal till the end of May or the commencement of June, yet the rainfall of May is usually large, and is brought up by the partial action of the same causes which afterwards determine the commencement of the monsoon in Bengal.

The rainfall for the first four months of the year may be best illustrated by taking the average rainfall of each of the seven meteorological districts into which the province is divided, and expressing the fall as a percentage of the normal amount. The rainfall of January to April 1888 when calculated in this way is found to have equalled 134 per cent. of the normal, as is shown in the following table:—

Rainfall of January to April 1888, expressed as a percentage of the normal fall.

METEOROLOGICAL DISTRICTS.	January.	February	March.	April.	Actual fall of first four months of 1888, expressed as a percentage of the normal fall of the period.
Orissa ...	410	193	41	46	111
South West Bengal	207	125	67	141	123
East Bengal	258	109	119	221	175
North Bengal	52	72	122	180	139
North Behar	79	4	132	348	161
South Behar	157	17	19	69	69
Chutia Nagpur	235	104	5	24	80

In May the rainfall over the province was entirely brought by the local storms called nor'-westers, and was below the normal in all the meteorological divisions of the province, except in North Behar, where it was normal in amount. In Orissa, East Bengal, and North Bengal the defects were small, but in South-West Bengal and South Behar they were considerable, while in Chutia Nagpur the defect was large and the rainfall was only about a third of the usual amount. In this month there were falls of about eight to eight and a half inches in East and North Bengal, and of about three to three and a half inches in North Behar, South-West Bengal, and Orissa. A fall of less than one and a half inches

was recorded in South Behar, and of slightly over an inch in Chutia Nagpur. The falls were particularly defective in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Backergunge, Furreedpore, Julpigoree, Sarun, Shahabad, Gya, Hazaribagh, and Lohardugga, and in Gya they equalled only 23 per cent. of the normal quantity. In June a small storm gave a moderate amount of rain early in the month, but owing to the retardation of the rains all districts received falls very largely in defect: no district indeed received more than about two-thirds the usual fall, while in Orissa and South Behar and Chutia Nagpur the falls were about one-third of the average. The effect of the retardation of the rains may be seen in the fact that the various districts were in defect by amounts varying from eight and a half inches of rain in East Bengal to about three and a half inches in North Behar. In the following districts the falls received were less than 30 per cent. of the normal, viz. Cuttack, Balasore, Maldah, Shahabad, Patna, South Bhagulpore, and Hazaribagh, while in the following the amounts varied from 30 to 40 per cent. only:—Pooree, Midnapore, Chittagong, Backergunge, Noakholly, Rajshahye, Dinagepore, Darjeeling, North Bhagulpur, Monghyr, and Singbhoom.

In July the monsoon current was blowing in its full strength over the province, and there was scarcely a single break in the rains. In Orissa the fall amounted to an average of about 10 inches, but this was only about four-fifths of the usual fall. In other districts the falls varied from 14 to nearly 20 inches, and were in excess of the normal by amounts which ranged up to about 30 per cent. The only district in which the defect in this month was at all pronounced was Pooree, where the fall was 47 per cent. of the normal. In the neighbouring district of Cuttack also the fall was only three-fourths of the usual amount.

In August the usual rainfall was very much increased in heaviness by the occurrence of the three storms which have already been described. The fierce cyclonic storm of the 19th to the 29th of August brought up excessively heavy general rain to the central, southern, and western districts of the province, and near the track of the central parts of the storm many falls exceeding five, and in some cases exceeding ten, inches within 24 hours were recorded. Thus on a single day Ooloberiah received 15·42 inches, Dum-Dum 12·26 inches, Howrah 11·66 inches, Saugor Island 11·14 inches, Alipore 10·19 inches, Jehanabad 9·05 inches, Gya 7·59 inches, and Rajmehal 7·32 inches. In fact, the heaviness of the falls accompanying this storm was so great that the districts through which it passed generally showed a rainfall about 10 inches in excess of the normal for the month; and the effect of the serious retardation of the monsoon in June in diminishing the total rainfall of the year up to that time was more than neutralised in everywhere except North Bengal. In August itself the falls were from nearly 10 inches to nearly five inches in excess of the normal in Orissa, South-West Bengal, South Behar, East Bengal, and Chutia Nagpur. The falls were about two inches in excess of the normal in North Behar, but in North Bengal there was an almost corresponding defect, and in the districts of Chumparun, Purneah, and Julpigoree the defects equalled about 25 per cent. of the normal fall. In September the monsoon current fell off rapidly in force, and the general rainfall was nearly 30 per cent. in defect of the normal, while in such places as North Bengal the fall only slightly exceeded one-half of the usual amount. The general rainfall of the province varied from about six and a half to nine and a half inches, the falls being most copious in Orissa and East Bengal, and least so in Behar. Particularly defective falls in this month were also received in the following districts:—Khoolna, Backergunge, Pubna, Bogra, Maldah, Dinagepore, Cooch Behar, Julpigoree, Purneah, Durbhunga, and Mozufferpore, where the deficiencies were about 40 per cent. and upwards.

In October, as explained under the general summary, the rain-bearing current practically ceased to affect the province, and almost the only rainfall which occurred was brought up by the small cyclonic storm in the early part of the month. Considered generally, the rainfall of October was equal to only three-tenths of the usual amount. The East of Bengal alone received an approximately normal fall.

The following districts received either no rain at all or falls which were less than five per cent. of the normal falls:—Darjeeling, Purneah, Durbhunga, North Bhagulpore, Mozufferpore, Chumparun, Sarun, and Singbhoom, while falls of

from five to 10 per cent. were received in the following districts:—Burdwan, Bogra, Rungpore, Shahabad, Patna, Lohardugga; and Manbhoom, and of slightly over 10 per cent. in Beerbhoom, Gya, and Monghyr. In many other districts there were also very large defects, but the preceding are the most pronounced cases.

The following tables give briefly the amount and variation of the rainfall in each of the seven meteorological divisions of the province, month by month, for the monsoon season, May to October inclusive:—

Actual rainfall in inches.

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Monsoon season.
Orissa ...	3·60	2·65	10·18	20·70	9·30	1·47	47·90
South-West Bengal ...	3·33	5·76	15·71	20·05	6·98	1·49	63·32
East Bengal ...	8·38	9·70	19·60	21·02	8·55	4·75	72·00
North Bengal ...	8·40	12·22	14·03	12·22	7·40	0·77	55·04
North Behar ...	3·29	5·29	16·11	13·72	6·38	0·01	44·80
South Behar ...	1·42	2·60	16·22	19·10	6·48	0·54	46·36
Chutia Nagpur ...	1·10	2·46	16·76	17·63	7·15	1·04	46·14

Variation of actual rainfall from the average in inches.

Orissa ...	-0·31	-6·21	-2·41	+9·52	-1·12	-4·67	-5·20
South-West Bengal ...	-2·08	-4·33	+3·71	+7·29	-2·06	-2·86	-0·33
East Bengal ...	-0·88	-8·51	+3·26	+5·15	-3·62	-0·66	-5·26
North Bengal ...	-0·45	-5·54	+0·02	-1·91	-6·19	-3·83	-17·90
North Behar ...	+0·08	-3·44	+3·74	+2·12	-3·47	-3·57	-4·54
South Behar ...	-0·99	-4·08	+4·20	+7·80	-1·60	-2·78	+2·65
Chutia Nagpur ...	-1·75	-5·72	+3·63	+4·43	-1·69	-2·04	-3·14

Variation expressed in a percentage.

Orissa ...	- 9	-70	-19	+85	-10	- 76	-10
South-West Bengal ...	-38	-43	+31	+57	- 23	- 66	- 1
East Bengal ...	-10	-47	+20	+33	-30	- 12	- 7
North Bengal ...	- 5	-31	0	-14	-46	- 83	-25
North Behar ...	+ 3	-40	+30	+18	-35	-100	- 9
South Behar ...	-41	-61	+35	+75	-19	- 84	+ 6
Chutia Nagpur ...	-61	-70	+28	+34	-19	- 66	- 7

The rain of the whole province from May to October averaged 52·22 inches, while the normal fall is 57·04 inches.

The rainfall in November 1888 was particularly important, coming as it did after the singularly early close of the regular monsoon. The cause of the unusual inrush of moist winds over Bengal in this month has been already explained. The rainfall was not, however, very copious, as it only varied from 2·81 inches in Orissa to an average of 0·21 inch in North Behar, and for the whole province it averaged about an inch; but nevertheless all districts, except East Bengal, received falls largely in excess of the usual amounts. Expressed as a percentage of the normal fall, the amounts received in the various districts were—Orissa 238 per cent., South-West Bengal 465 per cent., East Bengal 35 per cent., North Bengal 360 per cent., North Behar 263 per cent., South Behar 260 per cent., and Chutia Nagpur 129 per cent. The above figures clearly show the very unusual nature of this rainfall.

In December rainfall was practically absent from the whole province.

The rainfall for the whole year, it will be seen, was decidedly irregular in distribution, being singularly deficient in June and October, abnormally heavy in August, heavy in July, and most unusually copious in November. These differences have to a great extent neutralised each other in the rainfall statistics. The rainfall data show that the total falls during the year were either normal or slightly above it in East Bengal, South-West Bengal, and South Behar, from six to seven per cent. below the normal in Orissa, North Behar, and Chutia Nagpur, and twenty per cent. below the normal in North Bengal.

The rainfall statistics for the province are illustrated in the two maps, which will be found in the summary. The first map shows the actual annual rainfall, which has varied from about 145 inches in the south-eastern districts, and from about 115 inches in and near the hills to the north of Bengal, to about 35 to 45 inches in the extreme west of the province, that is, in the western parts of Behar and Chutia Nagpur and in the Pooree district of Orissa. Roughly, the rainfall decreases in heaviness from the eastern towards the western districts; but there are some exceptions to this general statement, and Maldah in particular is surrounded on all sides by areas of heavier rainfall, while a large part of North Bengal and of Central Bengal, as represented by the districts of Jessore and Khoolna, show falls decidedly smaller than would be indicated by their position.

The second map shows the rainfall of the year compared with the normal. The total rainfall for the year was in excess of the normal in the south-eastern districts as represented by Chittagong, Noakholly, and Tipperah, the excess equalling 13 per cent. in Chittagong, but only about 1 per cent. in the other two districts. To the west of these districts there is a wide band of defective rainfall, comprising the greater part of North and Central Bengal, where the defect usually equals from about 10 to 20 per cent. of the normal. To the west of this there is another broad band of country, where the rainfall was almost uniformly in excess. This comprises the districts of South-West and West Bengal, the greater part of South Behar and Chutia Nagpur, and a small part of North Behar, where the excess falls ranged up to about 18 per cent. This area of excess is almost exactly the area over which the small cyclone of August passed, and which, as already described, produced such excessively heavy moisture. To the north of this area, in North Behar, the rainfall was in defect by amounts averaging from 10 to 13 per cent., and to the south of this area Singhbhum shows a defect of 21 per cent. In the Balasore and Cuttack districts of Orissa the rainfall for the year was slightly below the normal, but in Pooree the defect was equal to 21 per cent.

Weather, Crops and Prices, and Material condition of the people.

THE following is a brief account of the results of the harvests, of the prices prevailing, and of the economic condition of the people in the several Divisions of Bengal during the year 1888-89

The rainfall in the districts of the Burdwan
Burdwan Division. Division during the past two years has been as
follows :—

			1887-88. Inches.	1888-89 Inches
Burdwan	...	...	52·86	60·32
Bankoora	...	...	52·58	53·95
Beerbhoom	...	...	51·58	67·4
Midnapore	...	...	56·48	66·23
Hooghly	...	...	45·05	59·82
Howrah	...	...	46·16	69·7

As in the previous year, the weather on the whole was not favourable to agricultural operations, the rainfall, though abundant, being unevenly distributed. The regular rains commenced at the end of June; in July and August the falls were unusually heavy, especially in the latter month, when disastrous floods occurred in Midnapore and parts of Hooghly, Bankura, and Burdwan; in September the rain was insufficient; and in October there was scarcely any. The *aman*, or winter rice, which was generally estimated as a 10-annas crop, suffered severely, particularly in the Midnapore district, where very large areas were under water for a considerable time; in other places it was ruined from want of moisture. The loss was, however, to some extent compensated by a bumper crop of *boro* paddy, which was more widely grown than usual.

The price of rice rose in all districts during the year, as shown below :—

			Quantity per rupee.	
			1887-88.	1888-89.
			S. c.	S. c.
Burdwan	...	...	21 13½	19 2
Bankoora	...	...	21 11½	19 15
Beerbhoom	...	...	21 12	19 4½
Midnapore	...	...	23 6	20 12½
Hooghly	...	...	18 13½	18 5
Howrah	...	...	18 13	17 2½

The wages of labour remained almost stationary, except in the flooded tracts of Midnapore, where those of unskilled labour fell considerably.

The material condition of the people was generally prosperous throughout the year. There was distress, however, in parts of the Ghatal, Tumlok, and Contai subdivisions in the Midnapore district, which suffered, as already mentioned, severely from the floods, but it was necessary only to afford gratuitous relief in the tract last indicated to destitute persons, who, in ordinary years, would have depended on charity.

The annexed table shows the average rainfall in each of the districts of the Presidency Division during the year as compared with the average of the previous five years:—

				Average of five years (1883-84 to 1887-88).	1888-89.
				Inches.	Inches.
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	62.92	67.85
Nuddea	...	...	...	54.78	63.55
Jessore	...	...	...	57.62	49.38
Khulna	...	...	...	64.01	52.50
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	52.09	51.19

The chronicle of the year is one of fair prosperity, chequered by local deficiencies. The rainfall was greater than the average of the last five years in the 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea, and less in the other three districts of the Division; but it was unseasonably distributed. For the most part the rains were late and insufficient at their commencement, superabundant in the middle of the season, and too early at an end. The want, or the scantiness, of moisture in September and October caused a short outturn in some parts. On the other hand, the submersion of the food-crops in the Diamond Harbour subdivision, followed by a period of drought, resulted in a yield of about seven to eight annas locally, while for the rest of the district the range was from nine to twelve annas. The other crops in the Division, such as jute and sugar-cane, were excellent, and the climatic influences were favourable for silk and mulberry.

The following table shows the average selling prices of rice and wheat for the last two years:—

				Rice per rupee.		Wheat per rupee.	
				1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
				S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	20 0	16 15½	13 9	12 10½
Nuddea	...	...	...	20 1	18 5	17 10	16 10
Jessore	...	...	...	23 8	19 14	15 8	16 6
Khulna	...	...	...	22 5	18 15	...	...
Moorshedabad	...	...	...	22 8	18 7	16 8	14 2

Higher prices for rice obtained in every district owing to the unseasonable rain and floods and comparative shortness of the *bladoi* or early crop, and they continued to rule high on the early cessation of the rains. Wheat also was dearer in all districts except Jessore. There was, however, no change in the rates of wages.

The cultivators, as a rule, were comparatively well off, but the non-agricultural and labouring classes were temporarily affected by the varying harvests. While some Collectors think that indebtedness has increased among the peasantry, they are unanimously of opinion that the condition of the middle classes and of the old families of zemindars is daily deteriorating.

The following table gives the average rainfall registered at the several registering stations in each district of the Rajshahye Division during the year as compared with the average fall of the previous five years:—

				Average of five years (1883-84 to 1887-88).	1888-89.
				Inches.	Inches.
Dinagepore	...	...	...	59.24	54.54
Rajshahye	...	...	...	53.43	49.24
Pubna	...	...	...	57.82	49.78
Bogra	...	...	...	55.27	51.24
Rungpore	...	...	...	75.81	66.48
Julpigoree	...	...	...	140.09	107.89
Darjeeling	Hills	...	...	118.30	110.70
	Terai	...	...	110.96	97.03

The rainfall was not only considerably short of that of previous years, but also ill-distributed, and the season, from an agricultural point of view, was a poor one. The outturn of the autumn and winter rice crops, the principal food-staples of the Division, fell almost everywhere below the average. Jute was a better crop than in the preceding year, except in Julpigoree, where it suffered from excessive rain at the sowing time. The outturn of tobacco

was below the average. Tea yielded 16 annas in Darjeeling and 14 annas in Julpigoree. There was an increase in the cultivation of ganja, and the outturn aggregated 8,267 maunds, against 7,821 maunds in the previous year.

The following statement shows the average prices of the principal food-grains in the several districts of the Division during the year as compared with the figures of the previous year and with the average of the preceding five years :—

	COMMON RICE.			PULSES.			WHEAT.		
	Average quantity per rupee in 1888-89.	Average quantity per rupee in 1887-88.	Average quantity per rupee during the preceding five years.	Average quantity per rupee in 1888-89.	Average quantity per rupee in 1887-88.	Average quantity per rupee during the preceding five years.	Average quantity per rupee in 1888-89.	Average quantity per rupee in 1887-88.	Average quantity per rupee during the preceding five years.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Dinagapore ...	20 14	21 13	19 2	17 7	23 6	19 4	14 12	15 12	14 2
Rajshahye ...	19 12	22 10	18 5	18 8	16 12	19 10	18 13	19 15	18 4
Pubna ...	19 0	21 2	17 11	17 3	22 0	19 11	17 10	18 16	18 6
Bogra ...	21 15	24 6	20 3	14 3½	18 9	17 6	14 11½	16 11	15 12
Rungpore ...	18 3	21 13	18 0	17 1	16 0	13 9	15 14	17 7	16 6
Julpigoree ...	17 13	18 15	18 1	10 11	11 16	11 1	11 9	11 3	11 6
INDIAN CORN.									
Darjeeling { Hills ...	14 1	14 14	13 2	18 8	23 1	19 5	...	...	...
{ Terai ...	14 13	16 5	15 2	20 0	18 5	20 1*	...	...	...

* This represents the figures of the last three years only.

The wages of labour continued at a high range.

The material condition of the people generally is declared to have shown no appreciable alteration. The Commissioner has recorded these remarks :—“The major portion of the population consists of agriculturists pure and simple, who benefited by the high prices obtained for jute, grains, and other produce, though their gains had to be discounted somewhat by the greater cost of living caused by the high price of food-grains. The only part of the Division where there was any sort of deterioration in the condition of the people appears to be in Dinagapore, of which the Collector writes :—‘The failure of early and winter rice crops affected all classes. The zemindars found difficulty in collecting rents, and the ryots had less surplus produce to sell. The poorer classes certainly found themselves in straitened circumstances.’”

Dacca Division.

The following table compares the rainfall in each district of the Dacca Division for the last two years :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Inches.	Inches.
Dacca ...	60·53	64·00
Furreedpore ...	48·31	59·46
Backergunge ...	70·45	77·38
Mymensingh ...	80·86	78·76

The rainfall was in every district, except Mymensingh, more copious than in the preceding year, and, although its distribution was not altogether suitable, it was on the whole satisfactory. In Dacca and Mymensingh the rice crop was above the average; in Furreedpore it was a good average one except in the Goalundo subdivision, where the rainfall was very deficient; and in Backergunge it was a 12-anna crop. In Furreedpore the jute crop was good both in quality and quantity, and in Dacca the short outturn was compensated by the high price obtained.

With the exception of wheat and barley in Dacca, the prices of food-grains ranged generally higher than in 1887-88, and this was not due to any deficiency in the harvests of the Division, but to the threatened scarcity elsewhere, which stimulated exportation from the rice-producing district of

Backergunge, and raised prices in Dacca and other importing districts. In Dacca the average price of common rice was 18 seers 14 chittacks per rupee, against 20 seers 10 chittacks in 1887-88; in Furreedpore 19 seers against 21 seers; in Backergunge 17 seers against 19 seers 14 chittacks; and in Mymensingh 18 seers 12 chittacks against 19 seers 1 chittack.

The wages of labour, skilled and unskilled, remained stationary and at a high rate.

The material condition of the people remained on the whole unchanged, the agriculturists continuing to be prosperous and the artisans comfortably off; but all classes other than cultivators are said to have felt more or less keenly the rise in prices during the year.

The following table shows the rainfall at the sudder station of each district of the Chittagong Division during the year as compared with the previous year:—

Chittagong Division.				1887-88. Inches.	1888-89. Inches.
Chittagong	...	...	...	84.66	118.0
Noakholly	...	...	...	85.73	121.49
Tipperah	...	...	...	58.45	84.44
Hill Tracts	...	...	...	73.23	86.58

The rainfall was ample, but so unfavourably distributed that nearly everywhere the outturn of the harvest was poor. The consequent rise in prices fell heavily on the people of the Division, especially on those in Chittagong, who did not grow sufficient rice for their own wants. In Tipperah, where a large surplus rice crop is grown, the high prices obtained for both rice and jute made up for the shortness of the outturn, and led to increased prosperity; but elsewhere there were not wanting decided indications of pressure.

The price of rice was uniformly higher than in the previous year, except in the Fenny subdivision and the Hill Tracts, as will be seen from the table below:—

				1887-88. Seers per rupee.	1888-89. Seers per rupee.
Chittagong—					
Sudder	...	...	...	18½	17½
Noakholly—					
Sudder	...	...	...	23.6	21.13
Fenny	...	...	...	22.4	23.12
Tipperah—					
Sudder	...	...	...	22.5	16.6
Brahmunberiah	...	...	...	22.8	19.1
Ohandpore	...	...	...	21.6	18.3
Hill Tracts—					
Sudder	...	...	...	14.5	14.8½

There was scarcely any change in the rates of wages. In Tipperah, however, there was a rise in the price of skilled, and in Chittagong of unskilled labour.

The total rainfall at the sudder station of each of the districts of the Patna Division for the past two years is shown below:—

Patna Division.				1887-88. Inches.	1888-89. Inches.
Patna	...	...	...	37.44	43.54
Gya	...	...	...	43.91	55.78
Shahabad	...	...	...	40.22	43.07
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	44.95	47.64
Durbhunga	...	...	...	56.66	41.48
Sarun	...	...	...	39.33	39.37
Chumparun	...	...	...	57.84	42.17

In Patna and Gya the rainfall was plentiful, but very badly distributed, being enormously excessive in August and far below the requirements of September and October. Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, and Chumparun, on the other hand, suffered from drought. In these districts the rainfall was not only

deficient generally, but also very partial, and was least in the tracts along the Nepal frontier, where the crops failed, and distress ensued. Sarun and Shahabad were fairly off in a bad year. The rain in the end of November saved the *rubbi* crop, but in Gya it was subsequently damaged by hail. The results of the *bhadoi*, *aghani*, and *rubbi* harvests for each district as a whole are shown below :—

				Bhadoi. As.	Aghani. As.	Rubbi. As.
Patna	...	...	...	4	9	12
Gya	...	...	...	6	8 to 9	6 to 7
Shahabad	...	...	...	9	11	10
Mozufferpore	...	...	...	8	7	10 $\frac{2}{3}$
Durbhunga	...	...	...	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{2}{3}$
Sarun	...	...	...	11	8 $\frac{2}{3}$	10
Chumparun	...	...	...	12	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

All over the Division the opium was a poor crop.

The average prices of common rice and wheat at the head-quarters of the several districts for the past two years are shown below :—

	COMMON RICE.		WHEAT.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	S c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Patna	21 18	17 0	18 11	17 7 $\frac{2}{3}$
Gya	17 11	15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 10	15 3 $\frac{1}{3}$
Shahabad	16 11	15 9	15 10	15 12 $\frac{1}{3}$
Mozufferpore	21 0	14 12	18 4	14 2
Durbhunga	19 7	16 7	17 9	15 3
Sarun	20 10	16 1	15 6	15 12
Chumparun	17 15	15 12	17 9	14 10

Prices were very high throughout the last half of the year under review. Wages in the Patna Division are generally paid in grain, and consequently do not alter as money wages fluctuate.

The decrease in the consumption of country spirits, the rise in the number of defaulters for Government revenue and cesses, the difficulty experienced in the collection of water-rates and of rent in estates under direct management, and a number of similar indications, all go to prove that everywhere the people were much worse off than usual, and unable to meet their liabilities or to invest a surplus income. Prices were high, but good communications and rapid information tended largely to equalise them, so that, while the whole Division felt a failure, that was very unevenly distributed, the worst tracts were never without sufficient stores. The Commissioner has remarked that the experience of the year goes to show that a valuable food-reserve exists in the mohua, which is generally distilled, but which, owing to high prices of food and the diminished margin available for the luxury of drink, can be, as was the case during the past season, consumed as food.

The rainfall in the districts of the Bhagulpore Division for the last two years has been as follows :—

		1887-88. Inches.	1888-89. Inches.
Monghyr	...	51.45	57.20
Bhagulpore	...	43.30	58.59
Purneah	...	69.70	51.32
Maldah	...	53.13	53.30
Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	47.67	56.83

During the year 1888-89 the weather was not on the whole favourable to agriculture. The rain was abundant, but fell at inconvenient times, being deficient at sowing time, excessive during July and August, and stopping early. In the Bhagulpore and Sonthal Pergunnahs districts the *bhadoi* and winter rice crops gave in consequence so short an outturn that relief works had to be opened, and throughout the greater part of the Division the harvests were below the average.

The average prices of rice and wheat in the several districts during the past two years are shown in the annexed statement.

	1887-88.				1888-89.			
	Rice per rupee.		Wheat per rupee.		Rice per rupee.		Wheat per rupee.	
	S.	c.	S.	c.	S.	c.	S.	c.
Monghyr	17	12	19	4	15	8	16	6
Bhagulpore	19	8	17	3	16	4	16	5
Purneah	20	10	17	12	18	5	15	0
Maldah	22	13	18	2	18	8	15	12
Sonthal Pergunnahs	23	10	13	8	18	2	12	4

The rise in the prices of food was general, and was the natural result of the deficient harvests. The wages of labour remained almost unchanged.

The material condition of the people continued unaltered, except in the distressed tracts of Banki and Soopole and in parts of the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The figures given below show the rainfall in the principal centres of each district of the Orissa Division during the year as compared with the previous two years:—

Orissa Division.

				1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Cuttack	{	Cuttack	...	77.04	54.06	52.21
	{	Jaipur	...	66.52	52.09	62.96
	{	Kendrapara	...	66.13	60.55	46.78
	{	Banki	...	72.81	41.39	45.46
Pooree	{	Pooree	...	56.30	37.50	39.72
	{	Khoorda	...	67.10	41.16	44.38
Balasore	{	Balasore	...	69.63	58.25	59.98
	{	Bhuddruck	...	63.98	54.36	52.05

The weather throughout the year caused much anxiety and apprehension for the safety of the staple rice crop. The rainfall was in many places deficient, and everywhere unevenly distributed, so that the crops suffered alternately from floods and drought. Want of rain in the early part of the year retarded cultivation, while the heavy floods caused by the copious rainfall in August and September injuriously affected the crops in many places in Cuttack and Balasore. There was also a cyclone in September, but the damage caused to the crops was inconsiderable. In October there was a cessation of the rains, which caused much alarm throughout the Division; but rain fell in November, and was generally beneficial to the harvest, although in some places it was too scanty to do any good.

The price of rice, which is the staple crop of the Division, rose everywhere, as will be seen from the figures given below:—

				Average price of common rice per rupee.	
				1887-88.	1888-89.
				S. c.	S. c.
Cuttack	...	...	...	19 3	17 15
Jaipur	...	...	...	25 2	22 3
Kendrapara	...	...	...	27 3	22 4
Pooree	...	...	...	21 11	19 1
Khoorda	...	...	...	20 15	17 5
Balasore	...	...	...	25 5	22 3
Bhuddruck	...	...	...	26 0	24 3

The material condition of the people was indifferent. Those having interest in land were not much benefited by the high prices of the year, which were in some instances more than counterbalanced by the failure of the crops, while the landless labouring classes suffered more or less everywhere. In the Khoorda subdivision there was considerable distress, and relief operations

on an extensive scale were rendered imperative. Distress was likewise felt in Banki in consequence of the scarcity of the food-supply, and it has continued during the current year, necessitating the provision of relief works. The injury to the crops in three thanas of Balasore, first by floods and afterwards by the cessation of the rains, also led to manifestations of distress in that quarter, and the short rainfall of the present season gives cause for apprehension.

The following table compares the total rainfall registered in the several districts of the Chota Nagpore Division during the past two years:—

Chota Nagpore Division.				1887-88. Inches.	1888-89. Inches.
Hazaribagh—					
Hazaribagh town	...	...	...	48.42	56.81
Giridi	...	...	...	43.19	58.86
Lohardugga—					
Ranchi	...	...	...	60.44	49.93
Palamow	...	...	...	50.96	50.40
Singbhoom—					
Chyebassa	...	...	...	54.63	41.76
Manbhoom—					
Purulia	...	...	...	49.44	60.10
Govindpore	...	...	...	31.96	38.17

During the year 1888-89 the rains commenced later than usual, and also ceased early, though the total fall was up to the average. Thus the sowings were somewhat short, and the outturn was affected by the want of late moisture. The total failure of the *bhadoi* in the Palamow subdivision led to some anticipations of distress, which, however, were happily not fulfilled. Owing to the deficient harvests there was a marked rise in prices of all sorts of food-grains in the Division. The following were the average prices of common rice and wheat at the head-quarters of the several districts:—

	Rice per rupee.				Wheat per rupee.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
	S.	c.	S.	c.	S.	c.	S.	c.
Hazaribagh	17	10	14	9	16	2
Lohardugga	20	13	16	12	18	15
Singbhoom	26	12	19	4	20	5
Manbhoom	25	0	19	12	15	9

The condition of the labouring classes was necessarily affected by the partial failure of the crops during two successive years, but the railway works in progress have brought high wages and increased imports into Manbhoom and Singbhoom.

During the year under report the Bengal Government had under consideration the question of affording some measure of relief to the over-populated districts of Behar by promoting emigration, and as Burma, with the high wages there earned and its large tract of unoccupied land, seemed to offer a suitable outlet, Mr. P. Nolan, Secretary to this Government, was, early in August, 1888, deputed to that country by the Government of India for the purpose of conferring with the officers of the Burma Commission and proposing definite measures on the subject. In the full report of his visit, submitted in the following October, Mr. Nolan stated that the general result of the discussions which had taken place was to show that emigration from Bengal to Burma would be beneficial to individuals as well as to the State, and that with ordinary help from Government the existing emigration might be considerably stimulated without interfering with the voluntary system on which it was conducted, and which was its most valuable characteristic and had worked extremely well. For facilitating the desired movement, Mr. Nolan recommended that the cost of deck passages from Calcutta to Rangoon should be reduced by granting a subsidy for the purpose to the British India Steam Navigation Company according to the terms of their contract; that equitable terms should be offered to capitalists willing to reclaim waste lands in Burma by the agency of Indian labourers or ryots; that a model settlement should be made at the expense of Government; and that employment should be offered to Beharies on any great public works

undertaken in Burma. Some gentlemen of position having intimated their intention to visit that province in order to ascertain for themselves the prospects of success in the proposed undertaking, and they having expressed a wish to be accompanied by a Bengal official competent to assist them with information and advice, the Lieutenant-Governor, with the consent of the Government of India, deputed Mr. Finucane, Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, who, with his companions, left for Burma on the 16th March, 1889. During this visit Mr. Finucane settled certain detailed rules, which have since been approved by the Chief Commissioner of Burma and the Government of India, offering lands on specially favourable terms for the introduction of settlers from Behar and Chota Nagpore. At the close of the year negotiations for the reduction of the deck fares were in progress, and certain capitalists had already obtained leases of areas in Burma for reclamation by Indian settlers. The subject still engages the Lieutenant-Governor's attention.

Statement showing the average retail price of common rice in each district during the year 1888.

DISTRICTS.	Quantity per rupee in seers of 80 talahs.		DISTRICTS.	Quantity per rupee in seers of 80 talahs.	
	S.	c.		S.	c.
Balasore	...	23 8	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	19 0
Bogra	...	23 7	Chittagong	...	18 15
Hill Tipperah	...	22 7	Cuttack	...	18 14
Midnapore	...	22 0	Patna	...	18 11
Tipperah	...	22 0	Howrah	...	18 10
Dinapore	...	21 12	Mymensingh	...	18 9
Jessore	...	21 2	Backergunge	...	18 5
Burdwan	...	20 14	Nuddea	...	18 5
Pubna	...	20 12	Durbhunga	...	17 13
Khulna	...	20 8	24-Pergunnahs	...	17 12
Pooree	...	20 8	Sarun	...	17 10
Manbhoom	...	20 4	Chumparan	...	17 6
Furzedpore	...	20 3	Lohardugga	...	17 6
Noakholly	...	20 3	Bhagulpore	...	16 15
Bankoora	...	19 15	Calcutta	...	16 12
Maldah	...	19 15	Mozufferpore	...	16 8
Moorshedabad	...	19 15	Shahabad	...	16 4
Dacca	...	19 12	Hooghly	...	16 3
Purneah	...	19 11	Monghyr	...	16 2
Rajshahye	...	19 11	Gya	...	15 11
Singbhoom	...	19 9	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	15 0
Beerbhoom	...	19 4	Hazaribagh	...	14 13
Julpigoree	...	19 3	Darjeeling	...	13 6
Bungpore	...	19 3			

Statement showing seasonal rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for the year 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Names of divisions and districts.			REGISTERED RAINFALL IN INCHES.																	
Names of divisions and districts.	Names of subdivisions.	Number of years during which the average fall per annum has been taken	Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1888.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1888.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1888.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1888.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1888.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1888.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1888.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1888.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1888.	Average of years as per column 3.
BENGAL.																				
BURDWAN DIVISION.																				
Burdwan	Burdwan	27-29	4.79	3.79	19.48	10.73	44.13	38.60	8.24	8.64	52.37	47.24	4.53	0.71	56.90	47.95	0.68	2.68	57.58	50.63
	Cutwa	17-18	4.74	4.03	19.99	19.64	42.16	60.52	8.30	6.45	50.46	66.97	4.03	0.48	54.49	67.45	0.36	1.31	64.85	68.76
	Culina	17-18	5.25	5.60	18.55	15.98	40.75	58.97	6.64	4.64	47.39	63.61	3.92	0.53	51.31	64.14	0.63	3.79	51.94	67.93
Bankura	Raneegunge	18	3.42	3.52	14.75	14.36	41.93	55.10	7.22	5.25	49.15	60.35	3.41	0.11	52.56	60.46	0.31	0.60	62.87	61.06
	Bankura	30-33	4.46	3.80	17.60	15.27	42.98	45.28	8.69	4.47	51.67	49.75	4.62	1.72	56.29	51.47	0.60	1.40	66.89	52.87
	Bishnupore	8-9	3.70	6.84	19.06	13.71	45.52	54.08	9.31	6.65	54.83	60.73	2.67	Nil	57.50	60.73	0.34	0.05	57.84	60.78
Beerbhoom	Soorfee	25-28	2.98	3.63	16.52	12.97	41.93	49.71	9.89	6.50	51.82	56.21	3.69	1.10	55.51	67.31	0.29	1.35	65.80	58.66
	Rampore Hat	15	3.69	2.17	16.69	12.46	40.24	54.16	11.00	14.62	51.24	68.78	3.88	0.80	55.12	69.58	0.35	1.74	65.47	71.32
	Midnapore	22-24	4.54	5.73	19.62	14.70	44.02	60.51	8.22	7.56	52.24	68.07	5.03	2.45	57.27	70.52	0.62	0.19	67.89	70.71
Midnapore	Ghatal	11-12	4.72	5.93	20.19	14.54	49.36	50.17	8.77	11.47	58.13	61.64	3.57	0.27	61.70	61.91	0.41	0.66	62.11	62.57
	Tumlook	17	4.98	5.86	19.27	12.53	45.05	56.83	8.32	12.40	53.37	69.23	4.35	1.40	57.72	70.63	0.47	Nil	58.19	70.63
	Contai	19-21	4.32	5.73	19.55	10.44	47.78	47.44	11.84	9.63	59.62	57.07	8.46	0.93	58.08	58.00	1.24	3.43	69.32	61.43
Hooghly	Hooghly	23-24	6.35	5.42	22.41	20.40	46.98	60.69	7.69	6.19	54.67	66.88	3.97	3.51	58.64	70.39	0.60	1.92	59.24	72.31
	Serampore	16-17	5.09	6.06	19.85	16.79	44.93	59.04	7.90	7.82	52.83	66.86	4.19	2.52	57.02	69.38	0.50	3.64	57.52	73.02
	Jehanabad	16-17	4.68	5.46	19.20	16.54	47.71	57.97	9.04	8.57	56.75	68.64	4.40	0.06	61.15	66.60	0.44	0.50	61.59	67.10
Howrah	Howrah	19-20	5.69	7.25	21.75	16.89	46.90	58.68	9.11	9.00	56.01	67.58	4.21	2.37	60.22	69.95	0.57	3.05	60.79	73.00
	Oolooabariah	12-13	4.40	6.97	19.68	13.97	46.80	58.74	8.60	4.81	55.40	63.55	3.73	1.82	59.13	65.37	0.76	0.55	59.89	65.92
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.																				
24-Pergunnahs	Alipore (Jail)	17-18	5.44	9.68	20.98	16.77	47.91	56.35	9.86	10.74	57.77	67.09	4.40	2.52	62.17	69.61	0.66	2.30	62.83	71.91
	Bassirhat	17-18	5.63	8.21	23.11	18.31	48.79	61.54	8.84	6.33	57.63	57.87	4.41	1.04	62.04	58.91	0.69	0.61	62.63	59.53
	Baraset	17-18	5.08	12.26	20.82	24.52	43.65	64.85	9.03	8.76	52.68	73.61	4.51	1.76	57.19	75.37	0.60	1.61	57.79	76.98
	Diamond Harbour	17-18	5.90	8.93	20.86	12.40	49.77	53.12	11.13	8.79	60.90	61.91	5.13	3.51	66.03	65.42	0.64	0.69	66.67	66.11
	Barrackpore	17-18	6.15	7.02	19.43	17.13	43.66	57.21	7.47	6.95	61.13	84.16	3.42	1.70	54.55	65.86	0.77	2.88	55.32	68.74
	Dum-Dum	17-18	5.05	8.85	20.93	17.60	45.52	61.05	8.86	7.42	54.38	68.47	4.36	2.87	58.74	71.34	0.54	1.44	59.28	72.78

Naddea	Krishnagar	...	24-27	5-22	4-03	21-43	13-81	42-04	61-35	7-91	5-87	49-95	67-22	4-49	5-51	54-44	72-73	0-52	1-11	54-96	73-84
	Meherpore	...	17-18	6-41	7-01	21-90	19-93	44-03	53-28	8-06	5-39	52-09	58-67	3-68	0-40	55-77	59-07	0-33	1-17	56-10	60-24
	Choochanga	...	17-18	6-11	6-49	23-34	16-73	45-10	53-21	10-09	5-60	55-19	58-81	4-50	1-72	59-69	60-63	0-63	1-16	60-32	61-68
	Kooshtea	...	18	6-12	10-94	24-41	16-63	47-24	42-31	10-09	7-47	57-33	49-78	4-98	0-32	62-31	60-10	0-46	0-23	62-77	60-33
	Ranaghat	...	17-18	6-78	5-91	20-68	13-11	43-45	56-76	6-95	6-84	50-40	49-60	3-78	1-26	64-18	64-86	0-62	4-45	64-80	69-31
	Satkhira	...	17-18	6-96	4-57	25-66	9-92	50-42	36-16	8-89	5-48	59-31	41-64	4-67	0-54	63-98	42-18	0-73	0-72	64-71	42-90
	Bagirhat	...	16-17	7-01	10-42	28-20	18-12	55-41	54-60	10-01	4-40	65-42	59-00	5-25	1-39	70-67	62-39	0-92	0-40	71-59	60-79
	Khoolna	...	16-17	7-12	9-44	26-73	15-80	50-42	50-96	9-85	4-94	60-27	55-90	4-19	2-10	64-46	58-00	0-78	0-16	65-24	68-16
	Jessore	...	28-33	7-90	9-04	28-65	22-71	51-79	56-78	9-82	7-35	61-11	64-13	5-61	1-08	66-62	65-21	1-02	2-37	67-64	67-58
	Narail	...	16-17	6-99	7-32	25-00	14-01	44-69	32-43	7-31	3-07	52-00	35-50	3-27	0-90	55-27	36-40	0-64	2-14	55-91	38-54
	Bongong	...	18	6-05	6-30	21-84	12-01	45-43	46-44	8-63	5-01	53-96	51-45	4-68	3-05	58-64	54-50	0-65	1-20	59-29	55-70
	Jhenidah	...	16-17	6-38	8-73	26-17	21-45	48-59	41-63	9-11	5-86	57-70	47-49	4-83	0-37	62-53	47-86	0-48	0-72	63-01	48-58
Moorshedabad	Masurrah	...	16-17	7-77	9-22	27-51	23-74	47-72	44-82	8-13	5-52	55-85	49-34	3-80	2-72	69-65	52-06	0-39	2-53	60-04	54-59
	Berhampore	...	33-36	4-44	5-32	18-99	12-74	40-14	39-56	9-76	6-25	49-90	44-81	5-35	0-63	55-25	45-44	0-41	2-03	55-66	47-47
	Lalbagh	...	17	3-25	5-93	17-19	13-89	40-24	42-21	10-37	5-86	60-61	48-07	4-37	2-32	64-98	50-39	0-34	3-04	55-32	53-43
	Jungypore	...	17	3-06	1-99	16-73	9-86	39-30	35-76	10-77	8-46	50-07	44-22	3-51	3-24	63-58	47-46	0-23	0-63	53-81	48-09
	Kandi	...	12-13	3-80	5-09	17-90	14-62	41-43	49-88	9-23	4-33	50-66	54-21	3-93	0-67	54-59	54-88	0-59	1-77	55-18	56-65
	Rajshahye Division.	Dinagopore	...	28-30	3-78	7-41	28-60	30-45	56-77	59-40	12-88	4-90	69-65	64-30	4-88	Nil	74-53	64-30	0-32	0-37	74-85	64-67
Beaulah		...	29-33	4-23	3-15	20-63	9-73	43-02	26-64	10-95	7-75	53-97	34-39	4-86	2-10	58-83	36-49	0-36	0-22	59-19	36-71
Rajshahye		...	17-18	4-47	6-43	21-54	17-76	45-02	60-43	11-47	16-30	66-73	66-73	4-48	0-40	61-67	67-13	0-37	0-25	61-94	67-38
Rungpore		...	27-31	4-92	8-37	36-90	31-82	65-93	52-96	13-24	7-51	79-17	60-47	4-92	0-10	84-09	60-57	0-40	0-97	84-49	61-54
Nilphamari		...	11-13	5-91	10-72	43-43	36-31	72-83	57-28	15-52	6-47	88-35	63-75	4-21	Nil	92-56	63-75	0-23	0-79	92-79	64-54
Gyapanda		...	17	4-89	7-73	29-70	32-32	52-17	49-85	11-97	6-60	64-14	56-45	5-12	Nil	69-26	56-45	0-28	0-85	69-54	56-80
Kurigram		...	12-13	7-56	7-26	44-84	48-65	69-40	68-61	12-65	13-29	82-05	81-90	4-41	1-15	86-46	82-05	0-40	2-21	86-86	84-26
Bogra		...	25-28	5-59	3-98	29-74	20-02	58-13	39-50	11-94	5-69	70-07	46-19	4-68	0-27	74-75	46-46	0-89	0-60	75-64	46-06
Pubna		...	24-26	6-65	10-27	25-32	20-51	45-61	45-59	11-34	4-66	59-95	50-95	4-75	0-37	64-70	60-91	0-43	0-58	65-13	51-49
Darjeeling		...	17-18	5-53	9-55	24-35	26-51	46-57	47-88	9-87	2-46	56-44	50-34	4-44	1-57	60-88	51-91	0-62	0-22	61-40	52-13
Julpiguri		...	27-30	8-13	5-58	40-39	17-99	97-25	80-42	17-60	12-00	114-85	117-51	6-30	0-08	121-15	92-50	0-43	0-50	121-58	93-00
Alipore (Fallacutta)		...	18-19	6-32	13-30	47-23	48-11	99-00	99-00	103-90	24-12	13-61	123-12	112-42	5-46	1-25	128-58	118-76	0-19	0-16	128-77	118-92
Dacca Division.	Dacca	...	37-39	9-52	17-85	31-87	30-67	57-05	61-84	10-03	6-91	67-08	68-75	5-18	1-56	72-26	70-31	0-87	0-48	73-13	70-79
	Moonshingunge	...	15-16	10-42	16-13	36-32	31-04	66-94	65-46	12-30	10-55	79-24	76-01	5-47	1-47	84-71	77-48	1-17	1-07	85-88	78-55
	Manickgunge	...	15-16	7-30	11-63	26-01	23-63	49-49	62-65	8-12	8-94	57-61	56-59	3-95	1-03	61-66	57-62	0-62	0-36	62-08	67-98
	Naraingunge	...	4-5	7-81	20-19	29-29	38-02	64-59	73-88	11-27	6-96	65-86	60-84	4-79	2-28	70-65	83-12	0-91	0-71	71-56	83-83
	Furzedpore	...	21	8-16	15-04	29-89	27-01	54-46	58-47	9-42	8-74	63-88	59-27	4-48	0-81	68-36	68-02	0-55	0-50	68-91	68-62
	Goalundo	...	16-17	7-45	14-68	26-26	27-76	43-50	64-35	8-53	4-92	58-03	59-27	4-83	0-63	62-86	69-90	0-47	0-30	63-33	60-20
	Madaripore	...	17-18	7-91	10-06	30-50	20-55	55-09	48-86	8-50	4-58	63-59	63-44	4-19	1-08	67-78	65-12	0-59	1-65	68-37	66-77
	Barisal	...	22-23	7-61	8-75	32-38	18-38	61-78	61-20	11-69	5-62	73-47	66-82	4-58	8-97	78-05	75-79	1-41	0-24	79-46	76-08
	Perceopore	...	17-18	6-00	10-65	29-47	21-05	60-47	63-10	11-22	7-87	70-97	70-97	4-58	8-97	77-44	71-86	1-50	0-09	78-94	71-56
	Patuakhali	...	15-16	6-32	13-34	37-00	22-68	75-52	87-61	13-35	4-78	88-87	92-39	5-99	8-01	94-86	100-40	2-13	Nil	96-99	100-40
	Bhola	...	10-11	7-10	12-76	35-84	20-72	72-78	64-94	12-12	8-46	84-90	73-40	5-50	14-50	90-40	87-90	1-89	0-48	92-29	88-35

[illegible]

ORISSA.

OBISSE DIVISION.

Cuttack
Jajpore
Kendrapara
...
Cuttack

Statement showing seasonal rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for the year 1888—concluded.

Names of divisions and districts.	Names of subdivisions.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
REGISTERED RAINFALL IN INCHES.																					
Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.									
Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1888.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1888.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1888.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1888.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1888.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1888.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1888.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1888.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1888.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1888.	Average of years as per column 3.	
Inches.		Inches.		Inches.		Inches.		Inches.		Inches.		Inches.		Inches.		Inches.		Inches.		Inches.	
Years.		Years.		Years.		Years.		Years.		Years.		Years.		Years.		Years.		Years.		Years.	
ORISSA—concluded.		ORISSA DIVISION—concluded.		ORISSA DIVISION—concluded.		ORISSA DIVISION—concluded.		ORISSA DIVISION—concluded.		ORISSA DIVISION—concluded.		ORISSA DIVISION—concluded.		ORISSA DIVISION—concluded.		ORISSA DIVISION—concluded.		ORISSA DIVISION—concluded.		ORISSA DIVISION—concluded.	
Pooree	Pooree	30—33	2.90	3.14	13.18	9.33	34.11	27.31	10.05	6.77	44.10	34.08	8.23	2.47	52.39	36.55	2.69	7.68	55.07	44.21	
Khoordah	Khoordah	17—18	2.56	0.91	15.44	5.89	40.69	28.71	10.37	10.27	51.96	38.98	6.93	0.60	57.99	39.58	2.12	6.71	60.11	45.29	
Balasore	Balasore	28—29	6.63	8.82	21.76	15.62	46.20	46.61	12.49	16.32	58.69	63.43	6.77	2.08	65.46	65.51	1.32	0.43	66.78	65.94	
Bhadruck	Bhadruck	17—18	4.98	6.68	19.18	14.48	42.14	44.10	10.65	7.81	52.79	51.91	4.60	1.21	57.39	53.12	1.32	0.07	58.71	55.19	
CHOTA NAGPORE.		CHOTA NAGPORE.		CHOTA NAGPORE.		CHOTA NAGPORE.		CHOTA NAGPORE.		CHOTA NAGPORE.		CHOTA NAGPORE.		CHOTA NAGPORE.		CHOTA NAGPORE.		CHOTA NAGPORE.		CHOTA NAGPORE.	
CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.		CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.		CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.		CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.		CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.		CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.		CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.		CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.		CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.		CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.		CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.	
Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	26—28	2.34	2.15	12.28	4.50	37.69	50.34	7.92	5.16	45.61	55.50	8.37	1.03	48.98	56.53	0.56	0.14	49.54	56.67	
Pachamba (in Giridi)	Pachamba (in Giridi)	17—18	2.42	1.28	12.83	5.99	38.26	48.60	8.32	5.88	47.08	52.38	3.16	4.15	50.24	56.53	0.38	0.13	50.62	56.66	
Ranchi	Ranchi	30—32	3.79	1.95	13.92	7.67	38.14	47.25	8.20	7.88	46.34	56.13	3.14	0.35	49.48	55.48	0.52	0.14	50.00	55.62	
Lohardugga	Lohardugga	17—18	2.20	2.46	9.66	6.16	33.78	45.92	7.93	7.88	41.71	53.80	2.81	Nil.	44.52	53.80	0.77	0.10	45.29	53.90	
Singbhoom	Singbhoom	18—19	3.45	3.54	15.61	8.98	43.32	38.29	8.54	5.32	51.86	43.61	3.09	0.05	54.95	43.66	0.69	0.68	55.54	44.31	
Manbhoom	Manbhoom	23—25	3.06	3.06	14.79	9.42	38.50	50.86	7.74	9.13	46.24	59.99	3.74	0.05	49.98	60.04	0.42	0.74	50.40	60.78	
Gobindpore	Gobindpore	16—17	2.53	1.31	11.66	5.04	36.16	30.51	7.32	5.44	43.48	35.95	4.17	1.12	47.65	37.07	0.30	0.54	47.95	37.61	

N.B.—This statement shows roughly the distribution of rainfall according to the needs of the agriculturists. The fall to the end of April may be called "the ploughing fall," and that to the end of June "the sowing fall." The fall between June and August matures the *aus*, and is essential to the transplanting of the *aman*. The fall in September matures the *aman*, while that after September fills out the ear of the *aman* and determines the prospects of the *rahi*.

Statement showing monthly variations in the retail prices of food-grains and salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1888 to March 1889.

Districts.	NUMBER OF SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS WEIGHT PURCHASEABLE FOR A RUPEE.											
	COMMON RICE.											
	1888.						1889.					
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	19 2	17 14	17 0	16 14	17 9	16 8	14 8	14 7	...	14 12	14 10	14 11
Burdwan	23 4	22 14	21 12	20 4	19 14	19 8	17 4	17 4	18 15	18 6	18 0	17 4
24-Pergunnahs	19 0	18 12	18 4	18 0	17 12	16 8	15 0	15 8	16 8	16 0	16 8	16 0
Backergunge	20 8	20 8	20 0	18 14	18 7	16 0	14 2	13 7	15 10	15 9	16 4	14 14
Chittagong	18 12	18 9	20 0	18 2	19 5	19 0	18 6	18 0	17 10	16 3	14 10	16 15
Patna	20 8	20 4	19 8	19 3	17 12	17 2	15 12	15 15	16 10	15 8	16 5	15 12
Durbhanga	20 4	19 8	18 13	19 0	15 5	15 14	13 2	15 7	14 10	13 14	16 8	14 10
Bhagulpore	18 15	17 15	17 5	17 0	16 9	15 6	13 4	14 8	15 2	(new) 16 10 (old) 15 2	15 7	14 13
Pooree	24 15	21 10	21 0	19 11	17 12	19 11	17 12	16 6	17 1	19 11	17 1	16 7
Hazaribagh	16 0	15 0	13 12	13 8	11 14	13 0	12 8	16 8	17 0	15 8	16 0	15 8

WHEAT.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	14 1	13 15	13 7	13 5	13 2	12 6	11 15	11 14	...	12 11	12 10	13 2
Burdwan	13 12	15 4	14 9	14 8	12 10	12 1	11 12	11 4	12 1	12 12	12 10	15 0
24-Pergunnahs	16 0	16 0	14 2	14 0	13 10	12 12	12 0	12 0	12 4	12 8	12 12	14 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	11 0	11 4	11 12	11 12	10 4	10 8	10 4	10 8	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Patna	19 12	19 0	19 0	19 8	18 4	17 8	16 0	16 4	16 10	16 8	17 8	17 12
Durbhanga	19 2	16 12	16 12	15 14	16 2	14 4	12 9	12 14	12 13	13 10	16 4	16 4
Blagulpore	19 9	18 10	17 15	17 5	16 4	15 0	14 5	15 10	15 7	15 2	15 2	16 3
Pooree	14 2	13 13	11 13	11 2	13 12	13 2	11 13	10 8	11 2	12 8	12 7	11 13
Hazaribagh	15 0	15 0	13 0	13 8	12 12	11 12	11 12	13 0	12 4	12 0	13 0	17 0

BARLEY.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	24 1	23 11	21 13	19 11	18 10	15 15	14 6	15 4	...	15 13	15 7	18 10
Burdwan	40 0	...	40 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 8	...	26 0
24-Pergunnahs	22 4	22 4	22 8	20 12	19 4	15 8	14 0	15 0	15 0	15 0	16 0	18 0
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	28 0	28 0	26 8	24 0	28 4	22 0	20 4	19 8	19 12	20 12	22 4	23 0
Durbhanga	31 14	35 8	29 5	22 8	25 4	21 0	17 5	18 10	19 8	17 0	18 6	...
Bhagulpore	29 10	27 0	25 4	22 11	22 4	20 3	17 10	14 8	12 10	12 10	17 5	17 10
Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	21 8	19 8	17 0	17 0	14 0	13 8	13 0	12 0	11 8	9 0	...	...

MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.

	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Calcutta	16 4	18 14	20 4	18 6	17 3	17 12	16 4	14 13	...	17 9	16 0	15 10
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	28 4	27 12	...	...	...	22 0	20 1	20 12	20 12	20 12	22 0	22 8
Durbhanga	30 12	30 8	28 8	25 0	22 0	23 4	16 12	18 4	18 8	18 14	17 12	20 9
Bhagulpore	25 14	25 14	25 4	22 10	24 10	22 13	15 11	17 0	18 4	17 6	16 11	17 10
Pooree	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	19 8	19 0	17 8	19 0	15 0	16 8	17 8	19 0	19 8	17 0	18 0	17 4

Famine and Flood Relief Administration.

IN consequence of the irregularity of the monsoon of 1888, marked by its late commencement and early cessation and by unusually heavy rainfall in July and specially in August, the autumn rice crop was in many places destroyed or injured by floods, and the yield of the winter harvest was greatly diminished, with the ultimate result that there was scarcity more or less severe in tracts where harvests had in the previous year been below the average. The effect of the floods and the previous and subsequent want of rain was seriously felt first in the Orissa Division, the places where distress prevailed being as follows:—

Pooree	...	...	Khoorda, and a small tract of country between the Chilka lake and the sea.
Cuttack	...	...	Banki.
Balasore	...	...	Bhagran, in thana Baliapal, and thanas Chandbally and Basudebpore.

It was, however, in the Khoorda subdivision of the district of Pooree, where the rainfall of November was completely deficient, that the distress was chiefly felt, and it was necessary to undertake relief operations on a somewhat extensive scale. The area in which distress prevailed was 953.10 square miles, consisting of 1,518 villages with a population of 343,834, including semi-aboriginal classes known as Savars and Bouris, who support themselves by the sale of wood and other jungle produce, by the cultivation of poor soil, or what is called the toila system, or by working as serfs for Ooriya landholders. Relief was given (1) by advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, (2) by employment on works of improvement in the estate, and (3) by charitable relief, and the total sum expended under all these heads was Rs. 1,02,836, viz.—

	Rs.
(1) Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act	71,019
(2) Work from the estate improvement grant	18,107
(3) Charitable relief	13,710
Total	1,02,836

The protected forests were also entirely thrown open, as also were portions of the reserves, in order that the semi-aboriginal classes might remove dry wood, creepers for building, yams, berries, and vegetables, and efforts were made to induce them to take up lands for toila cultivation. In the Government estate of Banki there was temporary scarcity in September and October, when relief works were started on a moderate scale. The total expenditure sanctioned was Rs. 7,500, viz.—

	Rs.
On relief works	2,500
Tuocavi advances	5,000
Total	7,500

The item of Rs. 2,500 for relief works was inclusive of the sum of Rs. 500 contributed by the District Board.

The condition of a portion of the tenantry in the Kanika ward's estate was also very poor, and it was necessary to remit the arrears of rent due from them.

In Balasore there was temporary distress in thanas Chandbally and Basudebpore on account of an inundation which occurred in September. Private subscriptions were raised at both Balasore and Bhuddruck, and relief was given to the sufferers in these thanas, and also in thana Baliapal. The sum of Rs. 660 received from the Calcutta Relief Fund was also expended on

relief works in the two thanas named above. The tract which suffered most from failure of crops is Bhograi, where quite $\frac{1}{8}$ ths of the rice crop was destroyed in an area of 50 square miles, with a population of 32,000. Besides employment provided by the Public Works Department on the repair of embankments and the excavation of a large tank in the Bhograi lock, expenditure on relief was incurred by the Local Board in the cold weather. The District Board sanctioned Rs. 2,000 in order to provide the destitute with labour. The Collector also made advances amounting to Rs. 4,620, and from the subscriptions raised food was supplied to a number of women and children. The distress in Bhograi has continued since the close of the year 1888-89, and in July, 1889, about 300 persons received relief, and a grant of Rs. 1,500 was allotted for expenditure in case of emergency. Since the close of the year considerable distress has been felt in the Government estate of Angul and in some of the Tributary Mohals of Orissa, and relief measures have been undertaken on an extensive scale.

In the Burdwan Division the heavy rains of July and August caused serious floods in Midnapore, and in parts of Hooghly, Bankura, and Burdwan, but the first mentioned is the only district whence anything like real distress has been reported. Parts of the Ghattal and Tumlook subdivisions of this district suffered severely from floods, and the central part of the Contai subdivision was reported to have been under water till the end of December; but as the damage done was to some extent compensated by a bumper crop of *boro* paddy, which was more widely grown than usual, the only relief measure which it was found necessary to undertake was the gratuitous distribution of rice to certain destitute persons in the Contai subdivision, who in ordinary years would have subsisted on their neighbours' charity.

There were inundations also in the 24-Pergunnahs and in Nuddea district of the Presidency Division. In the former the small areas of the Barrackpore and Dum-Dum subdivisions suffered severely, but the heaviest loss occurred in the Diamond Harbour subdivision, where the crops of a considerable area were submerged. In this quarter a cry of serious distress was raised by some missionaries and taken up by the Metropolitan Press; but after careful enquiry it was found that, although some pressure existed, there was no necessity for taking special measures for purposes of relief, as employment was available on road construction and in connection with the Fulta Fort for a greater number of persons than were willing to accept it. In the Nuddea district the floods, which were late and gradual, resulted in nothing beyond some temporary discomfort, which did not call for any special relief measures.

In the Chota Nagpore Division, owing to the almost total failure of the *bhadoi* and *rabi* crops, there were anticipations of trouble in the Palamow subdivision of the district of Lohardugga, which, however, happily were not fulfilled. The extensive works in connection with the Public Works and Road Cess Departments in that district, and the opening of the new line of railway in the neighbouring districts of Manbhoom and Singhbhoom, attracted many of the agricultural and labouring classes to accept employment at various centres at very high rates of wages, thus enabling them to purchase sufficient food, notwithstanding the marked rise in prices of all sorts of food-grains.

During the year under report the greatest anxiety was felt for Behar, which may be taken to include the Patna Division with the adjoining district of Bhagulpore, having a total population of 17,030,102 souls. The rainfall was deficient, and considerable scarcity was apprehended as soon as the winter crop had been harvested. In January, 1889, the Lieutenant-Governor made a tour through the distressed portions of the Patna Division. The chief seat of distress was a tract stretching through Chumparun, Mozufferpore, and Durbhunga, about 90 miles in length from east to west along the Nepal frontier, and taking in the Dhaka thana and parts of the Motihari thana and the Madhubani outpost of the Chumparun district, parts of the Baragnia, Majorgunj, Sonbursa, Bela, and Sursund outposts, a small part of the Pupri thana in Mozufferpore, and the Jali and Khagowli thanas of Durbhunga. The tract also extended into the Bhagulpore district. In this area the rainfall was much lighter than elsewhere and ceased prematurely, with the result that the winter rice crop, on which the cultivators mainly depend, was almost entirely lost; while in

parts the autumn crop failed also, and the *rabi*, which, however, is of no great importance in that neighbourhood, was sown under unfavourable conditions. In the district of Gya a tract near Sherghati was affected. A large share of the burthen of providing test, and ultimately relief, works fell on the District Boards constituted under the Bengal Local Self-Government Act. Relief was afforded mainly in the form of employment on earthwork, which was provided throughout the distressed area in a great number of places, so that all who were desirous of earning a maintenance could obtain it within easy reach of their homes. The following statement shows the allotments made and the expenditure incurred in the affected districts of the Patna Division :—

DISTRICT.	CIVIL AGENCY.		GRATUITOUS RELIEF.		AGRICULTURISTS' LOANS ACT.		LAND IMPROVEMENT ACT.		REMARKS.
	Allotment.	Expenditure up to 31st March 1889.	Allotment.	Expenditure up to 31st March 1889.	Allotment.*	Expenditure up to 31st March 1889.	Allotment.*	Expenditure up to 31st March 1889.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Chumparun ...	34,000	33,272	450	422	14,500	13,240	6,000	6,040	† Rupees 10,000 were allotted by the Board to this district.
Durbhunga ...	2,200	5,338	300	5	7,000	Nil.	Nil. †	.....
Mozufferpore ...	10,000	6,101	1,500	590	15,000	5,000	15,000	400	
Gya ...	3,000	1,382	200	Nil.	5,000	525	50,000	.....

* Does not include the normal annual allotments made for the whole district by Board of revenue.

The number of persons employed on relief works in the districts named at the close of the year was as follows :—

DISTRICT.				Civil agency works.	Works carried out by private agency.	Works carried out by District Boards.	Works carried out through taccavi loans.	Total.
Chumparun ...	...	...	...	6,687	...	230	1,500	8,417
Durbhunga ...	...	...	...	5,082	986	1,700	1,501	9,269
Mozufferpore ...	...	...	...	614	4,196	3,603	...	8,413
Gya ...	...	...	...	200	200	...	...	400
Total				12,583	5,382	5,533	3,001	26,499

In the district of Gya there was from the first little or no demand for employment at Famine Code rates, and the number employed at the close of the year was comparatively small, both there and also in Mozufferpore, where, however, the decrease was due to the more remunerative employment afforded by the harvesting of the *rabi* crop. In the other two districts the number had apparently increased. A considerable portion of the gratuitous relief in Durbhunga and Mozufferpore was afforded by the Maharaja of Durbhunga and certain other public-spirited landlords. The distress in the Patna Division has continued since the close of the year, and has continued to engage the Lieutenant-Governor's attention.

In a portion of the Soopool subdivision of the Bhagulpore district the loss of the rice crops was quite as great as in the tract classified as distressed in the Patna Division, and the Lieutenant-Governor at first considered that relief measures might probably be required on the same scale. This apprehension was not, however, realised. Although the price of rice rose to 13 seers the rupee, it was exported in small quantities, and employment for the people requiring it was found on the excavation of tanks at the expense of private persons or of the Court of Wards. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs, owing to the short harvests and the high prices of agricultural produce, the landless labouring classes were in straitened circumstances, and subsequent to the close of the year new road works were commenced to afford relief in the Godda and Jamtara subdivisions. In Monghyr also there was some pressure among small cultivators and day-labourers, a class that is as a rule poor and improvident, but no relief measures were found necessary.

The total expenditure on famine and flood relief during the year is estimated at Rs. 54,338 from provincial revenues and Rs. 21,693 from local funds. These figures do not, however, include the sum of Rs. 32,232 expended on relief works in Orissa by the Board of Revenue from the allotment for the management of Government estates.

Land Records, Agriculture, and Horticulture.

THE statement annexed to this chapter shows generally the nature and amount of the work done under the supervision of the Department of Land Records in connection with survey and settlement operations in those provinces during the year under review.

Mr. A. C. Sen has completed his enquiries into the agricultural condition of the Dacca district, and prepared a full report, on which the remarks of the Commissioner and the Collector of Dacca are awaited. He has drawn special attention to the decrease in the fodder-supply of the Dacca district, and to the subject of pisciculture. Mr. B. C. Basu, who was attached to the department in May 1888, has recently finished his analysis of the Lohardugga district. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, conveyed in their No. ^{210R}/₈₈₋₃, dated 11th May 1887, these district reports will be submitted separately with any remarks and suggestions upon them. The various proposals for improvements in communications, drainage, and irrigation, which have been made by Messrs. Sen and Basu in their reports on the districts of Dacca and Lohardugga, are still under consideration.

In connection with the duty of suggesting agricultural improvements in wards' estates and khas mehals, it is reported that Mr. Sen visited Chittagong and Tipperah, and that Mr. Basu was deputed to Manbhoom and Midnapore. Some useful information on the subject of the agriculture of these districts has in this way been collected by these officers.

In the year 1887 the crops in large tracts in Midnapore were either destroyed or seriously damaged by floods. In February last, Major McArthur, Mr. Roilly, Manager of the Burdwan Raj, and the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, were deputed by Government with instructions to ascertain (1) the area affected, (2) how far the mischief was due to recurring causes, (3) what portion of the area affected was under Government management, and (4) how far, if at all, the floods were connected with the construction of the coast canal.

A forest officer visited the Rhotas and Rahul plateaux during the year, and drew up rules for the management of these plateaux as forest and fuel reserves. The Collector has recently reported that there is no objection to the proposed rules, and the areas in the Khymore hills, of which Government is sole proprietor, will probably now be declared to be reserved forests.

The subject continued to receive the attention of the Department. With reference to a circular issued on the subject, nurseries are reported to have been formed in several districts. A list of plants available at the Calcutta Botanical Gardens was forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions, with a view to their applying to Dr. King for the plants mentioned in it. Several applications for seeds and seedlings were received and attended to.

Grafts of apples, pears, and orange-trees were supplied, for experimental cultivation, to certain gentlemen at Hazaribagh and Ranchi, and from the reports received it appears that the trees are thriving. Dr. King, the Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, is of opinion that orange, lemon, citron, and lime-trees will do well at Ranchi.

It was stated in last year's report that some date-palm seedlings had been planted in Shahabad, and that plants had been reared from seed in the Hazaribagh district.

Analysis of districts.

Rent and revenue in precarious tracts.

Measures of protection and arboriculture.

Planting of trees along roadsides.

Planting of fruit-trees in Hazaribagh.

Date-palm.

The seedlings planted are reported to be in good condition, and to have grown about 12 inches in height. The Deputy Commissioner states that the 400 seedlings reared from seeds during the year 1888 are also doing well, and will be transplanted during the rains. The Collector of Shahabad reports that date-palm seeds were sown experimentally in the municipal gardens of Arrah and Buxar. In the former 600 seeds were sown, of which above one-third germinated. The young plants have grown to a height of about two feet each, and are doing exceedingly well. The seedlings planted have also grown satisfactorily and are in good condition. The seeds tried at Buxar are likewise said to have germinated well.

The Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs, reports that some trees planted in 1882 continue to thrive, and that he has now a large stock of seedlings.

Divi-divi tree.

It was stated in last year's report that attempts were being made to introduce the eucalyptus-tree into the Chota Nagpore Division, but, from the reports received from the

Eucalyptus-tree.

Deputy Commissioners at Hazaribagh and Lohardugga, it appears that the plants have not thriven.

As was reported last year, seedlings of these trees were supplied to district officers in Behar and Bhagulpore. From the

Inga Samun and Abbizzia procera.

report received from the Commissioner of Patna it appears that the seedlings planted in the Shahabad, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, and Sarun districts are all thriving. They did not, however, thrive in Patna and Dinagore.

It was mentioned in last year's report that Mr. N. G. Mukerjee had been deputed to Europe to study the system of silkworm rearing followed in France and Italy, and especially

Silk experiments.

M. Pasteur's treatment of the disease known as pebrine. The results of Mr. Mukerjee's studies showed that one of the most destructive of the diseases from which silkworms have been suffering in Bengal is pebrine, and that the measures to be adopted for the mitigation or eradication of this disease must be those introduced by M. Pasteur in Europe. These facts having been established, it was thought that the proper agency for carrying on operations in future would be a committee of merchants pecuniarily interested in the silk industry. The control of the experiments was therefore transferred to the Bengal Silk Committee, who undertook to provide any funds that might be required over and above a subsidy of Rs. 5,000 given by the Government of Bengal, and Mr. Mukerjee's services were lent to them.

Mr. Mukerjee visited various centres of the silk industry in France and Italy, and collected much valuable information regarding the breeding of silkworms. In his opinion Bengal silk, in spite of its special qualities of softness and gloss, will never fetch as high a price as Chinese, Japanese, or Continental silk: at the same time he has pointed out the possibility of Bengal, with its cheap labour, surpassing all other countries in the production of silk of fine quality if the *Bombyx Mori* can be introduced in this country. The chief difficulty in the way of its introduction lies in the fact of the eggs of this worm hatching very unevenly, the hatching period extending over three or four months, instead of as many days. This difficulty has been overcome by the researches of a French savant, M. Duclaux of Paris, who has shown that the one condition necessary to secure uniform hatching and hardihood of stock is natural or artificial hibernation at 0°6C. Another objection to the *Bombyx Mori* is that, unlike the Bengal worm, it is an annual; but the conversion of an annual into a polyvoltine has been made possible by various devices, such as premature hibernation and the use of acids.

Mr. Mukerjee resumed at Berhampore, in September, the work of rearing healthy "seed" for distribution. The November crop was a success: and about 210 kahans of seed cocoons were distributed free to about 300 rearers. The January outturn was also successful, and 820 kahans of seed were given away to about 550 persons. The March crop was likewise a favourable one, and 800 kahans of seed cocoons from the central establishment, and 90 kahans from a nursery kept up by a trained apprentice, were sold to rearers.

An attempt was made to rear the annual cocoons of the *Bombyx Mori* with a view to its introduction into Bengal. Three lots of naturally hibernated eggs

were obtained—one from Kasmir, one from Dehra Doon, and the third from France. All three lots hatched evenly, but the worms from the first two died subsequently from pebrine. The third was the ordinary healthy seed from France (*Graine Industrielle*), and gave a good crop. The possibility of the introduction into Bengal of the *Bombyx Mori* is said to be thus demonstrated in practice.

In accordance with the orders of Government, specimens of insects injurious to agricultural crops were obtained from district officers and forwarded to Mr. E. C. Cotes, of the Indian Museum, for examination, and for any suggestion that gentleman might have to offer as to the means of mitigating the injury caused by them. Mr. Cotes furnished some valuable notes, which have been circulated.

Agricultural experiments are now being carried on in Bengal on three small experimental farms at Doomraon, Burdwan, and Seebpore, and in some Government, wards', and private estates. Mr. A. C. Sen was in charge of the farms at Doomraon and Seebpore, and the farm at Burdwan was under the supervision of Mr. Reilly, Manager of the Burdwan Raj, who worked in consultation with Mr. Sen. Experiments were made on maize, paddy, potatoes, wheat, sugar-cane, ginger, gram, ground-nuts, aus paddy, jute, peas, dhainche, sargaum, Abroma Angosta, and fodder. The experiments in the Doomraon and Burdwan farms suffered from deficient and irregular rain, and those in the Seebpore farm, on the contrary, from excessive moisture. The experiment on wheat in the Doomraon farm showed that deep ploughing gave an outturn of 91lb per acre more than shallow ploughing; that wheat and gram sown together gave better results in shallow-ploughed fields than in deep-ploughed ones; and that irrigation by canal water was in the long run more profitable than irrigation by well-water, although the latter gave a better outturn. Saltpetre used as manure produced the best results, cowdung and lime mixed coming next. In the Burdwan farm it appeared that of different manures for sugar-cane, castor cake and bonemeal mixed together formed a better manure than either alone. Potatoes gave a profit of Rs. 100 per acre, against Rs. 97 in the preceding year.

In order to bring home to the cultivators a knowledge of the results of the experiments which have proved successful in the Burdwan farm, or may prove to be so in future, Mr. Reilly has obtained sanction to establish a number of demonstration farms in immediate charge of some of the more intelligent ryots in many of the khas estates of the Burdwan Raj. For the present the operations on these will be confined to the cultivation of potatoes, sugar-cane, and wheat. Arrangements have been made to test in plots, placed side by side, the comparative merits of the method of cultivating these crops adopted by ryots in Burdwan and that suggested by the results of the experiments made on the Burdwan farm.

As in previous years, some experiments were conducted through ryots and others interested in agriculture. The results may be briefly stated thus:—

- (1) Wheat of very fair quality was produced at Patarghata, in the Dacca district, from Buxar seed.
- (2) Bonemeal gave good results in *laterite* and sandy soils.
- (3) In clay loam, castor cake gave better results than bonemeal.

Mr. N. G. Mukerjee tried certain experiments at Berhampore, from which he arrived at the following results:—

- (1) Buxar wheat gives a better outturn than the local variety.
- (2) Bonemeal as a manure on potatoes and turnips gives good results.
- (3) The Naini Tal and the acclimatised English seed potatoes give a much better outturn, both as regards quality and quantity, than the seed generally in use in Bengal.

For some years past the potato crop of the Darjeeling district has been attacked by disease, which, from microscopical examination as well as from its general symptoms, has been identified with the potato blight of Europe.

* Potato cultivation in the Darjeeling district.

As is well known, no cure has yet been discovered for this disease, and the only remedial measure which has met with any degree of success is the introduction

of new varieties from places with different climatic conditions. Last year some experiments were tried with acclimatised English seed near Kurseong and Mungpoo. The experiment in the latter place failed owing to the plants having been destroyed by blight, while for Kurseong no definite results were obtained. During the season just ended a fresh attempt was made to grow healthy potatoes in Darjeeling from imported seed. The results of the experiment show that the place is full of disease germs, and for some time to come it would appear to be unlikely that healthy potatoes will grow in Darjeeling.

The total cost to Government of agricultural enquiries and experiments, and of the collection of agricultural statistics and information during the year, was Rs. 8,646-13-5.

Agricultural experiments and improvements in Government and wards' estates were placed under the direct supervision of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture. The experiments in Government estates will be conducted out of the management grant, while those in wards' estates will be paid for by the estates themselves. The orders sanctioning these arrangements were, however, issued too late to enable the department to take any active part in the experiments tried during the year by revenue officers and managers of wards' estates.

During the year under report Mr. N. N. Banerjee, a Cirencester graduate, was deputed to Paris to study M. Pasteur's system of inoculation as a prophylactic against anthrax.

Anthrax vaccination.

On his return from Europe he was employed in ascertaining, by experiment, whether Pasteur's method of vaccinating cattle might be expected to succeed in this country. The results of his experiments, which were conducted in a shed attached to the Seebpore farm, were (so far as they went) successful, and prove beyond doubt that almost perfect immunity against the disease can be attained by vaccination with the attenuated virus of *Bacillus anthracis*, which, when introduced into the system, produces the deadly malady known as anthrax.

As reported last year, the question of the adoption of measures for the improvement of cattle-breeding is still under the consideration of Government. Many applications were made during the year for English and Hissar bulls. A few bulls which were supplied to the Chairman of the Arrah Municipality and to the Collector of Shahabad in 1887 are said to have done well, and their calves show a decided improvement in the local breed. The subject, however, is one which cannot be dealt with by sporadic efforts to introduce a few bulls here and there, and has not been taken up with energy pending a decision on the question of the establishment of a veterinary school in Bengal and the employment of a veterinary officer. This question was discussed in connection with that of extending the utility of the Seebpore Collège, on which a report was submitted and is under the consideration of Government.

Improvement of breeds of cattle.

Five merino rams were supplied to Mr. Abbott of Jaintpore, Mozufferpore, Mr. Peppe of Ranchi, and to Baboo Bhagavat Dyal Singh of Daltongunge. The last-mentioned gentleman reports that the ram supplied to him was put among a flock of country ewes, two of which produced very fine young. Mr. Abbott reports that the rams supplied to him will not herd with native ewes.

Sheep-breeding.

Forecasts of the wheat and jute crops were prepared during the year, and found to contain fairly accurate information. The demand for these forecasts among commercial men has considerably increased. In accordance with the orders of Government, statements showing the estimated outturn of the bhadoi, of the winter rice, and of the rubbi harvest, including special crops, such as sugar-cane, tobacco, ganja, opium, and others, were also prepared during the year.

Agricultural and fiscal statistics.

It was stated in last year's report that a special report on the subject of agricultural statistics in Bengal had been submitted, and was then under consideration of Government. It has since been decided to collect and publish agricultural statistics showing the areas under each crop in Government, and wards' estates of which a survey has been made, and of which field maps exist. A circular has been issued calling upon the managers of such estates to prepare and submit accurate statistics in the forms prescribed by the Govern-

ment of India and the Board of Revenue, and the results will be reported during the current year.

The Department continues to be indebted for the ready aid afforded by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and by the Committee of the Wheat and Seed Trades Association in all matters which have been referred to them in connection with the trade or agriculture of the province. The Agri-Horticultural Society also gave some valuable assistance.

During the year under report the Palm-house was completed and the continuation of the riverside road from Shalimar Botanical Gardens, Calcutta. Point to the Garden commenced.

Some valuable additions have been made to the Herbarium, among which may be mentioned the collections from the Shan Hills presented by General H. Collett, c.b., that from the Naga Hills by Mr. Peal, and that from the Eastern Frontier districts by Mr. C. B. Clarke. Contributions were also received from the Kew and Perak Museums, the Straits Settlements, and Saharanpore, and specimens were sent to most of the leading Botanic museums in Europe.

Dr. King, the Superintendent, completed the second part of his important work "Annals of the Royal Botanic Garden," which deals with the Ficus, and is now engaged on the preparation of a new part on the Indo-Malayan species of oaks and chestnuts. These treatises have been circulated to all the chief museums and Botanical gardens in Europe and elsewhere, and appear to be highly appreciated for their scientific value and accuracy.

In connection with this garden, trees were planted in various parts of the station, which is at present one of the barest in the Himalayas. Botanical Garden, Darjeeling.

Forests.

THE chief points connected with the administration of the Department during the year under review are the continued increase of revenue in the Sunderbans; the depression of trade in the produce of Chittagong, attributed to the frontier raids, which prevented access to the more remote forests; and the decrease of revenue in the Orissa Division owing to the grant of considerable concessions to the inhabitants during the scarcity that has marked the season.

The total area under the management of the Forest Department on the 31st March 1889 amounted to 7,447,789 acres, of which 3,192,535 acres were covered by reserved forests, 1,449,262 acres by protected forests, 2,581,420 acres by unclassed State forests and waste lands, and 224,572 acres by proposed reserves. In the classes of reserved and protected forests there was a net increase of 1,154 and 48,100 acres, respectively, while the area of unclassed State forests and waste lands remained unchanged. The tracts which it is contemplated to reserve under section 4 of the Forest Act lie for the most part in Chota Nagpore, and the question of their reservation is still under the consideration of Government. The section referred to was applied to the Ramgurih-Sitakund forest in Chittagong in October last, and similar action has been taken since the close of the year as regards the Rajin block in Khoorda.

The total length of boundaries demarcated by means of posts or pillars is 2,176·8 miles, and that of natural boundaries 1,349·9 miles. The total expenditure debited to "Demarcation" was Rs. 7,091, the average cost per mile of new demarcation remaining at Rs. 16, and that of the maintenance of old boundaries being Rs. 6·2 per mile as against Rs. 7·2 in the preceding year.

The surveys undertaken by the Department were unimportant. A party of the Imperial Survey Department of India completed the survey of the inner and outer boundaries of the Singbhoom subdivision, with the exception of a portion of the southern boundary of the Saranda forests, and in the Angul subdivision 75 miles of boundaries were surveyed by the Cadastral Survey Party.

Owing to the continued ill-health, necessitating eventually the departure, on furlough, of Mr. Fowlor, the Deputy Conservator entrusted with the duty, there was again but little done as regards the preparation of *Working Plans*. The services of another officer, Mr. Manson, have, however, now been made available for the sole charge of the Working Plans Division, and it is to be hoped that more substantial progress will be reported in this direction during the current year. The vacancy in the superior staff caused by the retirement from the service of Mr. Johnston was filled by the appointment of Mr. H. H. Haines from Cooper's Hill as an Assistant Conservator, with effect from the 1st January 1889. Mr. Chester, a Deputy Conservator of the third grade, was posted, on his return from furlough last November, to the Andamans as officer in charge of the forests there, and Mr. J. C. Mendes, one of the seven Sub-Assistant Conservators attached to Bengal, was temporarily transferred to the Central Provinces. Owing no doubt to this depletion of the executive staff, it was found impossible to depute any of its members to the Dehra Dun Forest School during the year under report. The difficulties mentioned in previous reports in obtaining recruits in Bengal for the class of forester continue to be experienced, and are, as usual, attributed to the preference evinced for sedentary employment.

There was a remarkable increase in the number of serious offences laid to the charge of members of the lower grades of the Department; and the fact is all the more unsatisfactory since most of the prosecutions instituted were unsuccessful. In fact there could scarcely have been a worse record; for in only three out of 13 cases, some of them involving the gravest of charges, were convictions obtained and upheld on appeal.

The number of cases of breaches of the Forest law taken into court during the year was only 254, against 516 in 1887-88 and 839 in 1886-87, the decrease being chiefly in the Darjeeling and Orissa Divisions, and there was also a falling off by 417 cases in the number of offences compounded out of court. The relaxation of the forest rules in Orissa, directed by the Lieutenant-Governor in consequence of the partial failure of the crops, contributed no doubt largely to these results; but the decrease shown in the percentage of convictions in that quarter cannot be ascribed to the same cause, and remains unexplained. "Hard times" may well have justified the exercise by the executive of leniency in refraining from instituting prosecutions, but can scarcely have afforded grounds for judicial acquittals or discharges.

The area of forests liable to fire which the Department took steps to protect by means of isolation covered 1,133,933 acres, against 1,001,357 acres in the previous year, while less extensive measures were taken over 126,249 acres, or 7,040 less than in 1887-88. Of the total area thus protected; only 75.6 per cent. escaped fire—a poor result as compared with those of other years, and attributable apparently to the fact that far too much was attempted in Singbhoom in the direction of isolation.

*No changes were made in the grazing rules in force except in Khoorda, where they were somewhat relaxed. In the Darjeeling subdivision they are said to have worked smoothly, and an arrangement made with the graziers, by which they were permitted to graze a larger percentage of cattle on the condition of their remaining unconvicted of any forest offence for 12 months, was entirely successful. The revenue derived from grazing fees and the sale of fodder grass aggregated Rs. 4,191, against Rs. 3,441 in 1887-88.

Natural reproduction is favourably reported upon in most quarters. Oak and magnolia in particular seeded profusely in the Darjeeling subdivision, but progress is here somewhat retarded by the increase of grazing, especially in the Singalila Range. Good results generally were obtained with sal in the Kurseong, Buxa, Julpigoree, Palamow, and Hazaribagh subdivisions, and in the Sunderbuns the natural reproduction of sundri was all that could be desired.

The area of regular plantations was increased during the year by 142 acres, and that of cultural operations by 24 acres, while the cost of both, covering the maintenance of old plantations and the formation of nurseries, amounted to Rs. 6,837, the average expenditure over the total area under artificial reproduction being Rs. 45 per acre, as in 1887-88.

The outturn of wood, including timber and fuel, during the year was 27,793,504 cubic feet, against 26,041,197 cubic feet in the previous year, and the following statement compares the operations of the year with those of its predecessor:—

	By Departmental Agency.		Permit-holders.		Free grants.		Total.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Reserved forests—	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.
* Timber	41,909	61,298	7,251,321	8,406,537	25,778	15,401	7,317,008	8,546,256
Fuel	255,676	283,206	11,014,864	10,842,602	1,000,000	1,001,321	12,270,441	12,127,129
Total ...	297,484	344,504	18,266,187	19,309,139	1,025,778	1,016,722	19,587,449	20,673,385
Protected forests—								
Timber ... ..	...	30	401,420	237,693	560	2,613	401,980	240,307
Fuel ... ..	...	...	5,070,917	3,379,110	...	3,000,168	5,070,917	6,379,278
Total ...	...	20	5,072,337	3,617,100	560	3,002,827	5,072,897	6,619,585
Unclassed forests—								
Timber	13,113	14,205	251,514	295,402	800	...	295,427	300,767
Fuel	12,512	12,701	72,912	177,705	...	...	85,424	190,408
Total ...	25,625	26,906	324,426	473,107	800	...	380,851	500,165
All forests ...	353,109	371,410	23,592,650	23,399,335	1,026,578	1,019,549	25,041,197	27,793,504
GRAND TOTAL ...	353,109	371,410	23,592,650	23,399,335	1,026,578	1,019,549	25,041,197	27,793,504

The decrease in the quantity of fuel removed by permit-holders is due, in the case of reserved forests, chiefly to fluctuations in the demand in the Sunderbuns, and in that of protected forests, to the relaxation of the rules in Khoorda, to which reference has already been made.

Financial results.

The financial results of the season compare as follows with those of the four preceding years:—

			Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	...	...	5,71,152	4,11,915	1,59,237
1885-86	...	...	5,97,432	3,70,399	2,27,033
1886-87	...	...	6,53,634	4,22,781	2,30,853
1887-88	...	...	6,57,794	3,90,368	2,67,426
1888-89	...	...	6,76,907	3,68,169	3,08,738

The increase in the surplus over the previous year is Rs. 41,312; the receipts being Rs. 19,113 greater, and the charges Rs. 22,199 less, than in 1887-88.

Manufactures, Mines, and other Industries.

THE statement below, prepared from Messrs. Moran and Company's market report, shows at a glance the actual yield of indigo during 1887-88 as compared with the estimate for that year and the probable outturn for 1888-89:—

	Estimated yield for 1887-88.	Actual yield for 1887-88.	Estimated yield for 1888-89.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Jessore ...	2,200	2,184	3,060	
Krishnagore ...	2,700	2,676	4,935	
Midnapore ...	1,100	1,118	975	
Burdwan ...	380	301	550	
Maldah ...	920	1,058	1,315	
Moorshedabad ...	3,800	3,819	6,360	
Rajshahye and Pubna	600	621	1,230	
Bhagulpore ...	3,100	2,889	3,005	
Purneah ...	6,400	6,280	3,730	
Rungpore and Nattore	1,300	1,997	1,840	
	22,500	22,943	27,000	
Monghyr ...	2,500	2,535	2,900	
Tirhoot ...	33,200	32,967	28,750	
Chumparun ...	18,700	18,912	13,850	
Chupra ...	15,300	15,154	13,500	
	69,700	69,568	59,000	
<i>Benares—</i>				
European ...	6,000	6,517	7,200	
Native ...	6,000	5,872	6,300	
	12,000	12,389	13,500	
<i>Doab—</i>				
European ...	2,800	3,123	3,500	
Native ...	23,000	24,331	35,000	
	25,800	27,454	38,500	
Total ...	1,30,000	1,32,354	1,38,000	

The actual outturn of 1887-88 exceeded the estimate of that year by 2,354 maunds, and the actual yield of 1886-87 by 1,529 maunds. The yield for 1888-89 is estimated to exceed the actuals of 1887-88. The actuals for 1887-88 turned out to be more favourable, notwithstanding the apprehension of a short crop in Benares and the North-Western Provinces on account of excessive rainfall in August, 1887.

The following table shows the exports of indigo to foreign countries during the past two years:—

	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Cwt.	Rs.	Cwt.	Rs.
To United Kingdom ...	30,434	93,97,833	30,436	93,64,582
„ Austria—Trieste ...	10,858	33,56,867	10,700	36,06,738
„ France ...	15,454	45,19,153	9,677	31,35,992
„ Germany ...	6,380	20,21,591	8,073	26,52,981
„ Italy ...	925	2,79,857	1,115	3,67,618
„ Egypt ...	21	7,170	10	3,754
„ United States ...	19,258	66,36,781	22,671	68,83,173
„ Persia ...	348	1,19,415	155	54,864
„ Turkey in Asia ...	1,592	4,79,371	1,203	3,55,974
„ Other countries ...	2,065	6,39,851	2,661	9,22,297
Total ...	87,335	2,74,55,889	86,701	2,73,46,873
Quantity in Indian maunds and average value per Indian maund.	1,18,873 Indian maunds.	@ Rs. 231 per Indian maund.	1,18,010 Indian maunds.	@ Rs. 232 per Indian maund.

The exports of indigo showed a slight decline in the past year, but the average price realised per maund maintained the tendency to increase, being one rupee per maund in advance of the previous year. With the exception of 1885-86, a year with a very small outturn, the price is the highest ever attained. The United Kingdom and Austria have absorbed approximately the same quantity as in the previous year, while in exports to France there has been a heavy decline against increases in those to Germany and the United States.

The exports of indigo during the past five years are reproduced in the following table:—

		Indian maunds.		Value.	Average value per maund.
		Cwt.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	...	106,069	1,44,372	3,02,33,957	269
1885-86	...	76,109	1,03,593	2,55,96,913	248
1886-87	...	87,942	1,19,699	2,62,43,170	219
1887-88	...	87,335	1,18,873	2,74,56,889	231
1888-89	...	86,701	1,18,010	2,73,46,873	232

The fluctuations in the trade in indigo have been almost nominal since the year 1886-87. The exports in 1887-88 were below those of the previous year by 6 per cent., while in the year under report the falling off amounted to 7 per cent.

The number of tea gardens at the close of the calendar year 1888 was 402, and returns were received from 399 of them. The total area under cultivation was 79,962 acres, and the produce 22,231,944 lbs., there being in each case a considerable advance on the figures for 1887.

The following is a summary of the reports received from the several tea-producing districts.

In this division returns were received from all the gardens. The outturn for the year amounted to 1,102,572 lbs., against 1,067,853 lbs. last year. The average yield per acre rose from 289 lbs. to 308.6 lbs.

Chittagong Division.

In the Hill Tracts only one garden was worked. The yield rose from 22,734 lbs. to 23,540 lbs. in the year under report, the average yield per acre being 235.4 lbs.

Hazaribagh and Lohardugga are the only districts in this division in which tea is grown. In Hazaribagh the number of tea gardens was six, as in 1887. The total outturn was 115,277 lbs., against 152,780 lbs. in 1887, and the average yield per acre was 131.4 lbs., against 176.6 lbs.

Chota Nagpore Division.

In Lohardugga the number of gardens was 30, as in 1887, of which 27 furnished returns. The total outturn was 339,383 lbs., against 436,944 lbs. in 1887. The average yield per acre was 163.5* lbs., against 221.9 lbs. in the previous year.

The number of tea gardens in this division was 6, as in 1887. The total outturn was 1,215 lbs., against 2,074 lbs. in 1887, and the average yield per acre fell from 75.1 lbs. to 44.1 lbs.

Dacca Division.

Julpigoree and Darjeeling are the tea districts in this division. In

Rajshahye Division.

Julpigoree the number of gardens rose from 157 to 159; the area under mature plants was 21,997 acres, and that under immature plants was 4,919 acres, against 17,653 and 8,280 acres respectively in 1887. The total outturn was 10,375,826 lbs., against 74,76,771 lbs. in 1887. The average outturn per acre was 471.692 lbs., against 423.541 in 1887. Hybrid plants are reported to be most common in this district, and China plants are found in two or three gardens only, which were first opened out. In gardens lately opened the indigenous species were planted, the seeds being procured from Assam, and Cachar. Machinery was introduced to a great extent, and was found in all the most flourishing gardens, and utilised in almost all the different processes of tea-making. The labour employed in the tea gardens in this district was free. The coolies employed were either Nepalese or Dhangars from Chota Nagpore, and the wages earned averaged Rs. 6 per month by men, Rs. 5 by women, and Rs. 4 by children.

There was no great mortality among the coolies. There were, however, a few deaths from cholera on some of the tea gardens.

In Darjeeling the number of tea gardens was 174, against 169 in 1887. The areas under mature and immature plants were 35,755 and 9,170 acres, against 32,481 and 6,871 acres respectively in 1887. The total outturn was 10,274,131 lbs., against 9,944,356 lbs. in 1887. The average yield per acre was 287·3 lbs., against 306·1 lbs. in 1887. During the year under report the tea crop did not suffer from red spider or mosquito blight as in the preceding year. The tea markets were fairly satisfactory.

The following statement illustrates the state of tea cultivation in Bengal during the calendar year 1888:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Number of plantations.	Approximate average elevation in feet.	AREA IN ACRES.				APPROXIMATE YIELD IN POUNDS.			Average yield in pounds per acre of mature plants.
				Under mature plants.	Under immature plants.	Total area under tea.	Taken up for planting, but not yet planted.	Black.	Green.	Total.	
				A. R. P.	A. R. P.						
Chittagong	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	20	20 to 400	3,572 0 0	523 0 0	4,095	8,749	918,731	23,871	972,602*	272·2
	Chittagong Tracts.	1	30	100 0 0	.....	100	373	23,540	.....	23,540	235·4
Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	6	2,250	877 0 0	30 0 0	907	1,847	114,022	1,255	115,277	131·4
	Lohardugga	30	1,200 to 2,400	2,075 0 0†	919 0 0	2,994	2,302†	339,343	.....	339,343	163·9†
Rajahmundry	Darjeeling	174	200 to 7,000	35,755 0 0	9,170 0 0	44,925	12,254	10,274,131	.....	10,274,131	287·3
	Jalpigoree	150	300 to 2,000	21,997 0 0	4,919 0 0	26,916	21,562	10,375,826	.....	10,375,826	471·6
Dacca	Dacca	6	15 to 18	27 2 0	2 2 0	30	..	1,215	.....	1,215	41·1
	Total	402	.....	61,398 2 0	15,563 2 0	76,962	46,840	22,076,948	25,126	22,101,974	348·2

Only 480 lbs. of coffee were produced in the Lohardugga district against 640 lbs. in 1887, and a few coffee bushes are reported to have yielded 66 lbs. in the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Coffee.

The plantation was visited during the year by a severe hailstorm, which completely destroyed thousands of young plants in the nurseries and injured even the larger trees.

Cinchona Plantation and Febrifuge.

The total number of cinchona trees of all sorts on the plantations was 4,810,231, two-thirds of which were pure quinine yielders. The crop of the year, which was the largest ever harvested, amounted to 373,100 pounds of dry bark, of which 207,460 pounds were red, 128,770 pounds *Lodgerianus*, and 36,870 pounds of other sorts. The whole of this crop was, with the exception of a small quantity supplied on indent or sold to Government institutions, made over to the febrifuge factory for disposal.

The outturn from the factory, which is regulated by the demand, was 8,575 pounds, of which 2,191 pounds were of sulphate of quinine and 6,384 pounds of cinchona febrifuge. The total outturn for the previous year amounted to 7,250 pounds. The issues during the year fell from 8,089 pounds in 1887-88 to 7,489 pounds in the current year, this decline being due to the extraordinary cheapness of quinine in the market caused by the development of cinchona cultivation in Ceylon.

An account of the method of manufacturing pure sulphate of quinine by a process recently discovered in the Government Factory at Mungpoo, together with a brief history of its invention, was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 28th March, 1888, but a fuller account was given in a memorandum recently prepared by Mr. C. H. Wood, who was formerly quinologist in the plantation, and himself had a very important share in the conception and perfection of the new process. Mr. Wood's services in this matter have been most valuable, and his action has been marked by an evident desire to place at the disposal of Government the knowledge and experience which he has acquired by careful and laborious experiments in England. Mr. Gammon also deserves praise for his successful efforts in applying the new invention to manufacture. No less than 2,191 lbs. of pure sulphate of quinine were prepared in the first year of its manufacture by this new process.

* If to this be added 129,970 lbs. shown in the return for Chittagong, but which has not been classed either as black or green, the total for Chittagong will be 1,102,572, and that for the whole Province will be 22,231,944; the average for Chittagong will be 398·6 and that for the whole Province will be 346·2.

† Revised figures.

The revenue derived from the sale of the febrifuge, sulphate of quinine, seeds, plants, and bark amounted to Rs. 1,29,160-3, against Rs. 1,37,511-3-8 in the previous year.

The net profit on the year's working was Rs. 27,844.

There is nothing of special importance to notice in the Bhagulpore Division, except the decline of the silk industry, owing to the successful competition of European-made fabrics of a better and cheaper quality, and a decrease in lac. Saltpetre and metal vessels afford scope for two profitable industries. In Monghyr 1,567 guns were manufactured during the year. The Madankota coal mine and the stone quarries in the Southal Pergunnahs worked well.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF THE MANUFACTURES AND MINES IN THE DIFFERENT DIVISIONS.

Bhagulpore Division.

The manufactures of the Patna Division are many, but for the most part insignificant. The largest are opium, indigo, country spirit, sugar, saltpetre, tobacco, lac, and brass-ware. The most important of the small manufactures are blanket-weaving and stone-carving in Gya and Patna. The dyers are being beaten out of the field by imported aniline dyes. The mica mines of Gya are not yet of any great importance.

Patna Division.

The articles specially manufactured in the Burdwan Division are silk, cotton cloth, jute cloth, indigo, shell-lac, brass and bell-metal utensils, pottery, paper, and cocoanut and castor oils. These products, with the exception of the last named, and indigo are generally in a rising condition, and yield good profits. The manufacture of cloth in Serampore has so developed that the weavers are said to hold their own against importations from Manchester, but in Burdwan this industry has considerably diminished in consequence of the competition of English piece-goods. The outturn of coal from the Raneegunge mines has greatly increased.

Burdwan Division.

In the district of Bogra the silk industry has been almost driven out by competition, and the weavers have taken largely to agriculture. Indigo-planting continues to be in a languishing condition, but the manufacture of jute and gunny-bags flourishes throughout the Division. As has been stated earlier in this chapter, there was an increase in the number of tea-gardens and in the gross yield of tea in the districts of Darjeeling and Julpigoree.

Rajshahye Division.

The value of the year's outturn of the lac factories in the Manbhoom district amounted to Rs. 1,40,000, against Rs. 1,72,000 in 1887-88 and Rs. 2,86,000 in 1886-87. In Lohardugga only three lac factories were worked, against six in 1887-88; two of them turned out articles valued at Rs. 28,785, against Rs. 50,641 in the previous year. The tussar silk produced in Manbhoom fetched Rs. 5,500, against Rs. 9,000 in 1887-88. In Palamow the attempt of Messrs. Hodges and Radford to start a filature for reeling tussar cocoons proved a failure. A class of men in Hazaribagh called Patwas reel tussar silk by native methods in about half a dozen villages. The output of coal in Hazaribagh amounted to 508,795 tons, against 451,621 tons in the previous year. In Manbhoom it amounted to 131,762 tons, against 139,269 tons in 1887-88. The copper mine at Baraganda produced 2,734 tons of copper ores. The mica mines in the northern part of the Hazaribagh district, at present worked by private companies, turned out 1,100 maunds of mica, valued at Rs. 46,000, for export during the year. The stone quarries in Manbhoom yielded 400,000 cubic feet of stone, reported to be of excellent quality.

Chota Nagpore Division.

There was no change in the manufactures of the Dacca Division, which are comparatively of little importance.

Dacca Division.

The only manufacture of any importance in the Orissa Division is salt.

Orissa Division.

The charge of the Salt Department has been transferred to the Madras authorities, and the manufacture of punga salt has been abolished. Liverpool salt is now imported from Calcutta, and is generally consumed by the people.

The approximate outturn of goor (molasses) from date juice in the Bussirhat subdivision was 3,25,000 maunds, of which about 1,95,000 maunds were converted into sugar,

Presidency Division.

96,000 maunds exported, and the rest locally consumed. The outturn from

date-palm and cane in the Baraset subdivision was estimated at 1,50,000 maunds, of which about one-third was locally consumed, and the rest converted into sugar. Forty-six mills, factories, and presses were at work in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs during the year, and gave employment to over fifty thousand persons. The chief manufactures were cotton twist and yarn, gunny-bags and cloth, sugar, paper, silk, ice, shell-lac, and lac-dye. In four cotton mills 9,357 tons of cotton were worked up during the year, against 7,685 tons in the previous year. The quantity of jute worked up was 105,596 tons, valued at Rs. 2,10,00,000, against 90,329 tons, valued at Rs. 1,70,00,000, in the preceding year. The sugar mills at Cossipore turned out 1,15,200 maunds of sugar, valued at 11 lakhs of rupees, as compared with 86,000 maunds at 8 lakhs of rupees in 1887-88. One thousand six hundred and eighty-six tons of paper, made from rags, straw, grass, hay, jute, old paper, &c., at an estimated price of Rs. 6,27,515, were produced at the paper mills at Titagurh, against 1,634 tons and Rs. 6,09,204 in the preceding year. The brass and iron articles, consisting of iron-screws, brass nuts, wrought-iron girders, presses for indigo manufacture, pumps, &c., manufactured at Moheshgunge during the year, fetched about Rs. 8,000. In Jessore the principal manufactures are indigo and sugar. Sugar is manufactured almost all over the district, the principal place of manufacture being Kotechandpore in the Jhenidah subdivision. There is one manufactory at Kotechandpore, belonging to Mr. Newhouse, where refined sugar is manufactured by machinery, and the outturn from it amounted to 20,809 maunds of refined sugar of the estimated value of Rs. 1,62,857, besides 3,61,274 maunds of unrefined sugar, valued at Rs. 17,81,393. There were about 187 sugar factories at work during the year, against 200 in the previous year. Other manufactures of minor importance, such as cotton cloth, brass utensils, pottery, etc., exist, and the cotton cloth manufactured at Moheshpore commands a high price in the market. In Moorshedabad silk and indigo form the principal manufactures. The outturn of silk-thread was almost stationary, but the prices were better. During the period under report there were 91 filatures in the district, against 77 in the previous year, and they produced about 285,567 lbs. of silk, valued at Rs. 23,43,341. In the year 1887-88 the quantity of silk produced was 284,473 lbs., the value of which amounted to Rs. 21,06,134. Six filatures were closed and three were started during the year. Experimental silk-worm rearing at Berhampore was carried on through a portion of the year by Mr. N. G. Mukherjee, under the direction of the Agricultural Department. The Director of Agriculture has recorded the following remarks:—

"There is no longer any doubt that silk-worms in Bengal are suffering from pebrine, nor in the light of Mr. Mukherjee's reports can there any longer be any doubt as to the method by which pebrine can be eradicated, namely, by microscopic examination and rejection of diseased moths. The operations have now been transferred to the committee of silk merchants. Worms are being reared on a large scale with a view to supplying the villagers with healthy seed. Endeavours are also being made to induce the villagers to adopt improved methods of rearing, viz., in boxes covered with wire-netting, to protect the worms from the ravages of the silk fly."

An exhibition of local arts and industries held at Moorshedabad in February, 1888, proved a decided success, the Nawab Bahadur of Moorshedabad aiding with the loan of a building and a handsome subscription, and all the local zemindars and other chief residents of the district eagerly co-operating. There was a good collection of ivory objects, silk cocoons, silk fabrics, bidri-work, and other articles. About 50,000 maunds of sugar were produced during the year in the district of Khulna and exported to various local markets and to Calcutta, the outturn being much the same as in the previous year. The price of sugar varied from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per maund.

Three sea-going vessels were built in the Chittagong Division during the year, against two in 1887-88. There are no mines in the Division, and most of the manufactures are petty, being confined to articles of daily use. Silk-weaving in Cox's Bazar, cutlery in Chandpore, and brass-work in the Muradnagore thana may, however, be mentioned.

Trade.

THE subjoined statement shows the total value of the sea-borne trade of the Bengal presidency during the past five years, exclusive of Government transactions :—

		1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports—						
• Foreign trade		24,13,86,662	22,62,34,178	24,41,23,240	24,58,21,406	27,11,87,243
Coasting trade		6,14,65,252	5,24,71,617	5,38,06,015	5,51,30,014	5,39,50,225
Total of Imports ..		30,28,51,914	27,87,05,795	29,79,29,255	30,09,51,420	32,51,37,468
Exports—						
Foreign trade		33,13,32,666	33,21,15,247	35,73,42,394	37,19,63,063	37,87,54,789
Coasting trade		6,70,67,260	7,63,94,087	7,66,33,032	8,77,05,872	7,78,21,397
Total of Exports ..		39,84,00,926	40,85,10,234	43,39,80,426	45,96,68,935	45,65,76,186
GRAND TOTAL ..		70,21,51,840	68,72,16,029	73,19,10,281	76,06,20,355	78,17,13,654

The total value of imports into Bengal rose from Rs. 30,09,51,420 in 1887-88 to Rs. 32,51,37,468, while the export trade decreased from Rs. 45,96,68,935 to Rs. 45,65,76,186. The coasting trade, which had been gradually recovering during the past two years, again shows a decline, imports having fallen from Rs. 5,51,30,014 to Rs. 5,39,50,225, and exports from Rs. 8,77,05,872 to Rs. 7,78,21,397. In foreign trade alone there has been an increase of 10·3 per cent. in the value of imports, and of 1·8 per cent. in that of exports. Taking exports and imports together, the total value of the trade of the province advanced from Rs. 76,06,20,355 to Rs. 78,17,13,654.

Excluding Government transactions, there was an increase of Rs. 2,40,80,769 in the imports of merchandise, and Rs. 13,29,112 in those of treasure as compared with the previous year. The value of merchandise exported increased by Rs. 92,60,714, while the exports of treasure fell off by Rs. 3,49,118. As usual, the bulk of the trade, 65·04 per cent., is conducted with the United Kingdom, the next place is taken by China, 9·8 per cent., and the third by the United States, 5·98 per cent. As regards other countries, the most noticeable feature is the progressive increase in the trade with Germany. The proportion of the foreign trade of Calcutta carried through the Suez Canal was 65·7 per cent., and the total value exceeds that of any previous year.

The importation of cotton goods is the largest on record, and the market has been overstocked. There has been an increase in direct imports from Manchester by native firms, and as their less expensive establishments give them an advantage over European importers, this direct trade is likely to further improve.

In metals there has been a falling off of Rs. 35,15,627, or 17 per cent. The chief decrease is in copper, about 48 lakhs, due to the high prices brought about by the action of the French Syndicate, while there has been an increase in wrought brass, iron, steel, and tin. The importation of machinery and mill-works continues to increase in consequence of the demands of the jute and cotton industries, the extension of tea cultivation, the construction of river steamers, and the requirements of the Calcutta docks.

Notwithstanding the duty imposed on mineral oil, its importation has increased, the quantity imported in 1888-89 being 20,146,984 gallons, against 19,699,334 gallons in 1887-88. The amount of petroleum imported from Russia increased from 779,675 gallons to 3,371,446 gallons.

The amount of liquor imported was also the highest ever reached. There was no demand for the strong beers, which were formerly drunk. Messrs. Younger and Company's beer now occupies the first place, and Pilsener comes next; while Bass, in spite of the new lighter beer, is losing ground year by year. There was a large increase in Scotch whisky. The bulk of the brandy imported was of a very low quality, and often brandy only in name. The importations of claret and sherry were less than half of what they were ten years ago.

The imports of apparel show a steady increase year by year. The number of boots and shoes imported has increased from 28,102 pairs in 1879-80 to 131,652 pairs in the past year.

The number of umbrellas imported into Calcutta during the year reached the unprecedented total of 2,621,745, valued at Rs. 24,39,712, or rather less than a rupee per umbrella. The coal imports showed a large and very satisfactory decline, inasmuch as the reduction is attributed to the increasing use of country coal. The quantity imported is only 19,126 tons, the smallest known. In 1885-86, 99,917 tons were imported.

The jute exports were the largest on record, amounting to 9,269,483 cwts. The export of gunny bags was also the largest on record. The consignments to Australia were again on a very large scale, and the increase to the United Kingdom was very marked. During the whole of the year the jute manufacturing industry was in a very prosperous condition.

The exports of tea continue to advance rapidly, and amounted to 95,749,163 lbs., valued at 8½ annas per pound. The general Committee of the Indian Tea Association estimate the total outturn of the current year at about 107,000,000 lbs. The importations into the United Kingdom during the two past years were—

	1887.	1888
	lbs.	lbs.
From India	85,218,000	92,387,000
„ Ceylon	11,325,000	20,325,900
„ China	119,432,000	109,285,000

The exports of Indian tea to Australia and America are still insignificant, and show that the process of ousting China tea from those markets is a very slow one.

The export of rice decreased owing to scanty crops, but was still considerably above the average of recent years. Out of a total export of 5,770,637 cwts., 1,702,039 cwts. were sent to Ceylon, which is the principal consumer of Bengal rice. More than a million cwts. were sent to the United Kingdom. The following interesting statement shows the exports of rice to Europe from the various sources of supply during the past two calendar years:—

	1887.	1888.
	Tons.	Tons.
Burmah	677,100	589,100
Calcutta, Chittagong, Bombay, and Kurrachee	49,000	100,095
Madras	3,681	6,500
Saigon	25,000	71,500
Bangkok (Siam)	63,000	110,000
Java	17,330	15,200
Japan	33,269	144,500
Total	868,311	1,036,859

The exports of wheat from Calcutta showed a further large decline, which is partly attributable to failing crops, but more largely to the diversion of the trade from Calcutta to Western India ports. Russia has now again supplanted the United States, and taken the first place in supplying wheat to the United Kingdom, while India continues to occupy the third

Wheat

There was a heavy decline in the export of raw cotton, which amounted to only 375,213 cwts., against 618,426 cwts. in 1887-88.

Cotton, raw.

The falling off was due to a scanty crop and to increased demand for spinning purposes, principally in Bombay. The decrease is observed in all the consuming countries except China, where there has been an increase of 26·3 per cent., that country having drawn its supply from Calcutta, instead of from Bombay, as in past years.

The trade in saltpetre shows an increase, and that in lac a decrease. A further decline is noticeable in the export of refined sugar, the trade in which has been almost extinguished by the competition of beet sugar produced on the continent.

Saltpetre, lac, and sugar.

The steady decline in the imports of gold noticed in last year's report has been arrested, and the figures during the past year show an increase of Rs. 2,30,069. The total value of the imports was Rs. 23,07,727. The supply of gold in Calcutta is received chiefly from China. The total export of gold was Rs. 42,200 only, showing a decrease, as compared with 1887-88, of Rs. 1,69,382. In silver also the year showed an increase of Rs. 10,99,043 in imports, and a decrease of Rs. 1,79,736 in exports. The total value of silver imported was Rs. 1,18,58,552, of which more than 81 lakhs came from the United Kingdom, 28 lakhs from China, and smaller sums from other countries. The total export of silver was Rs. 4,86,800.

Treasure.

The total value of the coasting or interport trade with Calcutta was Rs. 8,86,73,036 (imports Rs. 3,26,62,284 and exports Rs. 5,60,10,752). There has been a decline of Rs. 5,13,578 in the imports from British Indian ports, which was, however, wholly confined to Indian produce: in foreign goods there has been a considerable increase. The trade with Indian ports not British shows an improvement to the extent of Rs. 2,22,700. This improvement was shared both by Indian produce and foreign merchandise.

Coasting trade of Calcutta.

The export trade to British Indian ports also shows a decline of Rs. 72,56,160. Of this decrease, Rs. 39,37,896 have been in Indian produce, and Rs. 33,18,264 in foreign merchandise. The trade with Indian ports not British has improved, both under Indian produce and foreign merchandise. Taking the total exports to British and foreign Indian ports, there has been a decrease of Rs. 71,71,724 in 1888-89.

The improvement noticed during the previous two years in the trade of Chittagong has met with a check in the past year. The total value of the trade amounted to

MINOR PORTS.

Chittagong port.

Rs. 2,65,83,581, showing a falling off of Rs. 24,99,234 as compared with the trade in 1887-88. This is attributed principally to diminished exports of jute, owing to direct despatches by boat and rail from Naraingunge to Calcutta, and of rice, in consequence of scanty harvests. The trade was nevertheless above the average of the two preceding years.

In the table below will be found a comparison of the trade of the Orissa ports in 1887-88 and 1888-89:—

The Orissa ports.

	Balasore.		Cuttack.		Pooree.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sea-borne	1,12,75,928	96,67,495	14,75,152	9,92,245	2,69,154	59,812
Coasting	1,07,08,942	95,35,286	2,37,257	1,68,554	1,33,358	20,426

It will be seen that there has been a considerable falling off in the sea-borne as well as in the coasting trade in all the ports of Orissa during 1888-89, which was chiefly owing to the failure of the rice crop. The minor ports of Subarnarekha, Churamun, Lychenpore, Chanua, and Sartha on the Orissa coast have been during the year under review closed as customs ports, as the trade was insignificant, while the cost of maintaining a customs establishment was out of all proportion to the amount of duty realised.

The trade of Naraingunge during the year under review shows a decline of Rs. 2,59,501, of which Rs. 1,71,091 was in imports, and Rs. 88,410 in exports. The falling off was most marked in Indian produce. The port of Naraingunge is one for coasting trade, but a proposal to declare it a customs and warehousing port is now under the consideration of Government.

The following table shows the registered trade of Calcutta with the interior as compared with that of the previous year :—

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
BY COUNTRY BOAT—						
1887-88	3,82,23,711	10,34,52,901	78,40,827	3,53,94,390	4,60,73,538	13,88,47,291
1888-89	3,65,14,961	12,55,98,028	79,48,351	3,22,34,044	4,44,63,312	15,78,32,072
BY INLAND STEAMER—						
1887-88	50,53,339	4,81,27,570	15,99,466	2,90,47,989	66,52,805	6,81,75,559
1888-89	53,44,052	5,37,79,198	23,34,134	1,87,22,294	76,78,186	7,25,01,492
BY E. I. RAILWAY—						
1887-88	3,88,28,272	29,60,87,867	84,86,322	14,82,09,304	4,73,14,594	44,42,97,171
1888-89	4,15,29,165	17,39,03,052	87,08,878	13,98,31,785	5,02,38,043	31,37,34,837
BY E. B. STATE RAILWAY—						
1887-88	1,16,01,024	7,62,82,237	28,12,872	5,90,63,441	1,44,13,896	13,53,45,678
1888-89	1,21,58,511	7,55,93,155	32,41,466	5,72,65,758	1,53,99,967	13,28,61,913
BY ROAD—						
1887-88	52,84,618	2,42,30,400	24,73,257	1,28,45,919	77,57,875	3,70,76,319
1888-89	53,31,596	2,39,62,839	23,98,683	1,12,06,732	77,30,279	3,51,69,571
TOTAL—						
1887-88	9,89,90,964	54,81,80,975	2,32,21,744	27,55,61,043	12,22,12,708	82,37,42,018
1888-89	10,08,78,285	45,28,39,272	2,46,31,502	25,92,60,613	12,55,09,787	71,20,99,885
AVERAGE OF THE TWO YEARS ENDING—						
1888-89	9,99,34,624	50,05,10,123	2,39,26,623	26,74,10,828	12,38,61,247	76,79,20,951

The import trade of Calcutta with each Revenue Division in Bengal and with other provinces in India, as a whole, in the principal staples of traffic

registered during the year 1888-89, as compared with the figures for the previous year, is shown in the following statement:—

ARTICLES.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA FROM—												Per cent.
	Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahye Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpore Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpore Division.	Total of Provinces under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
COTTON, RAW { 1887-88 ...	9,527	31,536	6,628	66,203	17,550	1,797	104	...	2	1,33,437	8,48,200	9,81,637	13.59
{ 1888-89 ...	8,042	26,724	5,908	88,487	18,649	813	251	...	2	1,47,075	8,88,372	7,37,347	20.07
INDIGO ... { 1887-88 ...	2,484	13,113	962	105	...	65,302	6,155	...	...	88,121	41,678	1,29,800	67.94
{ 1888-89 ...	2,508	7,603	1,634	104	...	67,440	10,380	...	...	89,989	37,321	1,27,310	70.08
JUTE, RAW ... { 1887-88 ...	3,87,172	17,69,141	40,37,241	72,00,218	10,067	10,853	72,911	7,082	...	1,44,00,688	43,739	1,44,44,416	99.49
{ 1888-89 ...	6,04,289	27,43,906	59,76,561	72,71,682	15,240	6,622	2,97,823	7,666	...	1,69,26,591	1,03,683	1,70,30,274	99.39
GUNNY BAGS { 1887-88 ...	1,05,967	2,03,898	3,54,469	368	...	1,447	7,284	94	901	7,34,428	717	7,35,145	99.90
{ 1888-89 ...	1,07,050	1,29,756	3,25,583	501	...	2,430	4,082	1,500	699	6,03,511	434	6,03,944	99.93
WHEAT ... { 1887-88 ...	2,13,241	6,46,474	62,334	57,869	707	18,58,275	23,08,808	773	...	52,38,474	20,25,784	72,64,258	72.11
{ 1888-89 ...	18,252	4,84,460	63,603	57,299	481	10,91,492	13,52,439	1,017	...	31,69,073	23,38,539	55,07,612	57.64
GRAM AND PULSE. { 1887-88 ...	2,22,904	21,07,618	3,47,002	7,21,832	17,940	6,18,269	6,53,041	617	5,844	47,55,002	5,25,912	52,80,914	90.04
{ 1888-89 ...	1,81,714	15,34,261	1,74,557	2,58,848	10,700	6,06,392	7,07,338	1,484	4,011	34,80,305	4,27,395	39,07,699	89.06
RICE NOT IN THE HUSK. { 1887-88 ...	51,16,567	40,71,753	10,67,183	13,49,938	2,46,009	5,365	32,370	24,620	32	1,59,04,136	16,297	1,59,19,433	99.90
{ 1888-89 ...	47,63,446	31,17,913	10,81,768	50,49,918	5,01,711	19,829	26,023	34,159	58	1,46,08,625	56,254	1,46,64,879	99.61
PADDOY, RICE IN THE HUSK. { 1887-88 ...	3,91,320	8,06,782	3,525	25,400	1,475	654	20	15,359	...	13,04,504	3	13,04,507	100.00
{ 1888-89 ...	6,61,106	7,54,602	1,871	28,044	9,625	...	10	10,024	...	14,42,598	1,066	14,43,754	99.99
OTHER FOOD-GRAINS. { 1887-88 ...	8,611	51,493	916	164	...	1,17,180	1,06,717	...	...	3,45,081	31,837	3,76,918	91.55
{ 1888-89 ...	11,774	73,856	4,683	1,530	...	1,22,769	10,894	375	...	3,17,787	53,211	3,70,998	86.05
HIDES OF CATTLE. { 1887-88 ...	64,549	29,703	17,308	1,26,230	89	1,66,403	55,589	1,579	7,126	4,68,875	2,06,951	6,75,826	69.55
{ 1888-89 ...	62,831	25,84	17,191	1,06,369	701	1,33,349	61,231	405	11,266	4,02,969	1,05,206	5,08,205	67.37
SALTPETRE. { 1887-88 ...	601	6	...	222	...	3,91,636	10,781	...	...	4,09,246	2,30,354	6,39,600	93.98
{ 1888-89 ...	459	13	...	...	...	4,56,078	11,981	...	...	4,68,531	2,17,255	6,85,786	98.32
LINSEED ... { 1887-88 ...	3,64,142	5,91,779	97,374	85,903	9,498	42,69,131	8,13,743	247	7,343	62,39,159	17,50,916	79,90,075	78.99
{ 1888-89 ...	3,05,670	6,06,828	163,175	1,18,441	5,852	35,17,309	6,82,193	866	2,739	54,23,063	21,18,960	75,42,043	71.94
MUSTARD { 1887-88 ...	55,282	45,204	82,835	1,17,867	1,675	3,73,743	3,16,194	580	2,043	9,05,425	12,80,190	22,84,615	43.57
{ 1888-89 ...	32,069	38,445	1,11,739	1,02,197	509	2,74,065	2,73,869	1,855	2,900	8,00,139	11,53,031	20,24,179	42.93
SILK, RAW { 1887-88 ...	10,727	10,365	329	2,083	...	159	1,828	...	119	20,865	370	27,175	98.63
{ 1888-89 ...	9,228	8,634	3,505	6,768	...	122	2,023	...	38	20,818	400	31,104	98.42
SUGAR, REFINED. { 1887-88 ...	14,315	1,50,855	3,290	356	...	12,991	6,070	...	...	1,47,871	5,965	1,53,780	96.97
{ 1888-89 ...	12,795	1,42,605	1,322	1,060	...	12,207	50	116	3	1,02,714	9,285	1,12,999	94.61
SUGAR, UNREFINED. { 1887-88 ...	1,78,833	7,09,256	16	2,439	...	53,612	2,403	...	30	9,46,794	1,007	9,48,761	99.79
{ 1888-89 ...	2,02,115	7,01,059	248	1,778	...	40,200	693	...	...	9,52,622	7,446	9,59,484	99.22
TEA, INDIAN { 1887-88 ...	3,796	3	2,16,183	472	...	320	204	...	3,850	2,24,308	7,80,952	10,05,160	22.35
{ 1888-89 ...	2,791	10	2,71,328	2,778	115	458	277	...	2,799	2,81,056	8,25,277	11,06,333	15.60
TOBACCO ... { 1887-88 ...	97,937	1,23,824	2,09,384	2,089	350	25,190	42,011	26	1	5,91,862	849	5,92,711	99.86
{ 1888-89 ...	98,896	131,081	3,14,517	2,643	500	26,084	26,450	...	...	5,92,623	610	5,93,233	99.89
TOTAL { 1887-88 ...	73,07,078	1,14,80,437	74,87,278	1,35,70,396	3,05,569	79,72,237	45,92,129	50,976	26,673	5,20,813	78,00,473	6,07,91,985	87.17
{ 1888-89 ...	72,61,265	1,05,61,400	84,42,386	1,31,25,396	5,66,335	63,84,309	35,77,634	65,486	24,518	4,99,98,724	81,36,842	5,81,35,566	86.01

Those articles alone covered nearly 58 per cent. of the entire import traffic of Calcutta during 1888-89, against 61½ per cent. in the previous year.

As regards the export trade, similar details in respect of cotton goods and salt during those years are given below:—

ARTICLES.	EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA TO—												Per cent.
	Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahye Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpore Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpore Division.	Total of Provinces under the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
COTTON TWIST AND YARN (EUROPEAN). { 1887-88 ...	54,930	36,253	5,366	40,068	208	3,696	4,108	80	86	1,45,505	64,404	2,09,909	69.32
{ 1888-89 ...	45,697	38,374	8,968	43,652	194	3,281	4,804	80	541	1,46,511	63,860	2,09,461	69.51
COTTON FABRICS (EUROPEAN). { 1887-88 ...	1,42,216	1,52,903	2,52,330	2,55,172	1,180	3,98,983	1,73,397	29	21,942	13,97,298	6,89,312	20,86,510	66.97
{ 1888-89 ...	1,95,579	1,65,021	2,47,395	2,77,100	403	3,86,860	1,61,068	9	27,020	13,99,094	8,47,659	22,17,653	63.13
SALT ... { 1887-88 ...	9,31,357	8,86,884	11,43,072	12,49,000	86,884	10,06,180	8,35,672	31,453	1,55,556	75,56,103	9,44,211	83,00,314	88.62
{ 1888-89 ...	9,70,409	8,75,752	12,23,631	13,61,095	1,65,870	17,93,470	8,09,201	31,819	1,81,297	74,12,914	8,27,773	82,40,686	89.05
TOTAL { 1887-88 ...	11,28,543	10,75,140	14,40,824	15,44,180	88,272	23,98,859	10,13,107	31,502	1,78,359	86,98,906	16,97,827	1,06,96,733	88.98
{ 1888-89 ...	11,07,733	10,72,698	14,80,614	16,82,217	1,66,467	21,83,671	9,75,013	31,008	2,08,856	80,58,519	17,09,381	1,06,67,800	88.97

The total traffic in the three staples specified in the preceding statement represents 43·26 per cent. of the entire exports from Calcutta during the year under report, against 45·63 per cent. in the year preceding.

The total quantity of raw cotton carried to and from Calcutta by all routes during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

				1887-88.	1888-89.
				Mds.	Mds.
Imports	...	...	...	11,76,249	9,64,705
Exports	...	...	...	8,70,750	5,52,394

The total trade under imports showed a decrease of 17·98 per cent. in comparison with 1887-88, and of 37·91 per cent. when compared with 1886-87.

The export trade of the past year was 36·56 per cent. and 49·62 per cent. less in comparison with 1887-88 and 1886-87, respectively. The sea-borne exports were distributed

as follows:—

		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—					
United Kingdom	...	214,915	2,92,525	109,550	1,49,110
Other ports	...	403,511	5,49,223	265,663	3,61,597
Total	...	618,426	8,41,748	375,213	5,10,707
To Indian Ports—					
Bombay and other ports	...	678	923	2,070	2,817
GRAND TOTAL	...	619,104	8,42,671	377,283	5,13,524

After deduction of the exports from the imports, there remained 4,12,311 maunds, against 3,05,499 maunds in 1887-88 and 4,57,020 maunds in 1886-87.

The following statement shows the total trade of Calcutta in cotton twist and yarn registered during the past two years:—

		1887-88.			1888-89.		
		European.	Indian.	Total.	European.	Indian.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	...	1,92,162	2,41,442	4,33,604	1,84,481	2,43,263	4,27,744
Exports	...	3,02,040	1,89,364	4,91,404	1,81,481	2,43,263	2,27,744

The imports remained practically unchanged, the fluctuation being only 1·35 per cent. below the figures of 1887-88 and 0·27 per cent. above those of 1886-87. The figures relating to the imports by sea represent the total clearances for consumption from shipboard and from bond. The different ports which contributed to the trade during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

WHENCE IMPORTED.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
From Foreign Ports—					
United Kingdom	...	15,083,115	1,83,302	14,717,269	1,78,856
Other foreign ports	...	370,240	4,499	339,040	3,120
Total of Foreign Trade	...	15,453,355	1,87,801	15,056,309	1,82,976
Total of Interport Trade	...	14,252	173	83,360	1,013
GRAND TOTAL	...	15,467,607	1,87,974	15,139,669	1,83,989

There has been very little change during the past two years in the aggregate quantity of the imports of twist and yarn manufactured in this country.

There was very little change in the total exports of these goods of European manufacture from Calcutta during the past two years. The distribution of the export trade during those years was as follows:—

Exports.
European twist and yarn.

Exports by Internal Routes.

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Mds.	Mds.
Into Bengal	1,36,755	1,36,905
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	46,336	47,192
„ Punjab	13,182	11,453
„ Behar	7,804	8,085
„ Assam	979	961
„ Rajputana and Central India ...	1,718	1,717
„ Central Provinces	2,182	2,512
„ other provinces	953	636
Total ...	2,09,909	2,09,461

Exports by Sea.

	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Orissa	4,135,782	50,261	4,954,400	60,210
„ Madras	1,585,217	19,265	1,043,690	12,684
„ Burma	1,593,715	19,368	542,751	6,596
„ Chittagong	214,570	2,608	171,536	2,085
„ Bombay and other Indian ports	7,700	93	200	2
„ foreign ports	44,180	536	29,632	360
Total ...	7,531,164	92,131	6,742,209	81,937

The supplies exported by country boats were destined chiefly to the following marts:—

Marts.	Districts.	1887-88.	1888-89.
		Mds.	Mds.
Ghatal ...	Midnapore ...	18,592	14,861
Midnapore ...	Ditto ...	11,915	5,878
Hooghly ...	Hooghly ...	1,549	2,049
Tunlook ...	Midnapore ...	1,822	1,911
Nuddea ...	Nuddea ...	2,438	1,604
Santipore ...	Ditto ...	1,875	1,376

In addition to these supplies, the returns of the Midnapore canals show that 4,767 maunds of twist and yarn were sent during the year to the Midnapore district direct from the local cotton mills without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves. The gross imports of that district, therefore, amounted to 27,979 maunds.

In return for twist, Midnapore supplied Calcutta with hand-made piece-goods worth Rs. 3,43,691, against Rs. 1,44,600 in 1887-88 and Rs. 1,20,000 in 1886-87. The next most important districts which imported twist and yarn largely from Calcutta were Nuddea (21,359 maunds against 21,390 maunds), Dacca (17,702 maunds against 16,968 maunds), Farreedpore (13,088 maunds against 17,153 maunds), Backerjunge (12,563 maunds against 5,652 maunds), Jessore (9,860 maunds against 7,348 maunds), and Hooghly (3,827 maunds against 8,994 maunds).

The principal railway-stations on the East Indian line to which Indian twist and yarn were despatched in large quantities from Calcutta during the past two years are shown below:—

Marts.	Districts.	1887-88. Mds.	1888-89. Mds.
Barrakur ...	Manbhoom ...	15,117	12,013
Raneegunge...	Burdwan ...	12,014	8,628
Purneah ...	Purneah ...	6,327	6,260
Durbhunga ...	Durbhunga ...	7,878	5,850
Gya ...	Gya ...	6,224	4,605
Buxar ...	Shahabad ...	3,075	3,026
Ludkeeserai...	Monghyr ...	4,582	2,942
Bhagulpore...	Bhagulpore ...	2,652	2,851
Patna ...	Patna ...	3,042	2,850
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,528	2,262
Rajmehal ..	Southal Pergunnahs ...	1,947	2,050

The sea-borne exports of Indian twist and yarn during the past two years were distributed as follows:—

	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Indian Ports—				
Burma ...	1,560,486	18,964	1,923,478	23,375
Orissa ...	260,450	3,165	265,400	3,225
Chittagong ...	2,100	25	1,850	23
Madras ...	47,316	575	179,005	2,175
Bombay and other Indian ports ...	52,700	641	53,950	656
Total of Coasting Trade ...	1,923,052	23,370	2,423,683	29,154
To Foreign Ports—				
Other foreign ports ...	3,779,985	45,938	4,351,600	52,885
Total of Foreign Trade ...	3,779,985	45,938	4,351,600	52,885
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,703,037	69,308	6,775,283	82,339

The noticeable increase in the exports to foreign ports was due to large quantities having been shipped for China and Japan.

The exports balance the imports with a deficit amounting to 54,210 maunds, against 57,600 maunds in 1887-88 and 28,361 maunds in 1886-87.

The traffic of Calcutta in European piece-goods during 1888-89, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, was as follows:—

		1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Imports ...	...	12,52,84,510	14,44,58,105
Exports ...	...	13,97,97,154	14,69,29,468

The values given in the foregoing statement are declared values in all cases, save as regards goods carried by railway and by inland steamers, in which cases they are registered by weight only. In the case of imports by rail, the value of these goods has been calculated according to the value rates of the different exporting provinces. In all other cases values have been calculated at Rs. 63 per maund, which has been taken to represent the average value of a maund of European piece-goods of all sorts in Bengal.

The value of European piece-goods cleared for consumption represents the total clearances from shipboard and from bond. The supply during the past year showed a considerable increase of 15·28 per cent. and 8·06 per cent. in comparison with 1887-88 and 1886-87, respectively. The different

ports from which the supplies were received during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

the subjoined statement:—

FROM		Imports by Sea.	
		1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Foreign Ports—			
United Kingdom	...	12,39,68,469	14,30,09,921
Other foreign ports	...	8,39,131	8,75,055
Total of Foreign Trade		12,48,07,600	14,38,84,976
Indian Ports—			
Bombay	...	2,15,591	2,34,548
Madras	...	39,936	69,696
Burma	...	51,942	71,002
Other Indian ports	...	23,000	3,721
Total of Interportal Trade		3,30,469	3,78,967
GRAND TOTAL		12,51,38,069	14,42,63,943

The advance last year in the export trade was 5·10 per cent. on the figures of 1887-88 and 3·24 per cent. as compared with 1886-87. The different provinces to which European piece-goods were carried during the past two years are shown in the following table:—

		Exports from Calcutta.	
		1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
To Bengal	...	5,19,30,108	5,33,09,065
„ Behar	...	3,60,59,295	3,45,15,687
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	2,88,30,536	3,46,86,829
„ Punjab	...	1,05,24,969	1,22,91,741
„ Burma	...	38,71,214	27,51,502
„ Assam	...	33,60,522	37,48,059
„ Orissa	...	17,25,084	17,17,077
„ Chota Nagpore	...	13,82,346	17,02,260
„ Madras	...	11,30,104	11,01,794
„ Rajputana	...	4,16,367	4,07,799
„ Central Provinces	...	2,65,230	3,65,526
„ foreign ports	...	2,04,543	2,59,966
„ Bombay	...	46,438	26,894
„ other Indian ports	...	34,837	39,158
„ other places	...	15,561	6,111
Total		13,97,97,154	14,69,29,463

With an addition of 25 per cent. to the imports by sea on account of under-statement of values, insurance, landing charges, etc., the total value of the past year's traffic is raised to Rs. 18,05,24,091, out of which Rs. 14,69,29,468 worth of goods were exported during the year, as shown above. The value of the excess of imports over exports therefore amounted to Rs. 3,35,94,623, against Rs. 1,67,71,873 in 1887-88 and Rs. 2,47,58,109 in 1886-87.

The following statement shows the total value of Indian piece-goods carried to, and from, Calcutta during the past two years:—

		1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Imports	...	43,90,500	42,22,757
Exports	...	7,45,604	7,82,479

The imports showed a decrease of 3·82 per cent. and 9·62 per cent. on the trade of 1887-88 and 1886-87, respectively.

The total quantity of indigo imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

		1887-88. Mds.	1888-89. Mds.
Imports	...	1,30,939	1,28,208
Exports	...	1,19,786	1,19,509

The season's crop was about the same as in the previous year. There were increases in the outturn in Lower Bengal and Behar, with decreases in Benares and the Doab. The quality of the crop varied. In some cases it was decidedly better than in the previous year, while in others it was inferior. The average price per Indian maund shown in the Custom House returns was Rs. 232, against Rs. 231 in the preceding year.

The total import trade during the year showed a decrease of 2·08 per cent. as compared with 1887-88, but it was 2·02 per cent. in excess of the figures of 1886-87. The following statement shows in detail the different provinces from which indigo was consigned to Calcutta during the past two years:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	71,457	77,820
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	40,522	37,199
Bengal	16,664	12,169
Other places	2,206	1,020
Total	1,30,939	1,28,208

In the export trade there was very little change in comparison with the figures of the two previous years. The quantity exported by sea amounted to 1,18,022 maunds, against 1,18,895 maunds in 1887-88 and 1,19,713 maunds in 1886-87.

The surplus of imports over exports amounted to 8,699 maunds, against 11,153 maunds in 1887-88 and 5,337 maunds in 1886-87.

Quantity not exported before the close of the year.

The following statement gives the total quantity of raw jute carried to and from Calcutta during the past year as compared with the totals of the previous year:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	1,44,78,285	1,70,62,724
Exports	1,14,73,091	1,28,61,634

The import trade showed a steady increase, the figures for the past year being 17·85 per cent. and 39·12 per cent. in excess of those for 1887-88 and 1886-87, respectively.

The principal districts which contributed largely to the trade are shown below, arranged in the order of the quantities despatched by them to Calcutta, the supplies

Principal supplying districts. carried by rail being also noted:—

DISTRICTS.	IMPORTS BY ALL ROUTES.		DISTRICTS.	IMPORTS BY RAIL.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.		1887-88.	1888-89.
	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.
Furreedpore ...	35,21,983	37,52,422	Furreedpore ...	29,18,228	30,32,486
Pubna ...	32,02,509	34,85,107	Pubna ...	9,97,245	10,49,006
Dacca ...	27,83,436	28,51,965	Rungpore ...	6,99,923	9,17,833
24-Pergunnahs ...	6,20,172	13,08,335	Dacca ...	6,03,340	6,42,464
Rungpore ...	8,77,394	12,18,932	Nuddea ...	3,63,797	4,48,215
Mymensingh ...	7,67,636	6,17,191	Khoolna ...	4,02,209	4,63,493
Hooghly ...	3,71,212	5,93,712	Jalpigoree ...	2,42,829	4,59,916
Khoolna ...	4,41,415	5,27,852	Rajshahye ...	1,07,523	1,96,463
Nuddea ...	4,08,161	5,04,782	Jessore ...	63,012	1,55,728
Rajshahye ...	2,70,840	4,34,028	Mymensingh ...	2,50,804	1,20,237
Jalpigoree ...	2,42,829	4,59,916	Purneah ...	.....	1,14,432
Jessore ...	2,81,445	3,59,022	Dinagepore ...	44,806	99,290
Dinagepore ...	1,69,674	2,10,099	Bogra ...	55,601	92,191
Maldah ...	56,109	1,21,141	Darjeeling ...	20,304	61,261
Bogra ...	56,467	1,05,282	24-Pergunnahs ...	2,486	17,733
Goalpara ...	37,295	96,977	Hooghly ...	.....	12,433
Darjeeling ...	20,304	61,261	Backergunge ...	1,487	3,088
Backergunge ...	45,354	55,043	Other districts ...	1,93,930	35,106
Purneah ...	14,761	1,39,694			
Other places ...	2,88,302	1,59,963			
Total ...	1,44,78,285	1,70,62,724	Total ...	69,67,529	79,21,365

Last year the proportion of imports by rail to the total trade was 46·42 per cent., against 48·12 per cent. in 1887-88 and 43·25 per cent. in 1886-87.

The total quantity of jute exported during the past year was 12·10 per cent. in excess of the supplies carried during 1887-88, and 30·08 per cent. as compared with 1886-87. The exports by sea during the past two years were as follows:—

		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To foreign ports	...	8,226,688	1,11,97,436	9,269,483	1,26,16,818
„ Indian „	...	29,341	39,936	30,576	41,617
Total	...	8,256,029	1,12,37,372	9,300,059	1,26,58,435

During the year under report, the surplus of imports over exports was 42,01,090 maunds, against 30,05,194 maunds in 1887-88 and 23,77,718 maunds in 1886-87.

The import and export trade of Calcutta in gunny bags during the past year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, is given below:—

		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		No.	No.	No.	No.
Imports	26,673,472	23,514,284	
Exports	137,027,285	156,741,201	

The imports fell off by 11·84 per cent. as compared with those of 1887-88, but they were equal to the figures for 1886-87.

The principal districts which despatched gunny bags in large quantities to Calcutta during the past two years are shown in the following table:—

DISTRICTS.	1887-88.			1888-89.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pubna	6,898,505	...	6,898,505	7,537,320	...	7,537,320
Hooghly	3,203,371	2,311,087	5,514,458	3,333,933	3,341,410	6,675,343
24-Pergunnahs	5,998,499	1,018,869	7,016,868	3,645,450	849,284	4,494,734
Dinapore	...	471,500	474,500	...	1,425,315	1,425,315
Julpigoree	...	2,952,390	2,952,390	...	1,349,880	1,349,880
Darjeeling	...	1,052,660	1,052,660	...	694,960	694,960
Rungpore	...	1,008,980	1,008,980	...	374,080	374,080
Burdwan	...	194,766	194,766	...	148,609	148,609
Purneah	...	193,140	193,140	...	113,680	113,680

The exports exceeded those of 1887-88 and 1886-87 by 14·38 per cent. and 25·24 per cent., respectively. The details of the sea-borne trade during the past two years are given in the following statement:—

	1887-88.			1888-89.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
To Indian ports	41,202,003	1,921,550	43,213,553	35,859,655	1,723,180	37,582,835
To foreign ports	72,569,165	406,450	72,975,615	95,862,173	1,044,450	96,906,623
GRAND TOTAL	113,861,168	2,328,000	116,189,169	131,721,828	2,767,630	134,489,458

If imports be deducted from exports, a deficit of 133,226,917 bags will be found, against a similar deficit of 110,353,813 bags in 1887-88 and of 101,370,823 bags in 1886-87. This result is due to the large manufacture of gunny bags in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

Comparison of imports with exports.

The registered trade of Calcutta in gunny cloth, carried by internal routes during the past year, as compared with the totals of the previous year, was as follows :—

GUNNY CLOTH.

			1887-88.	1888-89.
			Pieces.	Pieces.
Imports	...	...	37,734	40,452
Exports	...	...	5,981	2,547

The sea-borne trade of Calcutta under this heading during the past two years is shown below :—

			1887-88.	1888-89.
			Yds.	Yds.
Imports	...	...	30,860	.....
Exports	...	...	19,134,049	20,460,906

The quantity imported by internal routes increased by 6·72 per cent. over those of 1887-88, but it was 8·54 per cent. below the trade of 1886-87.

The total quantity exported by sea during the year showed an advance of 6·48 per cent. on the returns of 1887-88, and of 9·68 per cent. on those of 1886-87. The subjoined

Exports.

statement has been prepared to indicate its destination :—

	1887-88.			1888-89.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-loom.	Total.
To Indian ports	5,543,217	10,000	5,553,217	5,442,522	213	5,442,735
„ foreign ports	13,503,474	73,358	13,580,832	14,838,171	180,000	15,018,171
Total	19,046,691	87,358	19,134,049	20,280,693	180,213	20,460,906

The surplus of exports over imports amounted to 19,301,900 yards, against 18,001,485 yards in 1887-88 and 16,978,481 yards in 1886-87. This represents part of the outturn of the steam mills in and around Calcutta.

Besides the registered supplies detailed above, the traffic returns of the Nuddea rivers show a large quantity of power-loom gunny cloth, amounting to 150,573 pieces, sent up-country direct from the jute mills without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves. The destination of these exports, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, was as follows :—

			Total of District.	
			1887-88.	1888-89.
			Pieces.	Pieces.
Monghyr	...	...	122,155	48,450
Bhagulpore	...	...	56,645	32,845
Durbhunga	...	...	157,867	16,750
Moorshedabad	...	...	36,994	11,600
Nuddea	...	...	28,450	9,425
Purneah	...	...	13,666	7,368
Chumparun	...	...	12,770	6,500
Rajshahye	...	...	9,625	5,700
Patna	...	...	51,532	4,175
Other districts	...	...	15,985	7,760
Total	...	...	505,689	150,573

The number of jute mills worked by steam in the vicinity of Calcutta during each of the past two years was 22, against 21 in 1886-87. The quantity of jute worked up in 1888-89 was 48,16,445 maunds, against 44,29,382 maunds, in 1887-88 and 36,21,578 maunds in 1886-87.

Owing to the poor outturn of crops, the food-grain traffic of Calcutta showed a falling off during the past year. Under imports, the aggregate quantity was 13·39 per

FOOD-GRAINS.

cent. below that of 1887-88 and 13·83 per cent. less than that of 1886-87, while in the export trade the figures exhibited a fall of 19·51 per cent. and 15·66 per cent., respectively. The details of the trade under each class of food-grains during the past two years are given below:—

				Imports into Calcutta.	
				1887-88.	1888-89.
				Mds.	Mds.
Rice	...	...	...	1,63,36,221	1,52,13,963
Paddy	...	...	...	13,45,110	14,68,737
Wheat	...	...	...	72,70,198	55,18,907
Gram and pulse	...	...	...	53,39,205	39,86,129
Other spring and rain crops	...	...	...	3,77,213	3,72,806
Total	...	...	...	3,06,67,947	2,65,60,542

				Exports from Calcutta.	
				1887-88.	1888-89.
				Mds.	Mds.
Rice	...	...	...	1,49,66,617	1,29,46,892
Paddy	...	...	...	3,21,264	6,56,211
Wheat	...	...	...	60,28,568	41,61,728
Gram and pulse	...	...	...	34,67,355	22,02,228
Other spring and rain crops	...	...	...	2,12,568	* 1,51,071
Total	...	...	...	2,49,96,372	2,01,18,130

The total quantity of food-grains not exported (and, therefore, consumed in Calcutta or held in stock) before the close of the past two years was as follows:—

				Surplus of Imports over Exports.	
				1887-88.	1888-89.
				Mds.	Mds.
Rice	...	...	...	13,69,604	22,67,071
Paddy	...	...	...	10,23,846	8,12,526
Wheat	...	...	...	12,41,630	13,57,185
Gram and pulse	...	...	...	18,71,850	17,83,901
Other spring and rain crops	...	...	...	1,64,645	2,26,135
Total	...	...	...	56,71,575	64,56,818

A statement of the average retail prices of food-grains in Bengal during the year 1888, as compared with those ruling during the three previous years, is appended:—

		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.							
		Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.		Maize.	Maize or Indian corn.	Gram.	Arhar
				Best sort.	Common.				
BENGAL.		S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
Western districts ..	{ Average price for 3 years (1885-87) ..	15 12	25 7	14 6	18 14	...	31 13	10 6	...
	Ditto for 1888	13 13	20 12	14 12	19 8	...	28 1	18 9	16 1
Central ..	{ Average price for 3 years (1885-87) .	15 5	21 10	12 2	17 2	18 5	23 11	19 3	...
	Ditto for 1888	14 7	23 3	12 15	19 6	13 0	20 0	18 9	16 5
Eastern ..	{ Average price for 3 years (1885-87) ..	14 5	26 4	13 12	17 0	...	...	15 6	...
	Ditto for 1888	13 2	31 4	14 12	19 8	...	...	13 13	11 13
Bengal province	{ Average price for 3 years (1885-87) ..	15 2	24 7	13 7	17 14	18 5	27 12	18 0	...
	Ditto for 1888	13 13	26 12	14 2	19 7	13 0	24 0	17 0	14 12
Behar ..	{ Average price for 3 years (1885-87) ..	18 1	29 2	11 15	18 2	28 6	28 6	23 9	...
	Ditto for 1888	15 5	24 2	12 2	17 10	27 1	24 2	20 15	20 7
Orissa ..	{ Average price for 3 years (1885-87) ..	15 8	11 14	12 14	20 4	...	...	15 15	...
	Ditto for 1888	13 6	13 0	12 10	20 15	...	...	16 11	15 2
Chota Nagpore ..	{ Average price for 3 years (1885-87) ..	18 4	24 1	16 9	24 0	34 2	30 1	17 7	...
	Ditto for 1888	13 0	21 14	12 11	18 0	27 11	22 12	18 6	18 14
Provinces within the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal.	{ Average price for 3 years (1885-87) ..	16 12	22 6	13 11	19 13	26 5	23 12	18 12	...
	Ditto for 1888	13 15	21 7	12 14	10 0	22 9	25 10	17 8	17

As compared with the average price ruling in the three years ending 1887, the rise in the price of wheat was 16·79 per cent., of barley 4·19 per cent., of best rice 5·03 per cent., of common rice 4·10 per cent., of marwa 14·25 per cent., of Indian corn 17·83 per cent., and of gram 6·67 per cent.

The wheat trade of Calcutta during the past year is compared below with the figures of the preceding year:—

WHEAT.				1887-88.	1888-89.
				Mds.	Mds.
Imports	...	...	...	72,70,198	55,18,907
Exports	...	...	...	60,28,568	41,61,722

The decrease in imports noticed in the last report was further extended during 1888-89, when the figures fell off by 24·09 per cent. and 49·88 per cent. in comparison with the trade of the two years 1887-88 and 1886-87, respectively.

				1887-88.	1888-89.
				Mds.	Mds.
Behar	...	...	...	42,57,083	24,73,931
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	19,74,774	22,25,226
Bengal	...	...	...	9,80,618	6,94,095
Central Provinces	...	...	...	47,894	76,739
Punjab	...	...	...	298	35,846
Other places	...	...	...	9,531	13,070
Total	...	...	...	72,70,198	55,18,907

The exports were 30·96 per cent. less than those of 1887-88 and 57·23 per cent. below those of 1886-87. The subjoined statement shows the destination of the quantity shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years:—

		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To foreign ports	...	4,332,809	58,97,435	2,949,304	40,14,331
„ Indian „	...	32,434	44,146	56,792	77,300
Total	...	4,365,243	59,41,581	3,006,096	40,91,631

The imports balanced the exports with a surplus amounting to 13,57,185 maunds, against 12,41,630 maunds in 1887-88 and 12,80,337 maunds in 1886-87.

The principal staples comprised under this head are *mutter, khesari, mushuri, muskalai, moog, boot or chholu, and urhur*. The gross weight of the Calcutta trade under this head during the past two years is given below:—

GRAM AND PULSE.				1887-88.	1888-89.
				Mds.	Mds.
Imports	...	...	...	53,39,205	39,86,129
Exports	...	...	...	34,67,355	22,02,228

The import trade fell off by 25·34 per cent. and 5·65 per cent. on the returns of the two years 1887-88 and 1886-87, respectively. The following statement shows the places of supply, province by province, during the past two years:—

				1887-88.	1888-89.
				Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	...	...	...	34,77,326	21,61,461
„ Behar	...	...	...	12,71,250	13,13,730
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	4,31,511	2,59,492
„ Punjab	...	...	...	61,440	1,56,703
„ Madras	...	...	...	55,954	74,134
„ Rajputana and Central India	...	...	...	24,983	2,988
„ other places	...	...	...	16,741	17,621
Total	...	...	...	53,39,205	39,86,129

The decrease in the export trade during the past year was 36·49 per cent. and 5·98 per cent. on the figures for the two previous years, respectively. The details of the sea-borne trade are given in the following statement:—

		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To foreign ports	...	1,550,067	21,09,813	699,689	9,52,356
„ Indian	„	578,467	7,87,359	522,215	7,10,794
Total	...	2,128,534	28,97,172	1,221,904	16,63,150

Last year the total quantity not exported before the close of the year was 17,83,901 maunds, against 18,71,850 maunds in 1887-88 and 18,82,588 maunds in 1886-87.

The gross import and export traffic of Calcutta in rice and paddy during the past two years was as follows:—

SPECIFICATION OF ROUTES.				IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
				1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat	...	...	{ Rice ...	1,22,10,563	1,14,74,755	2,59,981	2,70,846
			{ Paddy ...	12,12,192	11,63,888	1,01,163	4,16,858
„ inland steamer	...	...	{ Rice ...	1,04,899	2,56,264	32,082	18,140
			{ Paddy ...	435	3,133	11	138
„ East Indian Railway	...	...	{ Rice ...	19,10,278	15,03,132	49,477	1,27,078
			{ Paddy ...	21,881	2,26,284	1	3,158
„ Eastern Bengal State Railway	...	...	{ Rice ...	9,03,176	7,85,082	8,957	10,911
			{ Paddy ...	4,357	2,338	...	54
„ road	...	...	{ Rice ...	7,90,517	6,35,646	1,32,603	1,43,557
			{ Paddy ...	65,642	47,061	1,06,054	1,51,378
„ sea	...	...	{ Rice ...	4,16,788	5,59,084	1,44,83,517	1,23,76,560
			{ Paddy ...	40,603	24,983	1,14,045	85,625
Total	...	...	{ Rice ...	1,63,36,221	1,52,13,963	1,49,66,617	1,29,46,892
			{ Paddy ...	13,45,110	14,68,737	3,21,264	6,56,211
Grand total in rice after converting paddy into rice, at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy	...	...	...	1,71,76,915	1,61,31,923	1,51,67,407	1,33,57,024

The quantity of rice imported into Calcutta during the past year was 11,22,258 maunds, or 6·86 per cent. less than in 1887-88, but 13,10,045 maunds, or 9·42 per cent., in excess of the figures for 1886-87.

The succeeding abstract gives the sources of supply, province by province, together with the channels through which the consignments were received, during the past two years:—

PROVINCES.	By Boat and Road.		By Rail and Steamer.		Total.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal	1,37,17,471	1,27,46,027	29,34,445	26,97,088	1,66,51,916	1,54,43,115
„ Behar	33,867	31,852	4,271	14,910	38,138	46,763
„ Orissa	34,219	41,757	4,14,251	5,12,306	4,48,470	5,54,063
„ Assam	13,825	45,574	...	8,419	13,825	63,993
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	345	2,034	1,066	809	1,411	2,843
„ Madras	...	...	41	...	41	...
„ Burma	...	...	22,259	29,180	22,259	29,180
„ other places	...	...	855	1,967	855	1,967
Total	1,37,99,727	1,28,67,244	33,77,188	32,64,679	1,71,76,915	1,61,31,923

The total quantity of rice exported from Calcutta during the past year was 13·49 per cent. below the figures for 1887-88, but 16·18 per cent. in excess of those for 1886-87. The bulk of the trade was sea-borne, and its destination was as follows :—

Exports of Rice from Calcutta by Sea.

WHITNESS EXPORTED.	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Indian Ports, viz.—				
Madras	4,061	2,984	11,704	8,599
Other ports in Madras	15,87,072	1,129,277	9,48,226	696,656
Bombay	34,51,296	2,535,646	32,13,424	2,360,883
Burma	79,601	54,074	1,13,634	83,486
Other ports	2,12,913	156,426	2,35,094	172,722
Total of Interport Trade ...	52,78,943	3,878,407	45,22,082	3,322,346
To Foreign Ports, viz.—				
United Kingdom	15,53,918	1,141,654	15,07,516	1,107,563
Other foreign ports	76,50,656	5,620,890	63,46,962	4,663,974
Total of Foreign Trade ...	92,04,574	6,762,544	78,54,478	5,770,637
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPORTS BY SEA ...	1,44,83,517	10,640,951	1,23,76,560	9,092,983

Exports of Paddy from Calcutta by Sea.

	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To Indian ports	40,584	29,817	34,163	25,099
„ foreign „	73,461	53,971	51,462	37,809
GRAND TOTAL OF EXPORTS BY SEA ...	1,14,045	83,788	85,625	62,908

The stocks of rice (exclusive of paddy) at all the markets and warehouses in Calcutta and the Suburbs in the first week of April 1889 was 28,62,768 maunds, against 26,91,992 maunds in 1888 and 30,47,837 maunds in 1887. The total imports of paddy during the past year being 14,68,737 maunds, and the total exports 6,56,211 maunds, there remained a balance of 8,12,526 maunds, which at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy is equivalent to 5,07,829 maunds of rice.

Under this heading are included barley, *kodo shama*, Indian corn, oats, millets, and other crops which are reaped during the spring and rainy seasons. The aggregate quantity carried to and from Calcutta during the past two years is given below :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	3,77,213	3,72,806
Exports	2,12,568	1,36,671

The imports during the past year were nearly the same as those of 1887-88, but they show a falling off of 88,135 maunds, or 19·12 per cent. on the returns of 1886-87. The sources of supply, classified by provinces, are specified below :—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Mds.	Mds.
Behar	2,83,897	2,22,663
Bengal	61,184	94,749
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	30,019	37,771
Other places	2,113	17,623
Total	3,77,213	3,72,806

The quantity exported during the last year showed a decrease of 28·93 per cent. as compared with 1887-88 and of 24·24 per cent. as compared with 1886-87. The supply exported by sea was distributed in the following way:—

		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To foreign ports	...	78,095	1,06,296	64,375	87,622
„ Indian „	...	30,297	41,238	30,767	41,878
Total	...	108,392	1,47,534	95,142	1,29,500

After deduction of the total exports from the total imports into, Calcutta, there remained a surplus of 2,36,135 maunds, against 1,64,645 maunds in 1887-88 and 2,61,522 maunds in 1886-87.

The hide trade of Calcutta during the past year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, was as follows:—

			1887-88.	1888-89.
			No.	No.
Imports	...	...	5,904,455	5,233,623
Exports	...	...	6,020,672	5,681,812

The trade again showed a falling off during the past year. The Customs report states that the market was dull during the greater part of the year, and supplies small throughout.

The import trade fell off by 11·36 per cent. and 26·47 per cent. on the returns of 1887-88 and 1886-87, respectively. The different provinces which contributed to the trade were as follows:—

			1887-88.	1888-89.
			No.	No.
Bengal	...	...	1,991,372	1,724,571
Behar	...	...	1,774,414	1,476,571
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	1,022,307	1,092,904
Punjab	...	...	605,656	442,536
Orissa	...	...	289,415	270,785
Chota Nagpore	...	...	57,008	90,128
Madras	...	...	60,593	75,233
Burma	...	...	69,546	29,330
Other places	...	...	34,144	31,565
Total	...	...	5,904,455	5,233,623

In the export trade there was a decrease of 5·63 per cent. and 23·95 per cent. in comparison with the two previous years. The destination of the exports by sea is shown in the following statement:—

		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		No.	Cwts.	No.	Cwts.
To Foreign Ports—					
United Kingdom	...	4,012,788	287,756	3,707,222	252,990
Other ports	...	1,945,925	188,143	1,916,116	175,183
Total	...	5,958,713	475,899	5,623,338	428,173
To Indian Ports	...	39,700	2,132	21,538	1,543
GRAND TOTAL	...	5,998,413	478,031	5,644,876	429,716

The surplus of exports over imports amounted to 448,189 pieces, against 116,217 pieces in 1887-88 and 353,206 pieces in 1886-87.

Comparison of imports with exports.

The total quantity of salt imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years, was as follows:—

YEAR.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA BY SEA.			EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA AND HOOGHLY.							
	From foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	Inland Exports.						Exports by sea.	GRAND TOTAL.
				By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal Natio Railway.	By inland steamer.	By boat.	By road.	Total.		
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1887-88	90,90,092	5,57,924	96,38,016	30,40,440	9,95,048	3,90,080	32,18,177	48,363	83,00,314	1,51,450	84,54,773
1888-89	93,72,239	6,06,482	99,78,721	34,61,936	10,22,106	4,05,875	32,40,341	50,538	82,40,680	2,12,905	84,53,581

There was a falling off both under imports and exports as compared with 1886-87, during which year the figures reached the highest limit since 1876-77.

The total quantity of salt imported by sea during the year under review was 3,40,705 maunds, or 3.53 per cent. in excess of the figures for 1887-88, but it was still below those for 1886-87 by 49,432 maunds, or .49 per cent. The different ports from which salt was imported during the past two years are shown below:—

	Quantities in tons.		Quantities in Indian maunds.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
Liverpool	269,349	287,945	73,32,267	78,38,510
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	42,788	34,687	11,64,780	9,44,253
Bombay	20,495	21,053	5,57,924	5,73,122
Aden	14,316	16,977	3,89,696	4,62,156
Hamburg	6,799	3,877	1,85,135	1,05,538
Madras ... ..	...	1,226	...	33,360
Mozambique... ..	213	800	5,814	21,782
Port Elizabeth	89	...	2,400	...
Total	354,049	366,565	96,38,016	99,78,721

The total quantity of indigenous salt imported into Calcutta by the East Indian Railway during 1888-89 was 730 maunds, against 353 maunds and 300 maunds in 1887-88 and 1886-87, respectively. Of the past year's supply, 297 maunds were received from the Punjab and 433 maunds from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

It will be seen that the exports during the past year were much the same as in 1887-88, but they fell off by 3,71,364 maunds, or 4.21 per cent., as compared with the figures for 1886-87. The following statement illustrates the distribution of the exports, province by province, during the past two years:—

		1887-88.	1888-89.
		Mds.	Mds.
To Bengal ... ..	...	43,37,237	45,97,127
" Behar ... ..	...	28,31,852	26,02,671
" North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	4,82,708	3,11,816
" Assam ... ..	...	4,61,500	5,15,948
" Chota Nagpore ... ..	...	1,55,561	1,81,297
" Orissa ... ..	...	31,453	31,819
" other provinces . . . .	...	3	8
Total ... ..	...	83,00,314	82,40,686
„ seaports ... ..	...	1,54,459	2,12,905
GRAND TOTAL ... ..	...	84,54,773	84,53,591

According to the foregoing figures, the exports balance the imports with a surplus amounting to 15,25,860 maunds,

Comparison of imports with exports. against 11,83,596 maunds in 1887-88 and 12,03,498 maunds in 1886-87.

The aggregate quantity of salt on which duty was paid in Calcutta and the 24-Pergunnahs during the past two years, as compared with the quantity sent to the interior from Calcutta, was as follows:—

	Sea-imported salt.	Excise salt.	Total clearances.	Sent into the interior.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1887-88	93,55,217	Nil	93,55,217	84,54,773
1888-89	93,09,586	Nil	93,09,586	84,53,591

It will be seen from the figures given above that the total quantity of salt retained for consumption in Calcutta and the Suburbs, Hooghly, and a part of the 24-Pergunnahs district, and also available for export to the interior, was 8,55,995 maunds, against 9,00,444 maunds in 1887-88 and 8,61,454 maunds in 1886-87.

The principal marts which imported salt to the extent of 1,00,000 maunds and upwards during the past year were Serajgunge (4,16,291 maunds), Patna (3,58,347 maunds), Darbhunga (2,63,384 maunds), Balagunge (2,15,885 maunds), Naraingunge (2,08,812 maunds), Sahibgunge (1,98,351 maunds), Raneegunge (1,91,015 maunds), Jhalokati (1,54,451 maunds), Goalund (1,30,718 maunds), Arrah (1,29,369 maunds), Ghattal (1,23,950 maunds), Gya (1,22,130 maunds), Bhagulpore (1,15,029 maunds), Mozufferpore (1,12,256 maunds), Bhoyrub Bazar (1,02,541 maunds).

The following statement gives details as to the total quantity of saltpetre brought to, and carried from, Calcutta during the past two years:—

SALTPETRE.				1887-88.	1888-89.
				Mds.	Mds.
Imports	...	...	...	6,39,600	6,85,820
Exports	...	...	...	5,24,304	5,69,346

The total increase in the import trade was 7.23 per cent. as compared with 1887-88 and 6.71 per cent. as compared with 1886-87. The following are the different provinces which contributed to the trade during the past two years:—

				1887-88.	1888-89.
				Mds.	Mds.
Behar	...	...	...	4,08,417	4,68,059
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	1,70,462	1,65,940
Punjab	...	...	...	59,368	51,001
Other places	...	...	...	1,353	820
Total	...	...	...	6,39,600	6,85,820

The total exports of saltpetre from Calcutta during the past year exceeded the figures for 1887-88 and 1886-87 by 8.59 per cent. and 4.51 per cent., respectively. The destination of this traffic by sea was to the following places:—

				1887-88.		1888-89.	
				Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—							
United Kingdom	...	...	...	172,184	2,34,362	187,634	2,55,391
Other foreign ports	...	...	...	207,892	2,82,964	226,242	3,07,941
Total	...	...	...	380,076	5,17,326	413,876	5,63,332
To Indian Ports—							
Madras	...	...	...	1,545	2,103	1,835	2,498
Other Indian ports	...	...	...	589	801	414	563
Total	...	...	...	2,134	2,904	2,249	3,061
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	382,210	5,20,280	416,125	5,66,393

Last year the imports balanced the exports with a surplus amounting to Quantity not exported before 1,16,474 maunds, against 1,15,296 maunds in the close of the year. 1887-88 and 83,204 maunds in 1886-87.

The total quantity of the Calcutta trade in linseed during the past two years is given below :—

			1887-88.	1888-89.
			Mds.	Mds.
Imports	...	...	79,90,281	75,42,288
Exports	...	...	80,33,195	77,06,700

The Customs report of the past year states that the crops at and about Patna were damaged by unseasonable rain : difficulties in connection with obtaining freight, and the high rates ruling, also had a depressing effect upon exports at one time of the year.

As regards the imports, the result of the last year's traffic showed a falling off of 5.61 per cent. as compared with 1887-88, and of 2.42 per cent. as compared with 1886-87.

The following statement shows the different provinces from which linseed was imported into Calcutta during the past two years :—

			1887-88.	1888-89.
			Mds.	Mds.
Behar	...	...	50,82,873	41,99,502
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	16,21,659	20,33,292
Bengal	...	...	11,48,696	12,19,966
Assam	...	...	47,118	59,079
Central Provinces and Rajputana	...	...	81,013	19,755
Other places	...	...	8,922	10,694
Total	...	...	79,90,281	75,42,288

It will be seen that the decrease last year in the export trade amounted to 4.06 per cent. in comparison with 1887-88, but when compared with 1886-87 the figures exhibit a trifling increase of .71 per cent. The destination of the sea-borne trade was as follows :—

	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To the United Kingdom	... 4,954,079	67,43,052	4,592,024	62,50,255
„ other foreign ports	... 945,966	12,87,565	1,067,468	14,52,942
Total of Foreign Ports	... 5,900,045	80,30,617	5,659,492	77,03,197
To Indian ports	... 78	106	4	5
GRAND TOTAL	... 5,900,123	80,30,723	5,659,496	77,03,202

During the year under report the imports were 1,64,412 maunds below the exports. In 1887-88, however, the deficit of imports over exports was 42,914 maunds, against a surplus of imports over exports of 72,311 maunds in 1886-87.

The total quantity of mustard seed carried to, and from, Calcutta during the past two years was as follows :—

			1887-88.	1888-89.
			Mds.	Mds.
Imports	...	...	22,88,451	20,28,008
Exports	...	...	11,16,230	8,68,842

The importation of mustard seed was below the figures for 1887-88 and 1886-87 by 11.30 per cent. and 25.59 per cent., respectively.

In the following statement the total imports of mustard seed into Calcutta from the different provinces are arranged according to the volume of the trade:—

			1887-88.	1888-89.
			Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	9,05,761	8,36,854
Behar	...	...	6,89,937	5,48,534
Bengal	...	...	3,02,863	3,15,850
Assam	...	...	3,40,169	2,75,732
Other places	...	...	49,721	51,038
Total	...	...	22,88,451	20,28,008

In the export trade there was a considerable decrease of 22·16 per cent. and 42·47 per cent. in comparison with the two previous years. The largest falling off occurred in the exports by sea, the details whereof during the past two years are given in the subjoined table:—

		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—					
United Kingdom	...	232,690	3,16,717	187,804	2,55,623
Other foreign ports	...	137,732	1,87,469	54,033	73,545
Total	...	370,422	5,04,186	241,837	3,29,168
To Indian Ports—					
Burma	...	365	497	114	155
Other Indian ports	...	886	1,206	1,391	1,893
Total	..	1,251	1,703	1,505	2,048
GRAND TOTAL	...	371,673	5,05,889	243,342	3,31,216

After deducting the gross exports from the total quantity imported into Calcutta, there remained 11,59,166 maunds, against 11,72,221 maunds in 1887-88 and 12,15,445 maunds in 1886-87.

The following statement shows the trade of Calcutta in raw silk, including cocoons, during the past year as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

			1887-88.	1888-89.
			Mds.	Mds.
Imports	...	...	27,806	31,475
Exports	...	...	24,877	27,727

Last year the imports showed a slight increase of 13·19 per cent. as compared with the figures of 1887-88, and of 11·48 per cent. when compared with 1886-87.

Compared with the transactions of 1887-88 and 1886-87, the past year's exports showed an advance of 11·45 per cent. and 10·09 per cent., respectively. The destination of the sea-borne trade during the past two years is shown below:—

		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—					
United Kingdom	...	442,028	5,372	599,692	7,288
Other foreign ports	...	1,067,202	12,969	1,299,925	15,798
Total	...	1,509,230	18,341	1,899,617	23,086
To Indian Ports—					
Madras	...	310,954	3,779	232,096	2,821
Other ports in Madras	...	11,167	135	12,079	147
Bombay	...	...	...	765	9
Burma	...	8,349	102	5,622	68
Other Indian ports	...	679	8	634	8
Total	...	331,149	4,024	251,196	3,053
GRAND TOTAL	...	1,840,379	22,365	2,150,813	26,139

The result of the past year's traffic was a surplus of imports over exports amounting to 3,748 maunds, against 2,929 maunds in 1887-88 and 3,050 maunds in 1886-87.

The total quantity of sugar imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

				1887-88.	1888-89.
				Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	Refined	...	...	5,46,053	4,13,947
	Unrefined	...	...	10,72,876	11,83,888
Exports ...	Refined	...	...	2,29,311	2,01,926
	Unrefined	...	...	3,74,102	4,38,391

The imports of refined sugar during the past year were 24·19 per cent. below the trade of 1887-88 and 2·28 per cent. below that of 1886-87. On the other hand, unrefined sugar showed an advance of 10·35 per cent. and 32·95 per cent. as compared with 1887-88 and 1886-87, respectively. The total supply brought to Calcutta from each province is shown in the following statement:—

		Refined sugar.		Unrefined sugar. *	
		1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	...	1,68,810	1,57,272	8,90,657	9,05,230
Behar	...	19,061	12,323	56,107	46,808
North-Western Provinces and Oudh...	...	5,820	9,261	1,967	7,446
Madras	...	51,190	43,105	5	98
Bombay	...	1,049	30,999	...	...
Other places...	...	3,00,123	1,60,987	1,24,140	2,24,306
Total	...	5,46,053	4,13,947	10,72,876	11,83,888

The exports of refined sugar were 11·94 per cent. less than the trade of 1887-88, but 0·59 per cent. in excess of that of 1886-87. Under unrefined sugar there was an increase of 17·18 per cent. as compared with 1887-88, and of 49·48 per cent. as compared with 1886-87. The details of the sea-borne trade are shown in the following statement:—

		REFINED SUGAR.				UNREFINED SUGAR.			
		1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.
To foreign ports	...	20,021	14,709	5,164	3,794	524	385	89,493	66,750
„ Indian	...	41,951	30,821	31,726	23,309	4,694	3,449	7,392	5,481
Total	...	61,972	45,530	36,890	27,103	5,218	3,834	96,885	71,181

After converting refined into unrefined sugar at the rate of one maund of the former to $2\frac{1}{2}$ maunds of the latter, the total of the year's traffic aggregated 22,18,755 maunds under imports and 9,43,206 maunds under exports, leaving a balance of 12,75,549 maunds not exported before the close of the year, against a similar surplus of 14,90,629 maunds in 1887-88 and of 11,54,301 maunds in 1886-87.

The following statement shows the trade of Calcutta in Indian tea during the past year as compared with the totals of the preceding year:—

		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Imports	...	10,18,704	83,824,783	11,23,252	92,427,594
Exports	...	10,58,483	87,098,030	11,78,851	97,002,629

The increase shown in 1886-87 and 1887-88 was fully maintained, and still further extended during the year under report; but the average price per pound, according to the Calcutta Customs return, fell from 9 annas 6 pies in 1886-87 and 9 annas 5 pies in 1887-88 to 8 annas 6 pies in 1888-89.

There was an increase in imports of 10·26 per cent. as compared with 1887-88, and of 28·60 per cent. as compared with 1886-87. The distribution of the imports is classified by provinces in the subjoined statement:—

	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Assam ...	7,71,116	63,451,831	8,07,628	66,456,247
Bengal ...	2,33,914	19,247,781	2,94,416	24,226,231
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	5,468	449,938	10,548	867,950
Punjab ...	4,359	358,684	7,096	583,899
Chota Nagpore ...	3,230	265,782	2,799	230,318
Behar ...	528	43,447	735	60,480
Other places ...	89	7,320	30	2,469
Total ...	10,18,704	83,824,783	11,23,252	92,427,594

The quantity of Indian tea imported by sea during the past two years was drawn from the undermentioned places:—

	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Chittagong ...	13,460	1,107,588	13,894	1,143,269
Madras ...	20	1,615	7	616
Burma ...	6	502	6	500
Other Indian ports ...	58	4,770	12	936
Total ...	13,544	1,114,475	13,919	1,145,321

The total quantity of tea exported from Calcutta during the past year was 11·37 per cent. above the figures for 1887-88 and 23·44 per cent. in excess of those for 1886-87. The quantity exported by sea during the past two years was distributed as follows:—

	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	10,14,406	83,471,040	11,24,684	92,545,445
Other foreign ports ...	31,337	2,578,629	38,934	3,203,718
Total of Foreign Ports ...	10,45,743	86,049,669	11,63,618	95,749,163
To Indian Ports—				
Bombay ...	6,628	545,378	10,442	859,259
Madras ...	2,314	190,428	681	56,022
Other Indian ports ...	1,540	126,754	659	54,220
Total of Indian Ports ...	10,482	862,560	11,782	969,501
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,56,225	86,912,229	11,75,400	96,718,664

A deduction of imports from exports shows a deficit of 55,599 maunds during 1888-89, and of 39,779 maunds and 81,544 maunds in 1887-88 and 1886-87, respectively.

The imports and exports of tobacco to and from Calcutta during the past two years were as follow:—

	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Mds.		Mds.	
Imports	6,03,894	...	5,75,858
Exports	4,26,433	...	4,04,733

The import trade of last year was below that of 1887-88 and that of 1886-87 by 4·64 per cent. and 2·98 per cent., respectively.

Imports.

The following comparative statement shows the importation of tobacco from the several provinces during the past two years:—

				1887-88.	1888-89.
				Mds.	Mds.
Bengal	...	...	...	5,24,671	5,09,515
Behar	...	...	...	67,201	52,534
Madras	...	...	...	4,485	4,664
Orissa	...	...	...	1,448	1,705
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	645	416
Other places	...	...	...	5,444	7,024
Total				6,03,894	5,75,858

The exports of tobacco were 5·09 per cent. and 5·64 per cent. less than the trade of the preceding two years. The quantity shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two

Exports.

years was destined as follows:—

		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Indian Ports—					
Madras	...	108,025	1,313	85,542	1,040
Bombay	...	22,292	271	37,589	457
Burma	...	14,037,248	1,70,591	14,849,947	1,80,468
Other Indian ports	...	1,967,184	23,907	2,482,699	30,171
Total	...	16,134,749	1,96,082	17,455,777	2,12,136
To Foreign Ports—					
United Kingdom	...	176,953	2,150	11,526	140
Other foreign ports	...	3,550,242	43,146	2,313,961	28,121
Total	...	3,727,195	45,296	2,325,487	28,261
GRAND TOTAL	...	19,861,944	2,41,378	19,781,264	2,40,397

The quantity of tobacco not exported before the close of the year was 1,71,125 maunds, against 1,77,461 maunds in 1887-88 and 1,64,578 maunds in 1886-87.

INLAND AND SEA-BORNE TRADE OF CHITTAGONG.

The sea-borne trade of Chittagong is dealt with in the Report of the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, on Trade and Navigation; and it is also noticed in this Report for purposes of comparison with the inland trade.

The total quantity of merchandise carried to, and from, Chittagong by country boats, registered during the past two years, was as follows:—

				1887-88.	1888-89.
				Mds.	Mds.
Imports	...	...	...	26,07,910	19,54,586
Exports	...	...	...	5,83,032	6,13,248
Total				31,90,942	25,67,834

The following statement shows the value of this trade and of the sea-borne trade during the past two years:—

			Imports.	Exports.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inland trade	... { 1887-88	...	63,82,372	33,99,884	97,82,256
	... { 1888-89	...	59,87,650	37,04,376	96,92,026
Sea-borne trade	... { 1887-88	...	1,34,89,992	1,55,92,823	2,90,82,815
	... { 1888-89	...	1,22,94,665	1,42,88,916	2,65,83,581

Owing to extensive building operations, the lime trade showed great activity during 1888-89, the total quantity sent to Chittagong from Naraingunge amounting to 47,139 maunds, against 20,163 maunds in 1887-88 and 37,412 maunds in 1886-87. Of the past year's traffic, 25,439 maunds, against 2,363 maunds, were carried by coasting vessels, and 21,700 maunds, against 17,800 maunds, by country boats.

The total value of caoutchouc exported from Chittagong by coasting vessels was Rs. 9,880, which was Rs. 7,004 below the figures for 1887-88, but Rs. 7,955 in excess of those for 1886-87. The falling off during the past year is attributed to political disturbances in the Hill Tracts, which are the main sources of supply of this article.

The exports of raw cotton from Chittagong were exceptionally large during 1887-88, in which year the crop in the Hill Tracts was an exceedingly large one, whereas in 1888-89 the crop was very poor owing to the unequal distribution of the rainfall, and hence the decline in the trade during the year under review. The total quantity exported to Naraingunge amounted to 32,547 maunds, which showed a decrease of 37,119 maunds on the returns of 1887-88, but an increase of 5,624 maunds on those of 1886-87.

According to the coast trade returns the total value of the imports was Rs. 1,45,220, showing a decrease of Rs. 75,625 as compared with the trade of 1887-88, and of Rs. 39,317 on that of 1886-87.

In the past year the total value of the import trade by coasting vessels under this head was Rs. 14,19,723, against Rs. 15,67,131 in 1887-88 and Rs. 15,81,113 in 1886-87. The value of piece-goods sent by country boats to the interior of the Chittagong district was Rs. 4,09,406, against Rs. 4,47,148 and Rs. 2,55,800 in the two previous years, respectively.

The increase noticed in the two previous reports in the import jute traffic of Chittagong was not maintained during the year under report, the total quantity imported from Naraingunge by coasting vessels being 17,21,926 maunds, against 20,26,925 maunds in 1887-88 and 17,63,758 maunds in 1886-87. The decrease is attributed to a smaller demand for jute cuttings in America. The exports of raw jute to foreign ports from Chittagong during the past two years were as follow:—

			1887-88.	1888-89.
Quantity	...	...	Mds. 19,27,987	17,46,109
Value	...	...	Rs. 98,46,679	95,37,959

The imports under this head carried by coasting vessels were valued at Rs. 1,43,870, being 17·57 per cent. below the figures for 1887-88, but 57·42 per cent. in excess of those for 1886-87.

Under this head, a very large increase of 1,12½,400 cocoanuts occurred in the imports into Chittagong by country boats in comparison with the totals for 1887-88, and of 12,33,670 when compared with the trade of 1886-87. The supply received from Noakholly was 1,810,000, against 1,551,600 in 1887-88, and from Burrisaul

1,055,400, against 197,400. The large increase last year is stated by the Collector to be due to increased demand for local consumption.

The aggregate quantities of rice and paddy sent to Chittagong by country boats during the past year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, are shown in the following statement:—

					1887-88.	1888-89.
					Mds.	Mds.
Rice	...	...	...	...	13,23,221	5,79,354
Paddy	...	...	...	...	7,45,148	3,61,034

The decrease under rice amounted to 56·21 per cent. and 52·23 per cent. in comparison with 1887-88 and 1886-87 respectively, and under paddy, to 51·55 per cent. and 46·32 per cent.

The exports of rice and paddy from this port to foreign countries during the past two years were as follow:—

					1887-88.	1888-89.
Rice	...	...	...	{ Cwts.	640,809	372,461
				{ Mds.	8,72,212	5,06,961
Paddy	...	...	...	{ Cwts.	4,432	1,176
				{ Mds.	6,032	1,601

After deducting the quantities exported to foreign ports from the imports by country boats, the result is as follows:—

					1887-88.	1888-89.
Rice	...	...	...	{ Cwts.	331,353	53,186
				{ Mds.	4,51,009	72,393
Paddy	...	...	...	{ Cwts.	543,024	264,073
				{ Mds.	7,39,116	3,59,433

Out of the above supplies, the quantities despatched to the different coast ports during the past two years were as follow:—

					1887-88.	1888-89.
Rice	...	...	...	{ Cwts.	217,940	206,105
				{ Mds.	2,96,640	2,80,532
Paddy	...	...	...	{ Cwts.	309,033	196,100
				{ Mds.	4,20,628	2,66,914

The total value of hides and skins exported from Chittagong by coasting boats amounted to Rs. 2,19,269, against Rs. 2,64,451 in 1887-88 and Rs. 2,23,847 in 1886-87. The falling off is attributed to absence of cattle epidemic during the past year.

Last year the total value of the import trade by coasting vessels under this head was Rs. 83,887, showing an increase of Rs. 5,849 as compared with the trade of 1887-88, but a decrease of Rs. 22,561 on the figures for 1886-87. The increase was due to large imports of kerosine oil from Bombay and Rangoon in response to demands for local consumption. On the other hand, the boat traffic returns showed an importation of 38,701 maunds of oils, against only 9,478 maunds in 1887-88 and 5,510 maunds in 1886-87. The imports from Naraingunge aggregated 25,010 maunds, against only 500 maunds in the year preceding, and from Calcutta 6,002 maunds, against 2,869 maunds.

The total quantity imported into Chittagong by country boats aggregated 37,440 maunds, against 22,910 maunds in 1887-88 and 10,970 maunds in 1886-87. The increase under brass and copper was 6,180 maunds in comparison with the total of the year preceding, the chief sources of supply being Calcutta and Dacca. The increase under iron amounted to 7,010 maunds, and was due to the larger importation of building and bridge materials from Calcutta. Under "Other metals," which consisted of steel, lead, etc., imported from Calcutta for local use, the advance amounted to 1,340 maunds on the returns of

the previous year. The coasting trade returns also show that Rs. 46,150 worth of metals were imported from Calcutta, against Rs. 42,368 in 1887-88 and Rs. 82,491 in 1886-87; the articles received were for building purposes.

The total quantity of salt imported into Chittagong from foreign ports was 4,99,827 maunds, showing an increase of 1,01,767 maunds as compared with 1887-88, and of 1,48,555 maunds as compared with 1886-87.

The quantity exported from Chittagong by country boats during the past two years was as follows:—

			1887-88.	1888-89.
			Mds.	Mds.
To Chittagong	...	...	1,35,624	1,85,082
„ Noakholly	...	...	25,296	24,524
„ Dacca (Naraingunge)	...	...	1,06,800	...
„ other districts	...	...	3,520	3,320
Total			2,71,240	2,12,926

Besides the quantities mentioned in the foregoing statement, the supply carried to Naraingunge by coasting vessels was 1,14,679 maunds, against 1,21,657 maunds in 1887-88 and 1,59,412 maunds in 1886-87.

According to the boat traffic returns, the imports of mustard and rape seed rose from 15,760 maunds in 1886-87 and 11,652 maunds in 1887-88 to 31,040 maunds in 1888-89. Out of the latter quantity, 29,700 maunds, against 11,040 maunds, were shipped from Naraingunge. The increase is said to have been due to a good demand for crushing purposes.

The total quantity of betel-nuts carried to Chittagong by country boats during the past year was 27,970 maunds, showing an advance of 4,540 maunds on the trade of 1887-88, but a decrease of 12,345 maunds on that of 1886-87. Under the head “Spices, all other kinds,” there was a decrease of 1,500 maunds and 7,558 maunds in comparison with the figures of the two previous years, respectively, the falling off being the result of a bad chilly crop. In the coasting trade the total value of spices was Rs. 24,087, against Rs. 29,614 in 1887-88 and Rs. 48,398 in 1886-87. The Collector explains that this head consists chiefly of curry spices imported from Calcutta, and the decrease is due to smaller demands. In the exports, however, the figures show an improvement, namely Rs. 12,852 and Rs. 5,334 in comparison with the preceding two years, the increase being due to larger consignments of chillies to Rangoon.

The total supply of sugar carried to Chittagong by country boats during the past two years was as follows:—

			1887-88.	1888-89.
			Mds.	Mds.
Sugar (refined)	...	...	3,700	8,030
„ (unrefined)	...	...	33,925	36,640

Refined sugar was chiefly imported from Calcutta, which supplied 5,340 maunds, against 1,740 maunds in the year preceding. Unrefined sugar came partly from the interior of the Chittagong district, and partly from Jessore, Burrisaul, and Naraingunge. The imports by coasting vessels from Naraingunge and Calcutta during the past year showed a slight decrease, the total value amounting to Rs. 68,208, against Rs. 73,086 in 1887-88 and Rs. 88,270 in 1886-87.

The total quantity of Indian tea exported from Chittagong by coasting vessels was 1,222,766lbs., against 1,116,116lbs. in 1887-88 and 1,028,686lbs. in 1886-87. The increase in the past year's trade is attributed to the steady development of this industry in Chittagong. The value of the trade was Rs. 6,28,244, against

Rs. 5,97,871 and Rs. 5,82,162 in the preceding two years, respectively. The quantity sent direct to the United Kingdom was 8,988lbs., against 5,165lbs. in 1887-88 and 3,154lbs. in 1886-87.

The total quantity of tobacco imported into Chittagong from Naraingunge showed an advance of 55·05 per cent. on the trade of 1887-88 and of 2·07 per cent. on that of 1886-87, as will be seen from the figures given below:—

			By country boats.	By sea-going vessels.	Total.
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1887-88	...	...	6,300	7,379	13,679
1888-89	...	...	12,050	9,159	21,209

The exports of tobacco to foreign ports aggregated 15,317lbs., against 26,573lbs. in 1887-88 and 1,521lbs. in 1886-87. The decrease was due to fewer vessels having cleared for Maldives during the year under report.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF ORISSA.

The following statement shows the total value of the sea-borne trade of the Orissa ports, exclusive of Government transactions, during the past two years:—

Ports.		IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.			GRAND TOTAL.		
		Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.	Goods traffic.	Specie.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Balasore	1887-88	65,59,316	1,25,600	66,84,916	34,91,508	10,99,605	45,91,113	1,00,50,823	12,25,105	1,12,75,928
	1888-89	62,35,010	1,22,731	63,57,741	33,06,178	10,03,576	43,09,754	85,41,188	11,26,307	96,67,495
Cuttack	1887-88	1,00,436	...	1,00,436	13,03,716	...	13,03,716	14,75,152	...	14,75,152
	1888-89	19,374	...	19,374	9,72,871	...	9,72,871	9,92,245	...	9,92,245
Poores	1887-88	3,356	...	3,356	2,65,798	...	2,65,798	2,69,154	...	2,69,154
	1888-89	213	...	213	59,599	...	59,599	59,812	...	59,812
Total	1887-88	66,69,107	1,25,500	67,94,607	51,20,022	10,99,605	62,25,627	1,17,95,139	12,25,105	1,30,20,244
	1888-89	82,54,597	1,22,731	83,77,328	43,38,648	10,03,576	53,42,224	95,93,145	11,26,307	1,07,19,552

These figures show that there was a considerable decrease in this trade, viz. of 17·67 per cent. as compared with the traffic of 1887-88, and of 18·22 per cent. as compared with that of 1886-87. The value of the imports fell off by 20·86 per cent. in comparison with the figures for the year preceding, and the value of the exports by 14·19 per cent.

The different districts contributing to the trade during the past two years are shown in the subjoined table:—

		Imports from.		Exports to.	
		1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	...	66,93,799	53,59,159	37,32,866	37,66,097
Other Indian ports	...	96,487	9,128	5,56,405	5,89,882
Foreign ports	...	4,321	9,041	19,36,386	9,86,245
Total	...	67,94,607	53,77,328	62,25,627	53,42,224

Of the total import trade last year the share of Calcutta was 99·66 per cent., against 98·50 per cent. in the previous year, and in the case of the export trade, 70·51 per cent., against 59·91 per cent. The total trade with other Indian ports was 5·58 per cent. of the whole, against 5·01 per cent. in 1887-88. The exports during the year to foreign ports amounted to 18·46 per cent. of the total supply, against 31·10 per cent. in the preceding year.

The principal articles comprised in the import trade during the past two years are shown in the following statement:—

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.				VALUE.	
	English weight.		Indian weight.		1887-88.	1888-89.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.		
			Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist { European... lbs.	3,396,522	3,761,160	37,632	45,708	17,39,600	16,60,460
and yarn ... { Indian .. "	826,550	310,828	10,045	3,777	4,19,694	1,31,967
Cotton piece- { European... Rs.	...	...	...	...	16,55,375	11,52,592
goods ... { Indian ... "	...	...	...	...	21,688	1,950
Gunny bags... .. No.	1,154,743	727,200	1,154,743	727,200	2,42,860	1,74,200
Metals Cwts.	13,432	6,823	18,282	9,287	3,04,362	89,791
Oils Gals.	564,208	334,853	35,269	25,759	2,94,595	1,88,281
Ghee lbs.	121,324	30,010	1,474	366	63,984	12,641
Spices "	1,212,416	1,311,665	14,733	15,947	1,64,116	1,64,264
Betelnuts "	4,535,442	5,103,436	55,118	62,021	4,97,373	4,94,247
Salt Cwts.	115,692	136,194	157,469	185,375	1,50,001	1,89,681
Tobacco lbs.	1,768,637	...	21,494	...	2,18,654	...
Treasure Rs.	...	...	...	...	1,25,500	1,22,731

There was an increase of 8,076 maunds and 12,433 maunds in the imports of European cotton twist and yarn as compared with 1887-88 and 1886-87, respectively, while there was a decrease of 6,268 maunds and 7,760 maunds in those of Indian twist and yarn. The supply of European twist and yarn sent to Balasore from Calcutta was 45,708 maunds, against 37,632 maunds in 1887-88.

The trade in European cotton piece-goods showed a decrease of Rs. 5,02,783 in value as compared with 1887-88, and of Rs. 1,61,291 as compared with 1886-87. Last year the supply of Indian piece-goods was trifling. The total value of piece-goods sent to Balasore was Rs. 11,54,542, against Rs. 16,74,985 in 1887-88 and Rs. 13,21,573 in 1886-87.

The chief articles of commerce exported from Orissa during the past two years are shown below:—

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.				VALUE.	
	English weight.		Indian weight.		1887-88.	1888-89.
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.		
			Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice Cwts.	1,092,948	829,327	14,87,623	11,28,808	33,74,110	25,60,756
Paddy "	65,950	20,478	89,764	27,873	84,662	32,374
Hides No.	279,921	221,571	279,921	221,571	10,22,259	8,02,456
Lac, stick and other kinds ... Cwts.	7,808	5,320	10,628	7,240	1,63,905	1,24,211
Oilseeds "	12,883	17,508	17,535	23,899	70,001	88,806
Timber and sleepers "	7,554	13,296	10,282	18,099	24,895	32,120
Silver (treasure) Rs.	...	...	...	...	10,99,604	10,03,576

Owing to the poor harvest of the year, the export trade in rice fell off from 14,87,623 maunds in 1887-88 to 11,28,808 maunds in the year under review, and in paddy from 89,764 maunds to 27,873 maunds in the two years, respectively.

COUNTRY-BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE NUDDEA RIVERS.

The total quantity and value of the country-boat traffic carried downwards and upwards on the Nuddea rivers during the past two years were as follow :—

		DOWN-STREAM.		UP-STREAM.		TOTAL.	
		Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1887-88	...	74,16,829	2,34,38,938	20,35,531	81,22,321	94,52,360	3,15,61,259
1888-89	...	69,67,953	2,56,10,239	18,74,082	66,56,254	88,42,035	3,22,66,493

The aggregate quantity carried last year by this route showed a decrease of 6,10,325 maunds, or 6·46 per cent. as compared with 1887-88, and of 9,96,030 maunds, or 10·12 per cent. as compared with 1886-87. Both the down and the up traffic showed a falling off during the year, the decrease in the former having amounted to 4,48,876 maunds, or 6·05 per cent., and in the latter to 1,61,449 maunds, or 7·93 per cent., in comparison with the previous year. The condition of the Bhagirathoo and the Matabhanga rivers was far from satisfactory. The former is said to have been closed for through traffic from the Ganges for more than half the year.

The number of laden boats passing the Nuddea rivers during the past year was 27,824, against 30,100 in 1887-88 and 30,836 in 1886-87.

The following comparative statement shows the principal commodities carried down-stream during the past two years :—

PRINCIPAL STAPLES.	DOWN-STREAM TRAFFIC REGISTERED AT—						PROPORTION OF CALCUTTA TRAFFIC TO THE TOTAL TRADE.		
	Jungipore.	Nuddea.	Kissen-gunge.	Hanskhally.	Total.		Into Calcutta.	Into other places.	Total.
					Quantity.	Value.			
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Indigo
Jute, raw
Gunny bags*
Wheat
Rice not in the husk
Do. in the husk
Gram and pulse
Other spring and rain crops
Hides*
Linseed
Mustard and rape seed
Other oilseeds
Ghee
Saltpetre
Other saline substances
Silk, raw (Indian)
Manufactures of silk (Indian)†
Sugar (refined)
Ditto (unrefined)
Tobacco (unmanufactured)
Timber

* Gunny bags and hides are shown according to number

† Manufactures of silk are shown according to value in rupees

The chief articles of up-stream traffic registered during 1888-89, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, are shown in the following statement:—

PRINCIPAL STAPLES.	UP-STREAM TRAFFIC REGISTERED AT—						PROPORTION OF CALCUTTA TRAFFIC TO THE TOTAL TRADE.		
	Jungipore.	Nudda.	Kiseengunge.	Hansakhally.	Total.		From Calcutta.	From other places.	Total.
					Quantity.	Value.			
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Coal and coke ... { 1887-88 { 1888-89	35,824 27,713	1,52,760 90,944	... ...	67,408 57,937	2,50,066 1,76,594	1,12,089 60,223	2,21,968 1,37,966	24,100 85,628	2,50,066 1,76,594
Cotton twist and yarn (European). { 1887-88 { 1888-89	... ...	171 187	... ...	633 73	804 290	37,788 15,730	804 217	... 43	804 280
Cotton piece-goods (European).* { 1887-88 { 1888-89	15,200 33,075	1,472 19,100	... ...	3,100 7,300	... ...	19,772 59,475	4,122 17,900	16,850 41,575	19,772 59,475
Gunny bags* ... { 1887-88 { 1888-89	... 2,480	... 63,915	... ...	10,800 4,368	10,800 70,791	2,546 19,309	10,800 68,436	... 2,835	10,800 70,791
Gunny cloth* ... { 1887-88 { 1888-89	270,839 112,233	207,901 38,045	... ...	... 220	547,740 159,573	23,37,895 0,02,238	505,689 125,998	42,051 24,585	547,740 159,573
Rice not in the husk { 1887-88 { 1888-89	53,943 36,319	55,946 48,503	... ...	3,206 2,437	1,13,095 86,259	2,54,464 2,15,047	3,808 2,188	1,10,292 84,071	1,13,095 86,259
Do. in the husk ... { 1887-88 { 1888-89	1,523 1,891	24,643 9,482	1,23,725 79,537	6,033 5,192	1,59,923 96,102	1,76,426 1,34,140	21,788 8,185	1,35,035 86,917	1,56,823 86,102
Iron and its manufactures. { 1887-88 { 1888-89	24,303 14,036	15,515 10,909	8 ...	7,161 9,788	47,019 33,833	2,35,095 1,60,706	43,195 30,484	3,824 3,349	47,019 33,833
Salt ... { 1887-88 { 1888-89	1,79,732 1,19,418	3,75,081 4,20,336	... ...	3,34,926 3,11,709	8,89,439 8,51,523	31,13,036 27,07,450	8,14,708 7,53,029	74,731 68,499	8,89,439 8,51,523

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees, gunny bags in number, and gunny cloth in pieces.

TRAFFIC ON THE GANGES, THE BHAGIRUTHEE, THE JELLINGHEE, AND THE HOOGHLY RIVERS, CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS.

The following statement shows the aggregate weight and value of all kinds of goods carried to and from Calcutta by the River Steamer Companies along the Ganges and the Hooghly rivers during the past year as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.		EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces { 1887-88 { 1888-89	2,670 9,704	69,865 53,372	39,664 ...	2,73,657 ...	42,334 9,704	3,43,522 53,372
Behar ... { 1887-88 { 1888-89	3,84,132 1,06,395	16,05,477 4,44,205	92,438 51,271	12,69,199 2,51,181	4,76,570 1,57,606	28,74,676 6,96,386
Western Bengal ... { 1887-88 { 1888-89	2,24,763 3,56,621	29,26,578 31,30,217	1,34,188 2,30,578	35,13,266 44,58,040	3,58,951 5,87,199	64,39,844 75,88,267
Eastern Bengal ... { 1887-88 { 1888-89	69,647 73,254	4,44,048 6,22,492	40,010 46,321	12,08,652 13,25,009	1,09,657 1,18,575	16,47,700 19,47,501
Northern Bengal ... { 1887-88 { 1888-89	3,660 ...	35,614 ...	1,270 ...	58,417 ...	4,930 ...	94,031 ...
Orissa ... { 1887-88 { 1888-89	2,591 ...	10,170 ...	... ...	... ...	2,591 ...	10,170 ...
Total ... { 1887-88 { 1888-89	6,54,872 5,48,505	50,81,582 42,60,456	3,07,570 3,27,170	63,18,191 80,34,230	9,92,412 8,75,675	1,13,99,773 1,02,94,735

The abstract below shows the quantities and values of the important articles of traffic conveyed during the past two years :—

LIST OF ARTICLES.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA.		LIST OF ARTICLES.	EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.			Rs.
Cotton, raw Mds. { 1887-88 { 1888-89	208 718	3,484 18,794	Coal and coke Mds. { 1887-88 { 1888-89	641 3,370	280 1,283
Cotton piece-goods, Indian .. { 1887-88 { 1888-89	1,731 3,036	1,00,420 3,44,900	Twist and yarn, Euro- pean. .. { 1887-88 { 1888-89	9,574 12,053	4,40,978 7,20,207
Indigo " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	515 793	1,13,825 1,64,151	Ditto, Indian " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	71 ...	2,343 ...
Myrabolams * " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	2 877	6 1,754	Piece-goods, European .. { 1887-88 { 1888-89	38,120 47,610	24,61,546 20,00,907
Jute, raw " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	3,047 14,305	13,170 60,790	Ditto, Indian " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	12 ...	1,320 ...
Potatoes " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	34,988 11,071	1,04,964 33,213	Turmeric " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	5,952 2,487	20,760 13,037
All other kinds of fruits and nuts. .. { 1887-88 { 1888-89	8,814 17,209	33,100 77,440	Gunny bags No. { 1887-88 { 1888-89	269,624 405,742	63,550 1,05,613
Wheat " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	1,04,923 40,618	3,20,844 1,06,622	Cocoanuts " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	104,302 19,470	4,176 778
Gram and pulse " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	28,277 27,979	53,063 62,952	Gram and pulse ... Mds. { 1887-88 { 1888-89	12,748 15,588	24,420 35,073
Rice in the husk " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	435 2,450	480 3,754	Leather, manufactured .. { 1887-88 { 1888-89	624 586	51,152 1,24,232
Do. not in the husk " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	1,01,627 2,45,195	2,28,601 6,12,988	Liquors " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	616 850	48,061 23,871
Hides of cattle No. { 1887-88 { 1888-89	71,376 24,464	2,10,704 75,438	Mats " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	1,601 629	15,928 3,145
Brass and copper Mds. { 1887-88 { 1888-89	21,478 21,869	8,58,006 8,68,157	Brass and copper " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	16,860 19,323	4,70,308 5,00,551
Provisions, other kinds " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	5,109 9,908	28,419 47,438	Iron " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	61,528 11,502	3,07,640 54,635
Saltpetre " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	2,481 664	19,228 8,490	Other metals " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	6,854 4,572	2,74,160 51,435
Other saline substances " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	6,536 10,615	37,582 55,383	Oils, mineral " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	20,870 14,330	95,104 57,544
Linseed " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	1,70,411 73,984	6,39,041 2,85,488	Other oils " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	6,880 5,831	70,944 1,13,118
Mustard seed " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	53,650 22,069	2,14,600 96,343	Provisions, other kinds .. { 1887-88 { 1888-89	13,607 17,860	1,37,745 1,78,020
Castor seed " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	23,216 4,240	81,256 15,934	Salt " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	17,438 27,508	61,633 80,401
Other oilseeds " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	5,547 2,116	17,700 7,718	Mustard seed " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	10,200 16,094	40,800 70,950
Silk, raw " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	2,331 1,798	9,07,365 7,66,847	Betelnuts " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	11,520 9,178	1,18,200 73,360
Silk piece-goods (Indian) .. { 1887-88 { 1888-89	431 379	2,87,477 2,40,729	Spices, other kinds " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	12,396 10,532	3,23,399 1,35,401
Betelnuts " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	2,737 1,125	27,370 9,000	Tobacco " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	6,887 9,716	52,514 68,317
Spices, other kinds " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	11,255 8,733	2,87,016 1,05,585	Timber " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	7,231 2,008	18,078 4,132
Sugar (refined) " { 1887-88 { 1888-89	15,767 7,940	1,63,479 81,385	Wool—manufactured, Indian .. { 1887-88 { 1888-89	47 153	5,249 10,983
All other articles of mer- chandise .. { 1887-88 { 1888-89	10,401 14,809	4,52,078 1,12,444	All other articles of merchandise. .. { 1887-88 { 1888-89	37,454 78,352	11,71,774 4,88,339
Total ... { 1887-88 { 1888-89	6,84,872 5,48,505	50,81,582 42,60,450	Total ... { 1887-88 { 1888-89	3,07,570 3,27,170	63,18,191 60,34,230

TRADE BY COUNTRY BOATS ON THE MEGNA RIVER TO AND FROM CHITTAGONG.

The total weight and value of the inter-local boat traffic of Chittagong *via* the Megna river registered during the past two years were as follow :—

	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.	Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.
Imports	14,18,733	29,03,570	9,79,859	33,60,517
Exports	3,23,167	13,99,056	3,15,353	12,40,543
Total	17,41,900	43,02,626	12,95,212	46,01,060

The statement below shows the chief staples of traffic registered during the past two years:—

NAMES OF ARTICLES.				Imports into Chittagong.	Exports from Chittagong.	TOTAL.	
						Quantity.	Value.
							Rs.
Cotton, raw	...	Mds.	{ 1887-88 1888-89	... ...	19,490 22,550	19,490 22,550	3,26,458 4,28,450
Lime and limestone	...	"	{ 1887-88 1888-89	17,800 21,700	... ...	17,800 21,700	8,900 16,275
Other fibres (than jute), raw	...	"	{ 1887-88 1888-89	300 1,700	... ...	300 1,700	1,725 9,775
Cocoanuts	...	No.	{ 1887-88 1888-89	1,749,000 2,865,400	... ...	1,749,000 2,865,400	69,960 1,14,616
*Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits and nuts.	...	Mds.	{ 1887-88 1888-89	30,825 31,450	2,150 6,366	32,975 37,816	1,23,656 1,70,172
Wheat	...	"	{ 1887-88 1888-89	2,840 6,584	... ...	2,840 6,584	5,680 17,283
Gram and pulse	...	"	{ 1887-88 1888-89	53,831 41,181	460 926	54,291 42,107	1,05,189 94,741
Rice not in the husk	...	"	{ 1887-88 1888-89	5,03,221 4,68,914	... ...	5,03,221 4,68,914	11,32,247 11,72,285
Do. in the husk	...	"	{ 1887-88 1888-89	7,25,358 2,41,934	... ...	7,25,358 2,41,934	8,16,028 3,32,660
Brass and copper	...	"	{ 1887-88 1888-89	3,350 9,530	1,220 2,240	4,570 11,770	1,46,240 4,47,260
Iron	...	"	{ 1887-88 1888-89	17,580 24,590	... 1,154	17,580 25,744	87,900 1,22,283
Oils	...	"	{ 1887-88 1888-89	3,369 31,012	2,280 5,280	5,649 36,292	52,253 3,67,456
Provisions	...	"	{ 1887-88 1888-89	100 840	... ...	100 840	1,575 7,980
Ghee	...	"	{ 1887-88 1888-89	1,642 5,615	... 10	1,642 5,625	51,723 1,73,673
Salt	...	"	{ 1887-88 1888-89	... ...	1,35,616 27,844	1,35,616 27,844	4,74,656 93,493
Mustard and rape seed	...	"	{ 1887-88 1888-89	11,040 30,100	... ...	11,040 30,100	44,160 1,27,925
Betelnuts	...	"	{ 1887-88 1888-89	3,180 2,400	... 400	3,180 2,800	31,800 22,400
Spices	...	"	{ 1887-88 1888-89	1,250 668	9,080 13,340	10,330 13,998	3,34,433 1,74,975
Stone	...	"	{ 1887-88 1888-89	400 684	... ...	400 684	1,050 2,052
Sugar (refined)	...	"	{ 1887-88 1888-89	3,700 8,030	... 66	3,700 8,096	38,387 82,983
Do. (unrefined)	...	"	{ 1887-88 1888-89	24,695 18,400	1,470 2,924	26,165 21,324	1,04,660 76,299
Timber	...	"	{ 1887-88 1888-89	... 200	65,629 1,21,200	65,629 1,21,400	1,64,073 2,42,800
Bamboos	...	No.	{ 1887-88 1888-89	... ...	417,000 527,440	417,000 527,440	41,700 52,744
Tobacco	...	Mds.	{ 1887-88 1888-89	6,900 15,009	200 100	7,100 15,109	54,187 1,05,763

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE MIDNAPORE AND HIDGELLEE CANALS.

The total quantity and value of the country-boat traffic registered on the Midnapore and Hidgellee canals during the past two years were as follows:—

NAMES OF CANALS.	Down.		Up.		TOTAL.	
	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Midnapore ... { 1887-88	23,31,511	57,60,825	8,67,661	52,09,722	31,99,172	1,09,70,547
{ 1888-89	22,00,756	64,18,452	7,82,184	46,17,863	29,82,940	1,10,36,315
Hidgellee ... { 1887-88	2,82,498	14,68,006	7,96,015	15,09,890	10,78,513	29,77,896
{ 1888-89	3,35,609	16,70,586	11,15,594	23,77,464	14,51,203	40,48,060
Total ... { 1887-88	26,14,009	72,28,831	16,63,676	67,19,612	42,77,085	1,39,48,443
{ 1888-89	25,36,365	80,89,038	18,97,778	69,95,327	44,34,143	1,50,84,365*

The number of laden boats registered at the several toll-stations on the canals during the past three years was 71,401, against 63,403 in 1887-88 and 64,477 in 1886-87.

The quantities and value of the important articles of traffic carried over these canals during the past two years are given in the subjoined statement:—

CHIEF ARTICLES OF TRAFFIC.	Registered on the Midnapore canal.	Registered on the Hidgellee canal.	GRAND TOTAL.		PROPORTION OF CALCUTTA TRADE TO THE TOTAL TRAFFIC	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ... { 1887-88	94,213	28,816	1,23,029	53,825	1,21,751	53,266
{ 1888-89	94,193	33,790	1,27,983	47,993	1,27,263	47,724
Cotton twist and yarn { 1887-88	33,451	...	33,451	15,72,197	33,451	15,72,197
(European). { 1888-89	23,212	...	23,212	14,04,326	23,212	14,04,326
Cotton twist and yarn { 1887-88	6,753	...	6,753	2,22,849	6,753	2,22,849
(Indian). { 1888-89	6,007	...	6,007	1,84,715	5,907	1,81,640
Cotton piece-goods (Euro- { 1887-88	1,69,075	2,22,275	...	3,91,350	...	3,91,350
peann).* { 1888-89	68,100	2,75,950	...	3,44,050	...	3,44,050
Cotton piece-goods (In- { 1887-88	1,49,850	...	...	1,49,850	...	1,46,600
dian).* { 1888-89	3,46,691	...	...	3,46,691	...	3,46,691
Indigo ... { 1887-88	746	...	746	1,64,866	746	1,64,866
{ 1888-89	1,720	...	1,720	3,56,040	1,790	3,56,040
Jute, raw ... { 1887-88	18,945	17,350	36,295	1,36,106	34,560	1,29,600
{ 1888-89	26,420	28,243	54,663	2,32,318	52,180	2,21,765
Vegetables and all kinds { 1887-88	63,068	13,150	76,218	2,85,817	69,802	2,61,757
of fresh fruits. { 1888-89	82,610	8,181	90,791	4,08,560	84,706	3,81,177
Rice in the husk .. { 1887-88	9,99,686	4,50,095	14,49,781	16,31,004	4,72,932	5,35,048
{ 1888-89	8,72,560	5,31,224	14,03,784	19,30,203	5,65,528	7,77,601
Do. not in the husk ... { 1887-88	9,16,483	3,11,280	12,27,763	27,62,467	11,02,196	24,79,941
{ 1888-89	8,94,201	5,18,418	14,12,619	35,31,548	13,63,936	34,09,840
Gram and pulse ... { 1887-88	1,60,855	2,100	1,62,955	3,15,725	1,62,070	3,14,010
{ 1888-89	1,09,888	700	1,10,588	2,48,823	1,09,918	2,47,816
Hides† ... { 1887-88	64,535	12,900	77,435	2,83,726	77,435	2,83,726
{ 1888-89	38,644	10,750	49,394	1,49,714	45,534	1,37,865
Brass and copper (wrought and unwrought). 1887-88	34,035	...	34,035	10,89,120	33,985	10,87,520
Copper (unwrought) ... 1888-89	8,420	...	8,420	3,41,010	8,420	3,41,010

* Piece-goods are shown according to value in rupees.
† Hides are shown according to number.

CHIEF ARTICLES OF TRAFFIC.		Registered on the Midnapore canal.	Registered on the Hidgellee canal.	GRAND TOTAL.		PROPORTION OF CALCUTTA TRADE TO THE TOTAL TRAFFIC.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Brass (unwrought) ...	1888-89	Mds. 11,444	...	Mds. 11,444	Rs. 2,57,490	Mds. 11,444	Rs. 2,57,490
Copper (wrought) ...	1888-89	1,420	...	1,420	70,290	1,420	70,290
Brass (ditto) ...	1888-89	10,426	...	10,426	4,11,827	9,926	3,92,077
Oils, kerosine*	{ 1887-88 1888-89.	41,635* 37,377	48,328* 53,310	80,963* 90,687	4,16,217* 3,62,748	54,574* 57,639	2,52,405* 2,30,556
Provisions other than ghee	{ 1887-88 1888-89	41,604 34,545	970 1,080	42,574 35,625	4,15,096 3,38,434	40,211 34,864	3,92,057 3,31,208
Salt ...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	3,17,766 3,35,686	1,02,285 1,26,470	4,20,051 4,62,156	14,70,178 15,02,007	4,18,026 4,57,691	14,63,091 14,87,496
Linseed ...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	19,945 16,107	...	19,945 17,057	74,794 66,096	19,945 17,047	74,794 66,057
Mustard seed ...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	53,382 52,295	...	53,382 52,395	2,13,528 2,22,679	53,367 52,265	2,13,468 2,22,126
Indigo seed ...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	6,600 5,025	...	6,600 5,025	72,600 28,894	6,600 5,025	72,600 28,894
Sugar (unrefined) ...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	95,172 1,16,457	11,281 7,325	1,06,453 1,23,782	4,25,812 4,48,710	96,601 1,18,202	3,86,404 4,28,482
Tobacco ...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	21,144 16,030	63,979 79,887	85,123 95,917	6,49,063 6,71,419	80,762 92,855	6,15,810 6,49,985
Timber ...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	76,840 53,999	8,815 11,264	85,655 65,263	2,14,138 1,30,526	20,024 24,543	50,060 49,086

* The figures for 1886-87 and 1887-88 include other oils.

The total of the year's traffic in rice not in the husk and rice in the husk was 7·32 per cent. over the figures of 1887-88 and Rice not in the husk and rice in the husk. 15·16 per cent. over those of 1886-87, as shown below :—

		1887-88.	1888-89.
		Mds.	Mds.
Rice not in the husk ...	...	12,27,763	14,12,619
„ in the husk (paddy) ...	...	14,49,781	14,03,784
Total in rice after converting paddy into rice, at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy ...		21,33,876	22,89,984

The amount of the Calcutta trade was 13,63,936 maunds of rice and 5,65,528 maunds of paddy, and the trade of the other districts was 43,683 maunds of rice and 8,38,256 maunds of paddy.

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA CANALS.

The total quantity and value of the trade passing along the Orissa canal during the past two years were as follow :—

ORISSA CANALS.		Weight of goods registered by weight.		Value of articles of trade.	
		1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
		Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Down traffic ...	...	4,93,334	4,10,341	17,44,713	18,55,891
Up traffic ...	...	4,00,300	3,36,917	7,49,188	9,29,374
Total ...	...	8,93,634	7,47,258	24,93,901	27,84,765

The total number of laden boats registered on these canals during the past three years was 7,004, against 7,343 and 5,411 in 1887-88 and 1886-87 respectively.

The principal articles of commerce registered along these routes during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement :—

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	2,251	545	1,05,797	32,973
Turmeric ...	6,125	4,751	30,625	24,943
Jute, raw ...	9,517	570	35,689	2,422
Wheat ...	1,770	1,200	4,425	3,150
Gram and pulse ...	4,992	18,163	9,672	40,866
Rice not in the husk ...	2,03,604	1,77,844	4,58,109	4,44,610
Do. in the husk ...	1,34,473	1,06,990	1,51,282	1,47,111
Oil, kerosine ...	24,411	21,120	1,12,901	84,480
Salt ...	36,619	21,109	1,28,166	68,604
Other oilseeds ...	23,475	22,507	88,031	64,708
Sugar, unrefined ...	37,772	41,534	1,51,088	1,50,561
Timber ...	36,897	78,179	92,242	1,56,358
Total ...	5,21,906	4,94,512	13,68,027	12,20,786

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The total quantity and value of the trade which passed along the Orissa Coast Canal during the past two years are shown in the following statement :—

	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Down ...	3,65,265	12,12,774	3,08,208	11,98,000
Up ...	9,19,112	17,21,941	9,84,879	20,39,012
Total ...	12,84,377	29,34,715	12,93,087	32,37,022

The number of loaded boats registered during the past year was 13,667, against 12,233 and 9,463 in 1887-98 and 1886-87, respectively.

The chief articles of merchandise of which the traffic consisted during the past two years were :—

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	1887-88.				1888-89.			
	DOWNWARD TRAFFIC.		PORTION RELATING TO THE CALCUTTA TRAFFIC.		DOWNWARD TRAFFIC.		PORTION RELATING TO THE CALCUTTA TRAFFIC.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ...	55,500	24,281	55,500	24,281	29,365	11,011	29,115	10,918
Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	1,546	72,662	1,546	72,662	1,325	80,163	1,325	80,163
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	...	93,275	...	93,175	...	1,45,675	...	1,45,675
Gram and pulse ...	11,826	22,913	11,300	21,894	4,895	11,014	4,560	10,260
Rice not in the husk ...	57,577	1,29,548	...	...	58,776	1,46,940	...	...
Do. in the husk ...	16,231	18,660	...	...	11,491	15,800	...	...
Oil, kerosine ...	58,442	2,70,294	55,980	2,58,907	62,016	2,48,064	61,380	2,45,520
Salt ...	83,288	2,91,508	80,615	2,82,153	72,288	2,34,936	71,048	2,30,890
Sugar (refined) ...	713	7,397	530	5,499	1,720	17,630	1,700	17,425
Ditto (unrefined) ...	12,135	48,540	8,100	32,400	11,798	42,768	10,460	37,912
Tobacco ...	20,655	1,57,494	20,305	1,54,825	20,065	1,40,455	20,020	1,40,140

NAMES OF ARTICLES.	1887-88.				1888-89.			
	UPWARD TRAFFIC.		PORTION RELATING TO THE CALCUTTA TRAFFIC.		UPWARD TRAFFIC.		PORTION RELATING TO THE CALCUTTA TRAFFIC.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Jute, raw ...	15,190	56,962	12,123	45,461	16,540	70,295	12,320	52,360
Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits ...	5,860	21,975	1,125	4,219	13,130	59,085	4,680	20,925
Wheat ...	3,150	7,875	3,150	7,875	2,100	5,512	2,100	5,512
Rice not in the husk ...	3,25,047	7,81,356	3,03,050	6,81,862	4,38,450	10,96,125	4,19,775	10,49,438
Do. in the husk ...	5,18,887	5,83,748	4,97,646	5,59,852	4,67,342	6,42,525	4,38,430	6,02,841

RIVER-BORNE TRAFFIC CARRIED BY THE RIVER STEAMER COMPANIES.

The amount of traffic carried along the Brahmaputra and the Upper Megna rivers by the steamers of the India General Steam Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company during the past official year is compared in the following table with the trade of the preceding year:—

		ALONG THE BRAHMAPUTRA.		ALONG THE MEGNA.		TOTAL.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Downward	{ 1887-88	25,66,075	2,92,02,564	20,19,866	1,60,60,469	45,85,941	4,52,63,033
	{ 1888-89	28,97,583	3,39,99,574	20,55,745	1,94,95,808	49,53,328	5,34,95,382
Upward	{ 1887-88	11,63,083	1,11,82,666	6,91,058	81,70,905	18,54,141	1,93,53,571
	{ 1888-89	14,64,347	1,05,70,801	10,86,615	90,19,420	25,50,962	1,95,90,221
Total	{ 1887-88	37,29,158	4,03,85,230	27,10,924	2,42,31,374	64,40,082	6,46,16,604
	{ 1888-89	43,61,930	4,45,70,375	31,42,360	2,85,15,228	75,04,290	7,30,85,803

The abstract below shows the quantities and values of the chief articles of traffic conveyed during the past year as compared with the totals of the previous year:—

ARTICLES.	EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL.						INTERNAL TRADE OF CALCUTTA.					
	Imports into Bengal from Assam.		Exports from Bengal to Assam.		Total.		Downward traffic to Calcutta.		Upward traffic from Calcutta.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coutehouse or India-rubber. { 1887-88	7,218	5,44,959	59	4,244	7,277	5,49,207	...	...	...	...	...	...
rubber. { 1888-89	8,087	6,00,525	35	2,712	8,122	6,03,237	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal and coke ... { 1887-88	2,57,091	1,44,614	1,04,895	73,935	4,26,086	2,18,549	...	...	62,702	26,904	62,702	26,904
... { 1888-89	2,60,639	1,49,981	2,72,895	1,02,335	5,39,534	2,52,319	...	...	4,23,903	1,64,903	4,23,903	1,58,196
Cotton (manufactured) —												
Twist and yarn { 1887-88	...	...	10,024	4,71,128	10,024	4,71,128	...	...	2,270	1,06,690	2,270	1,06,690
(European). { 1888-89	...	...	12,489	7,65,585	12,489	7,65,585	...	...	2,350	1,42,720	2,350	1,42,720
Piece-goods (European) { 1887-88	...	...	71,340	44,04,798	71,340	44,04,798	...	...	84,358	22,01,359	84,358	22,04,56
... { 1888-89	...	...	92,463	58,25,163	92,463	58,25,163	...	...	90,664	25,01,832	90,664	25,01,832
Ditto (Indian) ... { 1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,540	...	...	14	1,540
... { 1888-89	28	1,220	8	880	36	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and chemicals —												
Other sorts not in- { 1887-88	19	950	2,545	1,78,150	2,564	1,79,100	...	...	102	7,140	102	7,140
dicating. { 1888-89	10	475	3,122	34,342	3,141	34,817	...	...	63	693	63	693
Fibrous products —												
Jute, raw ... { 1887-88	36,420	1,36,775	76	285	36,496	1,36,860	29,19,315	10,947,432	40	150	29,19,355	10,947,582
... { 1888-89	35,900	4,07,613	144	612	36,043	4,08,225	31,09,165	13,213,951	...	...	31,09,165	13,213,951
Gunny bags and cloth { 1887-88	...	...	2,904	25,463	2,904	25,463	...	...	181	2,460	181	2,460
... { 1888-89	...	...	2,160	18,900	2,160	18,900	...	...	1,532	13,425	1,532	13,425
Grain and pulse —												
... and pulse ... { 1887-88	135	408	1,05,645	3,23,180	1,05,820	3,23,588	795	1,491	710	1,344	1,505	2,835
... { 1888-89	90	338	1,53,924	3,46,353	1,54,014	3,46,671	2,637	5,893	1,527	3,435	4,164	9,390
Rice not in the husk ... { 1887-88	...	...	4,21,093	9,47,400	4,21,093	9,47,400	3,272	7,383	2	4	3,274	7,387
... { 1888-89	8,705	16,322	2,95,739	7,39,347	3,04,444	7,55,009	2,802	7,006	238	595	3,040	7,600
Hides of cattle ... { 1887-88	1,292	25,840	...	...	1,292	25,840	...	...	...	...	...	...
... { 1888-89	856	17,120	9	313	865	17,433	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac —												
Stick and other { 1887-88	17,887	1,84,133	5	135	17,892	1,84,268	...	...	...	...	...	...
knobs. { 1888-89	43,606	16,67,190	19	531	39,625	16,67,721	...	...	241	5,817	241	5,817
Leather —												
Manufactured ... { 1887-88	...	...	707	5,518	707	5,518	...	...	13	1,065	13	1,065
... { 1888-89	...	...	1,644	2,22,170	1,648	2,22,170	...	...	65	13,780	65	13,780
Liquors ... { 1887-88	1	66	10,216	8,07,097	10,217	8,07,163	...	...	925	73,127	925	73,127
... { 1888-89	...	...	12,236	3,06,677	12,236	3,06,677	...	...	711	19,700	711	19,700
Metals and their manu- { 1887-88	...	...	7,701	2,09,192	8,366	8,19,311	9	360	110	4,400	119	4,760
factures — { 1888-89	4,872	1,36,094	7,306	2,77,393	12,178	4,12,367	76	1,710	200	6,392	276	8,102
Brass and copper ... { 1887-88	...	...	6,247	1,33,660	6,08,800	1,34,466	...	...	5,542	20,880	5,542	20,880
... { 1888-89	1,274	8,918	1,43,778	7,02,942	1,45,052	7,11,863	...	...	29,099	1,78,108	29,099	1,78,108
Iron ... { 1887-88	...	...	78,830	31,53,200	79,236	31,89,237	...	...	680	27,440	680	27,440
... { 1888-89	...	...	74,440	8,37,400	75,248	8,37,850	...	...	621	6,937	621	6,937
Other metals ... { 1887-88	...	...	59,048	3,08,059	59,050	3,08,080	...	...	91,144	4,40,792	91,144	4,40,792
... { 1888-89	...	...	76,334	4,27,696	76,238	4,27,650	8	92	1,56,083	9,11,436	1,56,091	9,11,528

ARTICLES.	EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL.						INTERNAL TRADE OF CALCUTTA.					
	Imports into Bengal from Assam.		Exports from Bengal to Assam.		Total.		Downward traffic to Calcutta.		Upward traffic from Calcutta.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Provisions—												
All other kinds ... { 1887-88 850 2,354 56,698 3,13,075 57,554 3,16,029							8,856 22,398 3,958 22,286			
{ 1888-89 416 1,248 45,119 4,28,631 45,535 4,29,879							9 29 7,844 74,519 7,853 74,548					
Salt ... { 1887-88 ... 2,33,082 8,18,937 2,33,082 8,18,937							1,39,397 4,87,890 1,39,397 4,87,890			
{ 1888-89 ... 2,85,028 9,28,284 2,85,028 9,28,284							1,62,944 5,07,063 1,62,944 5,07,063			
Seeds—												
Oilseeds—												
Linseed ... { 1887-88 14,208 51,722 14 53 14,242 51,775 7,356 27,585							7,356 27,585	
{ 1888-89 30,295 1,00,032 86 333 30,381 1,00,365 8,012 31,040							8,012 31,040	
Mustard seed ... { 1887-88 3,38,905 11,01,637 20 116 3,38,904 11,01,753 66,829 2,67,316							66,829 2,67,316	
{ 1888-89 2,77,614 10,06,331 17 72 2,77,631 10,06,423 21,500 91,401							21,500 91,401	
Til seed ... { 1887-88 8,140 29,518 ... 8,145 28,518 1,552 6,492							1,552 6,492	
{ 1888-89 30,107 1,20,428 ... 30,107 1,20,428 5,509 25,060							5,509 25,060	
Other seeds—												
Tea seed ... { 1887-88 4,804 4,33,561 268 17,088 5,072 4,51,249						
{ 1888-89 8,082 7,11,216 431 21,550 8,513 7,32,705						
Silk—												
Raw ... { 1887-88 2,181 1,01,230 2 830 2,183 1,02,000							2 830	...	...	...	2 830	
{ 1888-89 4,270 4,32,472 0 3,838 4,279 4,30,310							26 11,089	...	...	...	26 11,089	
Manufactured—												
Indian ... { 1887-88 128 85,800 12 8,004 140 93,804						
{ 1888-89 281 1,64,947 7 4,557 288 1,69,504						
Spices—												
Betelnuts ... { 1887-88 ... 1,474 14,740 1,474 14,740							1,23,000 12,30,000	18 180	1,23,021 12,30,240			
{ 1888-89 ... 1,515 12,120 1,515 12,120							80,915 6,47,243	3,309 27,192	84,314 6,74,436			
Sugar—												
Refined ... { 1887-88 ... 10,114 1,04,932 10,114 1,04,932							640 6,702	640 6,702		
{ 1888-89 ... 14,241 1,45,970 14,241 1,45,970							3,050 31,243	3,050 31,243		
Tea—												
Indian ... { 1887-88 6,70,281 2,70,00,447 20 900 6,70,301 2,70,01,347						
{ 1888-89 8,09,138 3,29,72,373 16 611 8,09,153 3,29,72,984						
Timber ... { 1887-88 7 4,816 12,140 4,823 12,158							1,105 2,375	1,105 2,375		
{ 1888-89 1,610 3,111 2,494 5,068 3,094 8,082							650 1,310	2,042 5,323	3,597 7,234			
Tobacco ... { 1887-88 ... 4,228 32,407 4,228 32,407							19,179 1,46,249	130 1,000	19,318 1,47,300			
{ 1888-89 53 437 30,959 4,251 37,306 17,593							1,23,151 61 427	17,654 1,23,578				
Wool (manufactured)—												
Indian ... { 1887-88 ... 1,012 1,12,383 1,012 1,12,383							9 1,071	9 1,071		
{ 1888-89 ... 1,916 2,12,676 1,916 2,12,676							17 1,847	17 1,847		
Treasure—												
Silver... { 1887-88 ... 2,80,500 ... 2,80,500							11,000 ...	11,000 ...		
{ 1888-89 ... 8,02,326 ... 8,02,326								

TRAFFIC ON THE BRAHMAPUTRA AND MEGNA RIVERS CARRIED BY THE STEAMERS OF THE EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

The amount of traffic attracted to the different steamer services of the Eastern Bengal State Railway on the Brahmaputra and Megna rivers during the past year is compared below with the figures of the previous year:—

	DOWN TRAFFIC.		UP TRAFFIC.		TOTAL.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Dacca service ...	12,93,180	11,60,674	3,02,192	3,39,453	15,95,372	15,00,127
Serajgunge service ...	20,85,375	14,67,241	2,38,416	3,02,326	23,23,791	17,69,567
Despatch service ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(Between Goalundo and Naraingunge.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar service ...	1,04,344	35,774	34,842	28,841	1,39,186	64,615
Total { Quantity—Mds.	34,82,899	26,03,689	5,75,450	6,70,620	40,58,349	33,34,309
Value—Rs.	2,12,81,062.	1,66,38,944	1,56,85,946	1,67,29,881	3,69,67,008	3,33,68,829

The aggregate quantity carried by this service showed a decrease of 5·97 per cent. as compared with the total of the preceding year, and of 20·38 per cent. in comparison

• Dacca service.

with that of 1886-87. The down traffic was 1,32,506 maunds below the figures for 1887-88, but in the up traffic there was a slight increase of 37,261 maunds. The following statement shows the quantity and value of the principal articles of traffic carried during the past two years:—

Chief Articles of Downward Traffic.

ARTICLES.			Quantity.		Value.	
			1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
					Rs	Rs.
Caoutchouc	...	Mds.	234	153	16,848	11,858
Cotton, raw	...	"	31,928	50,438	5,34,794	9,58,322
Piece-goods (European)	...	Rs.	...	...	315	630
Ditto (Indian)	...	"	...	...	25,630	21,890
Safflower	...	Mds.	1,742	...	42,897	...
Jute, raw	...	"	10,61,456	9,24,859	39,80,460	39,30,651
Gunny bags	...	No.	3,465	9,065	817	2,266
Gram	...	Mds.	17,877	3,311	35,754	7,450
Rice	...	"	4,287	18,769	9,646	46,923
Paddy	...	"	...	104	...	143
Other rain crops	...	"	2,963	3	4,445	5
Hides	...	No.	1,002,984	895,440	30,87,310	23,86,320
Skins	...	"	51,168	40,752	75,153	49,666
Shell-lac	...	Mds.	928	220	25,056	6,765
Brass, copper, and their manufactures	...	"	1,063	682	42,272	27,074
Iron	...	"	3,390	1,876	16,950	8,911
Linseed	...	"	6,353	4,347	23,824	16,844
Mustard and rape-seed	...	"	8,256	25,372	33,024	1,07,831
Betelnuts	...	"	5,817	962	58,170	7,696
Spices, other kinds	...	"	4,772	1,639	1,21,686	20,488
Tea, Indian	...	"	94	216	4,218	8,802
Tobacco	...	"	37	69	282	483
All other articles	...	Rs.	..	..	98,251	1,93,552
Total value			...	...	82,54,070	78,14,570

Chief Articles of Upward Traffic.

ARTICLES.			Quantity.		Value.	
			1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
					Rs.	Rs.
Cutch	...	...	...	1,214	...	19,121
Twist and yarn (European)	...	Mds.	14,798	15,543	6,95,506	9,40,351
Twist (Indian)	...	...	2,291	2,181	75,603	67,066
Piece-goods (European)	...	Rs.	...	...	81,36,198	88,72,101
Ditto (Indian)	...	"	...	...	4,180	11,000
Drugs and chemicals	...	"	...	...	65,450	15,177
Gunny bags	...	No.	97,615	1,41,295	23,009	35,323
Gram and pulso	...	Mds.	1,498	5,848	2,902	13,158
Leather (manufactured)	...	Rs.	...	...	48,500	7,32,884
Liquors	...	"	...	...	67,210	1,03,772
Brass, copper, and their manufactures	...	Mds.	6,982	6,126	2,57,832	2,28,584
Iron and its manufactures	...	"	15,266	17,562	76,330	83,419
Other metals	...	"	888	831	25,252	9,348
Opium	...	"	103	24	1,39,050	5,280
Paints and colours	...	"	147	14	6,542	256
Ghee	...	"	643	1,168	20,254	36,062
Other kinds of provisions	...	"	5,518	3,800	30,694	37,791
Salt	...	"	26,442	49,663	92,647	1,61,404
Silk, raw	...	"	263	129	1,09,145	55,018
Manufactures of silk	...	Rs.	...	...	2,668	9,114
Spices	...	Mds.	4,003	10,241	1,18,082	1,31,783
Sugar (unrefined)	...	"	18,944	22,916	75,776	83,071
Tobacco	...	"	1,288	402	9,821	3,292
Timber	...	"	899	1,295	2,248	2,590
All other articles	...	Rs.	...	...	6,31,003	3,04,675
Total value			...	...	1,07,15,802	1,19,61,640

The decrease in the quantities carried both ways was 23·85 per cent. as compared with 1887-88, but compared with 1886-87 the figures showed an increase of 24·03 per cent. The chief staples of merchandise of which this traffic consisted were as follows:—

Chief Articles of Downward Traffic.

ARTICLES.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Twist and yarn (Indian) ...	Mds.	1,098	40	36,234	4,400
Drugs and chemicals ...	Rs.	...	...	3,18,150	...
Jute, raw ...	Mds.	17,26,870	11,68,696	64,75,762	49,66,958
Gunny bags ...	No.	6,885,375	7,537,880	16,22,981	18,84,470
Wheat ...	Mds.	1,319	1,672	3,298	4,389
Gram and pulse ...	"	4,497	2,595	8,994	5,838
Hides ...	No.	4,312	4,792	13,273	14,376
Linseed ...	Mds.	2,181	3,533	8,179	13,691
Mustard seed ...	"	15,286	42,741	61,144	1,81,649
Tilseed ...	"	867	40,488	3,577	47,196
Betelnuts ...	"	1,606	1,188	16,060	9,504
Tobacco ...	"	2,410	12,962	18,376	90,734
All other articles ...	Rs.	...	...	51,222	38,155
Total value ...		...	...	86,36,590	72,61,360

Chief Articles of Upward Traffic.

ARTICLES.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Twist and yarn (European) ...	Mds.	911	3,029	42,817	1,83,255
Piece-goods (ditto) ...	Rs.	...	...	26,21,871	26,03,349
Manufactures of leather ...	"	...	...	5,620	71,444
Liquors ...	"	...	...	8,660	10,633
Brass, copper, and their manu- factures ...	Mds.	2,204	2,808	88,160	1,10,542
Iron and its manufactures ...	"	10,948	15,853	54,740	75,302
Oils ...	"	6,104	15,176	34,397	71,139
Salt ...	"	1,48,067	1,94,238	5,18,234	6,31,274
Spices ...	"	5,119	3,305	1,42,607	54,371
Sugar (refined) ...	"	1,189	1,259	12,336	12,905
Do. (unrefined) ...	"	2,875	6,309	11,500	22,870
All other articles ...	Rs.	...	...	1,33,645	1,25,859
Total value ...		...	...	36,74,587	39,72,943

The total traffic exhibited a falling off of 53·58 per cent. on the returns of 1887-88 and of 41·47 per cent. on those of 1886-87. The following statement shows all the principal articles carried by this service during the past two years:—

Chief Articles of Downward Traffic.

ARTICLES.		Quantity.		Value.	
		1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Caoutchouc ...	Mds.	71	141	5,460	10,575
Hides of cattle ...	No.	...	288	...	720
Brass, copper, and their manu- factures ...	Mds.	311	300	15,200	12,815
Other kinds of provisions ...	"	85	6	234	18
Tea seed ...	"	1,539	3,431	1,38,895	3,01,928
Tea (Indian) ...	"	1,01,036	29,743	42,11,618	12,12,027
All other articles ...	Rs.	...	...	18,995	24,935
Total value ...		...	...	43,90,402	15,63,018

Chief Articles of Upcard Traffic.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Coal and coke ... Mds.	4	...	2	...
Twist and yarn (European) ... "	131	118	6,167	7,139
Piece-goods (European) ... Rs.	...	...	10,56,825	5,81,931
Drugs and chemicals ... "	...	...	7,350	1,936
Liquors ... "	...	...	38,930	18,888
Leather (manufactured) ... "	...	...	8,080	53,212
Brass, copper, and their manu- factures ... Mds.	503	600	20,120	22,431
Iron and its manufactures ... "	2,654	2,622	13,270	12,455
Other metals ... "	1,887	649	75,242	7,301
Provisions, other kinds ... "	1,336	1,985	7,431	19,157
Spices, other kinds ... "	623	1,019	17,990	14,825
All other articles ... Rs.	...	...	8,150	56,023
Total value ...			12,95,557	7,95,298

TRADE OF BENGAL WITH ASSAM CARRIED BY COUNTRY BOATS.

The following statement shows the gross weight and value of the merchandise carried along the Brahmaputra and Megna rivers by country boats during the year 1888-89 as compared with the figures of the previous year:—

	REGISTERED AT BHOYRUB BAZAR ON THE MEGNA.		REGISTERED AT DHUBRI ON THE BRAHMAPUTRA.		TOTAL.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam—						
1887-88 ...	41,36,454	32,71,976	11,96,803	30,24,457	53,32,257	62,96,433
1888-89 ...	38,88,717	47,49,879	12,19,867	30,99,528	51,08,584	78,49,407
Exports to Assam—						
1887-88 ...	17,01,099	89,90,856	5,06,817	33,66,492	22,07,916	1,23,57,348
1888-89 ...	13,82,903	76,10,678	3,73,763	22,87,881	17,56,656	98,98,559

The following statement shows the quantities and values of all the chief articles of trade between Bengal and Assam during 1888-89, compared with the totals of the preceding year:—

IMPORTS FROM ASSAM.					EXPORTS TO ASSAM.				
Articles.	Bhojrub Bazar.	Dhubri.	Total.	Value. Rs.	Articles.	Bhojrub Bazar.	Dhubri.	Total.	Value. Rs.
Lime and limestone ... Mds.	{ 1887-88 23,40,941 1888-89 21,45,451	...	23,40,941 21,45,451	5,55,332 5,97,453	Bricks and tiles ... No.	{ 1887-88 907,900 1888-89 58,500	24,300	931,200 58,500	91,426 595
Canes and rattans ... Rs.	{ 1887-88 19,458 1888-89 6,700	12,445 10,116	31,903 16,822	31,903 42,338	Coal and coke ... Mds.	{ 1887-88 10,635 1888-89 7,550	...	10,635 7,550	6,646 2,830
Cotton, raw ... Mds.	{ 1887-88 8,384 1888-89 3,850	8,800 14,551	17,184 18,401	1,62,631 1,36,852	Cotton twist and yarn (European). "	{ 1887-88 316 1888-89 1,223	2,757 1,898	3,068 3,113	1,33,900 1,68,337
Jute, raw ... "	{ 1887-88 5,047 1888-89 12,908	88,507 1,18,528	93,554 1,31,431	3,52,758 6,63,900	Cotton piece-goods (European). Rs.	{ 1887-88 10,10,200 1888-89 3,71,070	7,500 23,310	10,17,700 3,94,380	10,17,700 3,94,380
Oranges ... No.	{ 1887-88 75,746,150 1888-89 37,053,960	...	75,746,150 37,053,960	3,04,303 1,83,126	Cotton piece-goods (Indian). "	{ 1887-88 3,27,320 1888-89 2,25,830	4,400	3,31,720 2,25,830	3,31,720 2,25,830
Potatoes ... Mds.	{ 1887-88 41,518 1888-89 25,700	104 28	41,622 25,728	2,37,458 1,36,560	Turmeric ... Mds.	{ 1887-88 ... 1888-89 7,202	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ... "	{ 1887-88 3,36,308 1888-89 6,18,350	9,956 37,002	3,46,264 7,35,461	4,15,742 7,73,132	Gunny bags and cloth No.	{ 1887-88 7,000 1888-89 5,000	32,070 804	39,070 5,804	8,801 73,185
Do. not in the husk ... "	{ 1887-88 7,390 1888-89 5,54,538	40 1,416	7,430 5,55,934	14,278 10,48,687	Potatoes ... Mds.	{ 1887-88 9,431 1888-89 12,413	7,369 5,995	16,740 18,408	60,185 55,324
Hides of cattle ... "	{ 1887-88 27,330 1888-89 23,860	1,456 1,280	28,786 25,140	5,75,730 5,04,000	Cocoanuts ... No.	{ 1887-88 1,224,625 1888-89 1,002,102	737,056 361,948	1,961,681 1,443,750	71,979 67,443
Shell-lac ... "	{ 1887-88 ... 1888-89 ...	9,451 869	9,451 869	94,310 8,000	Dried fruits and nuts Mds.	{ 1887-88 5,600 1888-89 14,601	5,139 15,200	10,729 15,200	1,06,565 2,37,594
Mats ... Rs.	{ 1887-88 1,37,775 1888-89 1,30,780	...	1,37,775 1,30,780	1,37,775 1,36,560	Wheat ... "	{ 1887-88 8,230 1888-89 4,025	1,286 594	10,516 4,010	31,819 14,194
Dried fish ... Mds.	{ 1887-88 27,105 1888-89 20,788	1,480 420	28,585 27,208	1,40,750 1,90,672	Gram and pulse ... "	{ 1887-88 1,84,159 1888-89 1,01,594	87,844 4,009	2,71,503 1,65,083	7,29,962 3,72,810
					Rice not in the husk ...	{ 1887-88 3,90,476 1888-89 24,390	73,371 32,755	4,63,847 57,045	11,33,913 1,42,612

IMPORTS FROM ASSAM.					EXPORTS TO ASSAM.				
Articles.	Bhojrab Bazar.	Dhubri.	Total.	Value.	Articles.	Bhojrab Bazar.	Dhubri.	Total.	Value.
				Rs.					Rs.
Provisions, all other kinds ... Mds. { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	...	2,832	2,832	11,328	Iron ... Mds. { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	10,253	6,209	16,522	1,11,679
	...	3,360	3,360	10,811		13,566	6,313	19,879	94,426
Linseed ... " { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	45,680	...	45,680	1,67,482	Oils ... " { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	1,44,320	84,779	2,29,108	15,98,907
	41,840	...	41,840	1,47,744		2,75,900	69,195	3,45,155	10,94,692
Mustard seed ... " { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	21,482	3,45,002	3,66,484	12,02,779	Provisions, all other kinds, { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	81,807	1,039	82,846	2,79,591
	13,944	3,04,300	3,18,244	11,58,340		30,103	2,574	32,677	5,10,433
Til or finjili ... " { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	1,470	22,836	24,306	86,414	Salt ... " { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	2,67,712	1,14,545	3,82,257	14,08,933
	4,000	7,650	11,650	45,576		3,44,905	84,086	4,28,991	13,91,265
Spices, other than betelnuts, { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	12,888	...	12,888	35,845	Betelnuts ... " { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	21,981	1,840	23,821	2,19,701
	19,829	53	19,881	27,410		28,306	1,836	30,141	2,41,128
Stone and marble ... " { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	22,785	...	22,785	16,789	Spices, other than betelnuts, { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	1,98,440	1,565	2,00,025	10,00,508
	19,515	...	19,515	28,371		1,29,274	2,583	1,31,857	11,76,937
Tea (Indian) ... " { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	3,255	...	3,255	1,02,750	Sugar, refined ... " { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	25,993	6,278	32,265	4,18,379
	1,050	...	1,050	45,412		21,046	4,551	26,491	2,71,533
Timber ... Logs { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	2,074	351,301	3,53,375	11,26,673	Do., unrefined ... " { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	1,14,347	48,752	1,63,099	9,37,111
	12,691	363,654	3,66,115	15,12,372		1,20,604	48,171	1,68,835	6,12,027

STATEMENT OF BENGAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The trade of Bengal with other provinces of India carried by rail during the past year is compared below, block by block, with the figures for 1887-88:—

External trade of Bengal.

Imports into Bengal.

WHENCE IMPORTED.	Into Behar block.	Into Western Bengal block.	Into Calcutta block.	Into other internal blocks.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	9,94,603	4,37,262	71,22,419	51,832	86,06,116
	14,46,192	5,60,853	73,25,443	63,585	93,96,073
Punjab ... { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	1,06,744	5,109	4,29,231	8,587	5,49,671
	1,75,338	8,818	4,91,858	21,955	6,97,969
Central Provinces ... { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	40,477	23,379	1,55,770	993	2,20,619
	43,383	30,273	1,67,520	4,218	2,45,394
Rajputana and Central India ... { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	4,533	6,410	1,55,792	54	1,66,789
	2,628	13,069	68,546	115	84,358
Other external blocks ... { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	5,081	534	5,348	448	11,411
	7,962	325	4,032	291	12,610
Total ... { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	11,51,438	4,72,694	78,68,560	61,914	95,54,606
	16,75,503	6,13,338	80,57,399	90,164	1,04,36,404

Exports from Bengal.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	From Behar block.	From Western Bengal block.	From Calcutta block.	From other internal blocks.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	72,09,866	17,02,863	22,53,724	90,499	1,12,56,952
	69,14,167	13,07,992	22,22,191	57,704	1,05,02,054
Punjab ... { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	1,83,300	1,57,663	5,73,957	2,368	9,17,288
	1,62,252	1,44,525	6,25,347	5,758	9,37,884
Central Provinces ... { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	2,09,674	1,38,993	1,21,054	43	4,69,764
	2,19,199	1,39,521	1,17,892	3,478	4,80,090
Rajputana ... { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	4,44,199	84,240	84,380	437	6,13,256
	3,54,706	1,04,536	78,420	1,380	5,39,042
Other external blocks ... { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	1,07,394	15,173	8,745	1,087	1,32,399
	36,098	2,521	10,483	93	50,095
Total ... { 1887-88 ... 1888-89	81,54,433	20,98,932	30,41,860	94,434	1,33,89,659
	76,87,324	16,99,095	30,54,333	68,413	1,25,09,165

By far the largest increase in the imports occurred in transactions with the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Wheat, linseed, stone, and lime were largely imported from those provinces, which in their turn received increased supplies of coal, piece-goods, salt, kerosine oil, tobacco, and iron, but a smaller quantity of food-grains, which alone diminished the total exports by 4,09,513 maunds. Imports from the Punjab exhibited a rise of 26·98 per cent. owing to increased supplies of miscellaneous food-grains and salt, but the exports remained nearly the same as in the previous year, the advance under piece-goods, grains, and iron being counterbalanced by a falling off under rice and all other articles of merchandise. The fluctuations in the trade with the Central Provinces were slight, namely, an increase of 11·23 per cent. under imports and of 2·20 per cent. under exports. The imports from Rajputana and Central India decreased by 49·48 per cent., the chief items affected being linseed and gram and pulse, while the exports showed a fall of 12·10 per cent., there being slight increases in coal, grains, and tobacco, against decreases in dried fruits, rice, and sugar.

The following statement compares the figures for the principal commodities carried each way during the past year with those carried in 1887-88:—

CHIEF STAPLES OF TRAFFIC.	IMPORTS INTO BENGAL.		EXPORTS FROM BENGAL.		PROPORTION OF CALCUTTA TRAFFIC TO THE TOTAL TRADE.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Imports.		Exports.	
					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ... { 1887-88 1888-89	769 1,221	759 1,221	58,94,384 72,19,860	22,10,304 27,07,451	...	...	3,121 52	1,170 12
Cotton, raw ... { 1887-88 1888-89	9,34,262 6,82,458	1,26,38,248 1,16,78,084	1,362 9,917	22,046 1,88,993	8,30,710 6,78,028	1,12,09,233 99,06,203	982 9,728	10,448 1,81,737
Cotton twist and yarn { 1887-88 (European). 1888-89	2,146 2,042	1,17,499 1,19,002	63,441 63,276	29,81,727 38,28,198	528 463	31,068 31,427	63,435 63,738	29,81,445 37,95,649
Cotton twist and yarn { 1887-88 (Indian). 1888-89	1,974 1,556	58,400 49,195	11,803 12,442	3,02,460 8,82,502	126 361	3,607 10,007	10,248 7,071	8,88,184 2,33,884
Cotton piece-goods { 1887-88 (European). 1888-89	3,007 2,407	1,66,846 1,40,465	6,37,063 7,59,497	4,01,91,606 4,78,14,311	1,434 1,347	78,116 82,462	6,35,840 7,58,105	4,00,57,920 4,77,64,395
Cotton piece-goods { 1887-88 (Indian). 1888-89	23,938 26,983	11,84,240 13,29,354	3,934 5,081	4,32,740 5,68,910	8,437 8,808	4,12,180 4,46,185	2,515 3,070	2,76,850 3,38,360
Indigo ... { 1887-88 1888-89	41,629 37,637	73,76,085 69,29,218	760 1,212	1,67,976 2,50,584	41,678 37,321	73,94,330 68,05,615	289 692	63,860 1,22,544
Wheat ... { 1887-88 1888-89	20,83,704 24,87,332	57,06,013 61,09,088	1,54,157 3,096	3,85,392 8,127	20,19,907 23,30,823	55,80,383 68,08,607	97 55	242 144
Rice not in the husk ... { 1887-88 1888-89	14,157 26,383	51,805 79,001	20,38,161 10,56,929	45,85,840 26,39,800	1,127 863	4,345 5,471	46,104 31,936	1,03,734 79,840
Gram and pulse ... { 1887-88 1888-89	17,536 5,40,757	32,627 11,29,574	1,31,458 82,370	2,46,484 1,65,532	12,194 4,14,989	32,610 8,63,637	350 1,495	656 3,364
Jowar and bajra ... { 1887-88 1888-89	18,429 6,432	37,164 11,234	19,379 3,769	83,913 8,480	1,344 4,168	9,994 9,334	...	...
Other food-grains ... { 1887-88 1888-89	6,74,011 3,14,243	13,90,754 6,28,246	8,25,280 9,900	13,23,227 17,325	5,32,884 40,038	10,99,406 97,835	5,165 1,390	8,308 683
Hides of cattle ... { 1887-88 1888-89	2,31,103 7,26,883	67,95,215 74,61,428	1,009 1,866	27,978 51,327	2,06,630 1,06,180	62,98,921 68,01,718	807 1,315	22,497 37,293
Gunny bags and cloth ... { 1887-88 1888-89	23,678 14,637	1,01,276 1,46,017	36,98,062 4,72,123	27,96,530 41,31,076	482 426	3,908 4,207	2,52,400 3,25,871	21,14,352 28,51,371
Shell-lac ... { 1887-88 1888-89	1,06,064 87,298	33,14,500 32,18,677	5,120 865	1,38,240 26,690	1,05,803 87,235	33,08,219 32,16,723	5 19	135 584
Liquors ... { 1887-88 1888-89	11,504 9,111	3,64,438 1,00,684	39,744 47,644	27,07,003 14,65,224	4,897 3,196	1,43,200 1,70,319	99,634 47,202	37,00,758 14,56,666
Copper (unwrought) ... { 1887-88 1888-89	1,313 710	41,533 22,196	42,823 7,434	13,70,336 3,01,077	292 575	9,202 18,183	36,812 6,180	11,77,084 2,50,665
Brass (unwrought) ... { 1887-88 1888-89	228 970	5,380 23,629	19,189 11,270	4,60,636 2,51,676	193 772	4,549 16,776	16,517 9,363	3,90,408 1,10,443
Brass and copper { 1887-88 (wrought). 1888-89	29,819 15,825	8,19,759 4,09,902	12,371 13,708	4,94,840 5,72,320	4,550 4,844	1,57,833 1,60,858	7,808 9,506	3,12,320 4,03,343
Iron ... { 1887-88 1888-89	13,627 13,397	71,679 74,601	5,10,343 5,69,508	25,51,715 27,05,163	4,166 4,010	30,680 24,177	4,90,117 5,40,914	24,50,585 25,69,341
Oils ... { 1887-88 1888-89	12,803 18,937	1,23,357 2,08,548	1,68,307 2,04,891	7,05,380 8,70,346	2,511 2,148	25,298 23,360	1,57,048 2,08,724	7,88,495 8,71,917
Opium ... { 1887-88 1888-89	1,04,438 72,383	3,02,87,020 1,45,16,000	143 45	1,90,800 9,900	1,00,557 71,493	2,91,61,530 1,42,98,600	...	...
Ghee ... { 1887-88 1888-89	1,25,308 70,708	20,80,431 17,09,908	1,336 2,017	42,084 62,375	1,17,087 66,090	27,86,863 16,81,634	146 148	4,509 4,509
Salt ... { 1887-88 1888-89	42,858 97,232	1,00,230 2,92,572	5,09,011 3,16,702	17,81,538 10,29,476	353 780	922 2,298	4,80,949 3,10,274	10,83,321 10,05,390
Salt-petre ... { 1887-88 1888-89	2,30,461 2,17,364	10,94,378 18,66,728	127 308	884 1,617	2,30,354 2,17,255	10,93,843 18,66,000	...	...

CHIEF STAPLES OF TRAFFIC.	IMPORTS INTO BENGAL.		EXPORTS FROM BENGAL.		PROPORTION OF CALCUTTA TRAFFIC TO THE TOTAL TRADE.			
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Imports.		Exports.	
					Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Linseed { 1887-88 1888-89	18,83,092 22,22,004	64,96,341 75,15,045	53 1,110	199 4,301	16,04,034 20,18,474	57,46,320 68,26,094	...	...
Rape and mustard seed ... { 1887-88 1888-89	11,47,840 11,98,044	37,42,315 46,49,475	843 2,753	3,872 11,700	9,44,311 8,72,200	36,77,447 33,46,989	15 25	60 107
Til or jinjili { 1887-88 1888-89	85,000 16,559	3,87,752 79,740	436 327	1,799 1,471	81,307 14,188	3,23,140 72,714	...	...
Castor seed { 1887-88 1888-89	1,95,283 1,54,090	4,88,601 4,76,243	30 29	105 109	1,79,641 1,51,180	3,47,897 4,53,983	2 4	...
Poppy seed { 1887-88 1888-89	1,07,526 2,32,468	7,40,722 9,87,989	7 80	33 340	1,74,387 2,06,172	6,53,051 8,76,231	...	...
Other oil-seeds { 1887-88 1888-89	23,334 81,324	59,143 2,33,674	552 367	1,656 1,055	22,693 79,507	56,583 2,18,932	...	...
Silk (raw) { 1887-88 1888-89	343 1,048	1,12,550 4,00,671	3,443 2,873	14,41,820 11,59,500	181 397	69,496 1,17,615	1,240 878	5,32,625 3,16,811
Silk (manufactured) ... { 1887-88 1888-89	40 131	27,701 74,248	2,139 1,661	15,93,541 9,82,319	23 96	13,565 54,342	1,160 629	8,66,152 4,39,660
Sugar (refined) { 1887-88 1888-89	10,361 10,501	91,084 1,02,413	78,104 58,216	8,16,329 5,90,714	2,499 2,627	32,904 26,643	31,624 34,147	3,29,699 3,50,097
Ditto (unrefined) ... { 1887-88 1888-89	4,195 19,191	15,731 70,767	4,44,215 2,78,371	17,76,860 10,09,095	1,934 7,294	7,253 29,176	30,690 18,127	1,22,750 60,798
Tea (Indian) { 1887-88 1888-89	9,984 17,857	4,36,484 7,81,044	1,646 2,209	73,864 89,650	9,832 17,649	2,95,745 7,73,879	1,311 2,076	59,481 84,596
Tobacco { 1887-88 1888-89	1,261 1,367	9,383 19,804	1,61,685 2,16,737	12,55,723 15,42,346	409 515	8,396 8,560	2,549 2,403	19,436 65,345

The gross internal traffic of the Lower Provinces registered during the year 1887-88 amounted to 6,26,44,596 maunds, which included 30,16,140 maunds of railway plant and rolling-stock. After deducting the trade under this latter head, which does not now appear in the classified list prescribed by the Government of India, there remained 5,96,28,456 maunds, which were 10·12 per cent. below the present year's trade, the details of which are compared with those of 1887-88 in the subjoined statement :—

	Into the Behar block.	Into the Western Bengal block.	Into the Eastern Bengal block.	Into the Northern Bengal block.	Into the Dacca block.	Into the Calcutta block.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Exports from the—							
Behar block { 1887-88 1888-89	...	24,15,550 21,88,760	2,17,908 4,14,437	44,144 1,39,680	374 1,659	1,18,46,088 9,02,200	1,45,24,054 1,26,46,294
Western Bengal block { 1887-88 1888-89	17,08,972 31,51,230	...	25,21,443 32,67,223	81,877 1,04,218	1,069 1,175	1,88,99,208 2,39,40,592	2,32,18,569 2,56,15,940
Eastern Bengal block { 1887-88 1888-89	4,538 21,103	83,022 1,32,694	...	1,21,905 98,739	21,386 39,648	67,08,461 70,63,286	69,39,322 72,48,332
Northern Bengal block { 1887-88 1888-89	54,673 1,58,921	71,339 2,96,001	6,92,334 6,49,393	...	4,689 3,048	39,78,048 47,00,155	48,61,072 58,07,118
Dacca block { 1887-88 1888-89	451 1,647	3,303 4,684	2,17,284 1,62,749	4,146 1,056	...	11,28,933 9,83,654	13,54,207 11,53,990
Calcutta block { 1887-88 1888-89	39,71,552 38,93,700	13,93,250 15,35,745	16,40,942 14,34,005	15,19,239 17,57,997	2,60,258 3,01,671	...	87,91,231 89,22,418
Total { 1887-88 1888-89	67,40,186 72,12,324	39,66,656 44,57,284	52,92,911 58,65,909	17,74,301 21,61,369	2,93,797 3,36,701	4,26,69,736 4,56,39,277	5,96,28,456 6,56,63,854

The net quantity of downward and upward traffic, and the proportion of the Calcutta trade to the total traffic as compared with 1887-88, are shown in the statement below :—

	Quantity.		Calcutta traffic.		Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.	
	1887-88. Mds.	1888-89. Mds.	1887-88. Mds.	1888-89. Mds.	1887-88. Per cent.	1888-89. Per cent.
Downward traffic ...	4,87,49,852	5,29,92,204	4,25,60,736	4,56,30,277	87·31	86·17
Upward " ...	1,08,78,604	1,26,71,650	87,91,231	89,22,248	80·81	70·41
Total ...	5,96,28,456	6,56,63,854	5,13,51,967	5,45,52,525	86·12	83·08

The quantity and value of the different articles carried downwards and upwards during the past year, as compared with those of the year preceding, are shown in the following statement:—

		DOWN TRAFFIC.		UP TRAFFIC.		PROPORTION OF THE CALCUTTA TRAFFIC TO THE TOTAL TRADE.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Down.		Up.	
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	{ 1887-88	1,92,14,467	72,05,021	4,85,674	1,92,128	1,56,57,349	58,71,506	53,220	13,208
	{ 1888-89	2,66,94,219	86,35,332	6,84,465	2,49,186	2,10,90,335	79,08,872	51,206	11,702
Cotton, raw	{ 1887-88	48,040	8,04,821	3,687	66,782	46,770	7,53,398	3,837	64,269
	{ 1888-89	67,554	12,83,526	9,635	1,83,085	66,512	12,53,728	9,303	1,78,467
Cotton twist (European) {	1887-88	22	1,034	77,402	36,42,124	22	1,034	77,481	30,41,007
	1888-89	28	1,094	90,324	54,04,602	27	1,633	90,281	54,02,001
Ditto (Indian) ... {	1887-88	45,310	14,95,230	1,08,710	35,87,623	45,397	14,94,801	1,04,796	34,58,288
	1888-89	46,407	14,27,015	1,06,206	32,67,680	46,354	14,25,365	92,439	28,42,499
Cotton piece-goods (Euro- pean). {	1887-88	538	53,804	12,40,176	7,93,91,068	313	19,719	12,58,589	7,93,91,071
	1888-89	1,033	65,079	12,58,188	7,92,65,079	547	54,461	12,56,828	7,91,80,164
Ditto (Indian) {	1887-88	7,004	7,70,440	3,115	3,42,650	3,985	4,38,350	2,479	2,72,699
	1888-89	6,813	7,49,430	2,798	3,07,600	3,429	3,77,180	2,444	2,68,840
Indigo	{ 1887-88	83,711	1,85,00,131	600	1,32,600	83,706	1,84,99,024	496	1,09,610
	{ 1888-89	87,056	1,60,20,592	740	1,53,180	87,037	1,80,16,659	738	1,52,796
Wheat	{ 1887-88	38,00,905	95,02,262	6,163	15,258	37,46,366	93,55,910	3,457	8,643
	{ 1888-89	22,45,667	58,93,300	7,643	20,063	21,55,773	56,68,904	3,268	8,679
Rice not in the husk ... {	1887-88	29,35,970	60,05,533	13,12,876	29,63,971	28,12,327	63,27,735	12,330	27,743
	1888-89	23,90,485	59,76,212	20,38,032	65,05,080	22,87,321	57,18,302	1,06,953	2,65,132
Do. in the husk ... {	1887-88	1,50,696	1,47,053	5,402	6,145	26,235	29,514	1	1
	1888-89	3,50,469	4,31,022	1,72,160	2,36,720	2,29,072	3,15,799	2,606	3,540
Jowar and bajra ... {	1887-88	1,217	2,130	19	33	663	985	2	4
	1888-89	4,646	10,453	36	81	3,326	7,483	21	47
Gram and pulse ... {	1887-88	6,74,096	12,64,999	14,816	27,780	6,13,093	11,51,581	9,260	17,362
	1888-89	18,70,946	42,29,879	1,54,467	3,47,528	15,83,532	33,02,902	48,674	1,00,516
Other food-grains ... {	1887-88	19,90,226	32,43,947	94,826	1,54,092	17,59,843	28,54,120	38,452	62,484
	1888-89	1,80,361	3,31,382	6,595	11,541	1,86,277	3,25,985	1,956	3,423
Hides of cattle ... {	1887-88	4,20,950	1,26,92,334	2,085	50,817	4,18,490	1,26,32,032	960	24,922
	1888-89	3,71,767	1,14,17,333	2,063	52,081	3,69,162	1,13,51,899	1,037	20,033
Jute, raw	{ 1887-88	76,50,369	2,80,88,884	4,816	18,060	69,62,196	2,61,66,235	1,601	5,529
	{ 1888-89	86,64,724	3,07,82,077	7,641	32,049	79,17,217	3,36,48,172	3,332	14,161
Gunny-bags and cloth ... {	1887-88	3,84,520	32,20,355	3,31,370	22,75,294	3,62,978	30,39,924	2,89,972	24,28,515
	1888-89	3,88,375	33,08,282	2,88,083	25,20,726	3,36,390	29,43,491	3,47,461	21,05,284
Stick-lac	{ 1887-88	21,369	4,27,180	11,130	2,22,600	19,078	3,81,669	4,958	99,160
	{ 1888-89	15,236	2,85,075	19,784	3,70,950	12,783	2,38,744	16,870	3,16,312
Shell-lac	{ 1887-88	69,177	18,06,169	1,130	30,510	69,015	4,83,105	865	23,356
	{ 1888-89	48,713	14,97,925	673	20,695	48,486	14,90,044	526	16,175
Beer	{ 1887-88	90	2,880	19,856	6,35,392	67	2,144	10,833	6,34,056
	{ 1888-89	66	766	26,014	3,51,945	48	648	26,012	3,51,162
Wines	{ 1887-88	60	6,000	17,183	17,18,300	37	3,700	17,154	17,15,400
	{ 1888-89	78	3,529	17,223	7,79,341	59	2,670	17,195	7,78,119
Spirits	{ 1887-88	5	525	2,456	2,57,880	5	525	2,455	2,57,776
	{ 1888-89	19	1,349	2,308	1,70,258	17	1,207	2,396	1,70,116
Copper (unwrought) ... {	1887-88	2,587	81,784	77,357	5,55,424	2,677	52,404	17,337	5,54,784
	1888-89	702	28,431	2,973	63,954	689	27,904	1,971	79,825
Brass (ditto) ... {	1887-88	955	22,920	9,518	2,28,432	406	11,904	9,432	2,26,368
	1888-89	626	11,085	4,749	1,06,852	182	4,695	4,680	1,05,850
Brass and copper {	1887-88	18,222	7,28,880	67,596	93,63,840	16,697	6,67,880	54,517	21,80,080
	1888-89	28,263	11,96,673	51,054	20,57,383	26,690	11,02,904	48,829	19,47,576
Iron	{ 1887-88	51,574	2,57,570	4,71,573	23,57,905	42,389	2,11,045	4,40,583	22,47,965
	{ 1888-89	1,37,344	6,52,384	6,17,325	24,57,294	1,02,075	4,87,706	4,94,178	123,47,346
Other metals	{ 1887-88	13,259	4,44,238	55,846	19,99,282	11,902	4,02,300	51,110	18,82,118
	{ 1888-89	13,114	1,47,532	61,394	6,80,870	11,072	1,34,560	58,442	6,34,972
Oil, castor	{ 1887-88	3,508	37,273	5,505	58,491	1,845	19,603	5,307	57,343
	{ 1888-89	3,647	41,029	6,491	73,023	908	10,315	6,438	72,327
" kerosene	{ 1887-88	2,384	13,338	2,45,788	11,90,770	1,669	7,682	2,44,940	11,32,948
	{ 1888-89	4,175	16,700	3,50,443	14,55,772	4	16	3,65,463	14,01,862
" others	{ 1887-88	19,037	2,37,963	81,736	10,21,700	10,470	1,30,875	81,279	10,15,968
	{ 1888-89	3,692	42,773	90,411	11,52,765	1,637	18,927	95,513	11,71,576
Linseed	{ 1887-88	48,77,878	1,82,02,043	1,000	3,750	48,60,050	1,82,25,189	658	2,467
	{ 1888-89	42,60,200	1,65,08,275	1,752	6,789	42,53,763	1,64,83,382	165	640
Mustard and rape seed ... {	1887-88	7,90,687	29,22,748	89,110	3,52,440	4,12,979	16,51,918	87,370	3,49,480
	1888-89	7,29,453	31,00,175	91,918	3,90,639	4,05,209	21,04,638	89,492	3,80,341
Til or junjili	{ 1887-88	13,588	56,950	437	1,802	11,509	47,474	424	1,749
	{ 1888-89	60,870	3,14,415	181	873	65,324	2,93,568	67	302
Castor seed	{ 1887-88	1,19,684	4,18,804	1,020	3,570	1,12,610	3,94,135	927	3,245
	{ 1888-89	1,37,004	4,76,265	345	1,203	1,23,302	4,62,582	327	1,326
Poppy seed	{ 1887-88	1,78,280	8,46,830	441	2,094	1,58,914	7,54,942	433	2,030
	{ 1888-89	2,76,424	11,70,552	492	2,091	2,59,041	11,03,474	490	2,083

		DOWN TRAFFIC.		UP TRAFFIC.		PROPORTION OF THE CALCUTTA TRAFFIC TO THE TOTAL TRADE.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Down.		Up.	
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Other oilseeds ...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	64,150 86,724	1,92,390 2,40,365	1,641 1,020	4,923 5,119	47,734 70,714	1,43,202 2,20,178	1,606 930	4,818 2,868
Opium ...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	91,578 86,226	12,36,30,300 1,80,09,720	1,906 761	25,73,100 1,08,080	91,578 86,171	12,36,30,300 1,80,07,020	1,006 753	25,73,100 1,05,000
Ghee ...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	25,081 08,006	7,00,032 21,18,210	9,441 6,707	2,97,392 2,07,079	17,032 53,388	5,33,808 10,48,364	9,171 6,664	2,88,880 2,02,664
Salt ...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	20,109 48,780	91,070 1,58,636	42,04,527 45,07,837	1,47,15,845 1,36,75,470	... 369 ... 1,199	... ... 1,199	41,84,134 42,00,105	1,40,44,400 1,00,70,341
Saltpetre ...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	4,02,078 4,68,007	31,16,104 24,31,260	2,164 2,040	16,771 10,742	4,01,076 4,03,420	30,08,070 24,27,736	2,104 2,043	16,771 10,736
Silk, raw ...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	22,212 29,641	92,17,980 1,20,41,886	2,109 1,123	8,75,235 4,76,779	20,023 20,108	83,00,545 1,11,36,062	1,174 903	4,87,210 3,82,040
Silk, manufactured (foreign) ...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	2 ...	1,768 ...	94 2	82,626 1,400	2 ...	1,768 ...	94 2	82,626 1,400
Ditto (Indian) ...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	3,308 3,170	22,06,400 20,63,670	242 201	1,61,414 1,30,851	3,364 3,011	22,43,788 10,00,161	151 141	1,00,717 91,791
Spices ...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	81,827 2,10,626	6,35,980 20,34,466	86,017 1,64,693	20,25,581 20,72,330	69,010 1,83,231	5,43,090 17,18,732	84,282 1,59,176	10,94,375 20,15,294
Sugar (refined) ...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	14,063 13,310	1,55,137 1,36,127	43,006 38,052	4,40,187 3,90,083	11,541 10,236	1,19,798 1,04,910	42,240 31,280	4,38,130 3,20,020
Do. (unrefined) ...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	3,62,343 4,18,093	15,29,372 15,17,763	1,50,143 1,59,736	6,24,572 5,79,042	3,00,054 3,43,142	12,02,616 12,43,890	1,14,220 1,06,288	4,66,889 3,86,247
Stone and lime ...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	6,70,579 7,44,730	11,73,513 6,68,654	65,883 70,162	1,15,295 52,622	5,87,876 6,82,307	10,28,058 5,11,793	53,999 63,948	94,498 47,901
Tea (foreign) ...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	2 ...	77 ...	0 5	231 235	... ...	... ...	0 5	241 235
Do. (Indian) ...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	3,25,499 3,13,719	1,46,00,764 1,28,41,588	928 1,412	41,614 57,630	3,25,431 3,13,683	1,46,03,724 1,27,82,582	867 1,344	38,907 64,931
Tobacco ...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	4,87,204 4,87,882	37,14,931 37,23,639	28,637 27,240	2,18,357 2,11,934	3,13,078 3,27,782	23,01,795 23,57,760	19,288 17,890	1,40,000 1,40,232

TRAFFIC ALONG THE STATE RAILWAYS.

The following statement shows the total quantity and value of the merchandise, exclusive of railway materials, carried by the State Railways in Bengal during the past year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year:—

		1887-88.		1888-89.	
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Eastern Bengal State Railway ...		1,17,32,686	12,79,66,352	1,85,51,736	14,21,02,763
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway ...		8,89,291	29,86,817	12,32,563	38,23,495
Northern Bengal State Railway ...		76,72,253	6,10,18,123	90,17,737	6,54,72,446
Dacca State Railway ...		18,51,797	2,01,73,309	12,51,524	1,85,49,753
Nalhati ditto ...		6,07,310	88,29,789	6,01,088	93,03,553
Tirhoot ditto ...		83,09,457	6,31,48,157	74,16,572	6,22,92,385
Patna-Gya ditto ...		20,85,523	4,44,84,104	15,38,409	1,27,24,563
Assam-Bihar ditto ...		7,71,269	64,86,874	11,63,833	96,53,220
Total		3,39,19,586	33,50,93,525	4,07,73,462	32,39,22,178

The aggregate weight and value of the traffic, exclusive of railway materials, carried by the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the past two years are shown in the statement below:—

		Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	TOTAL.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1887-88	...	76,61,053	40,71,633	1,17,32,686	12,79,66,352
1888-89	...	1,44,83,487	40,68,249	1,85,51,736	14,21,02,763

The principal staples comprising the downward and upward traffic during the past two years are exhibited in the subjoined statement:—

CHIEF STAPLES OF TRAFFIC.	Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	TOTAL.	
			Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ... { 1887-88 31,706 83,264 1,14,970 43,114	{ 1888-89 12,04,906 54,942 12,59,848 4,72,443			
Cotton, raw ... { 1887-88 44,907 1,783 46,690 7,82,058	{ 1888-89 80,851 2,008 82,859 15,74,321			
Cotton twist and yarn ... { 1887-88 45,208 75,888 1,21,041 48,62,745	{ 1888-89 46,237 87,917 1,34,154 63,41,015			
Cotton piece-goods (European) ... { 1887-88 231 6,12,925 6,13,156 3,86,28,828	{ 1888-89 333 5,89,494 5,89,827 3,71,59,101			
Drugs and chemicals not intoxicating ... { 1887-88 66,303 4,591 70,894 50,15,750	{ 1888-89 1,885 4,822 6,707 1,07,041			
Indigo ... { 1887-88 11,666 839 12,005 26,53,105	{ 1888-89 8,645 623 9,268 19,18,476			
Wheat ... { 1887-88 2,14,517 17,656 2,32,173 5,80,433	{ 1888-89 1,51,703 12,071 1,52,974 4,01,557			
Paddy ... { 1887-88 1,08,680 47,234 1,55,914 1,75,404	{ 1888-89 1,15,896 3,237 1,19,133 1,63,808			
Rice ... { 1887-88 9,97,853 2,14,636 12,11,989 27,26,975	{ 1888-89 9,18,498 20,047 9,38,545 23,46,362			
Gram and pulse ... { 1887-88 4,09,313 19,245 4,28,558 8,03,546	{ 1888-89 6,72,486 92,343 7,64,829 17,20,865			
Other food-grains ... { 1887-88 8,55,588 41,316 8,96,904 14,57,469	{ 1888-89 48,080 11,042 59,122 1,03,464			
Hides of cattle ... { 1887-88 1,60,841 2,096 1,62,937 40,12,661	{ 1888-89 1,31,580 2,124 1,33,704 32,09,552			
Jute, raw ... { 1887-88 20,23,457 630 20,24,087 75,90,325	{ 1888-89 84,17,707 61,893 84,79,600 3,60,38,300			
Gunny-bags and cloth ... { 1887-88 5,17,857 44,310 5,62,167 47,08,149	{ 1888-89 3,25,540 42,409 3,67,949 32,19,554			
Liquors ... { 1887-88 69 20,887 20,956 14,95,145	{ 1888-89 40 17,306 17,346 5,70,677			
Copper ... { 1887-88 13,249 21,624 54,873 21,89,496	{ 1888-89 40 2,277 2,317 1,14,269			
Brass ... { 1887-88 6 2,703 2,709 65,016	{ 1888-89 17,214 34,376 51,590 20,14,531			
Iron ... { 1887-88 13,737 1,92,006 2,05,743 10,28,715	{ 1888-89 22,935 2,24,449 2,47,384 11,75,074			
Oils ... { 1887-88 11,518 1,64,657 1,76,175 13,38,846	{ 1888-89 10,047 1,63,914 1,73,961 11,28,123			
Linseed ... { 1887-88 3,41,441 3,777 3,45,218 12,94,567	{ 1888-89 4,40,556 8,359 4,48,915 17,39,546			
Rape and mustard ... { 1887-88 1,14,932 63,453 1,78,385 7,13,549	{ 1888-89 1,70,059 38,965 2,09,024 8,88,352			
Opium ... { 1887-88 1,874 1,874 25,29,900	{ 1888-89 718 718 1,57,960			
Provisions ... { 1887-88 2,24,784 98,000 3,22,784 42,37,210	{ 1888-89 1,32,257 1,01,928 2,34,185 23,38,244			
Salt ... { 1887-88 2,599 10,10,762 10,13,361 35,46,763	{ 1888-89 39,195 10,26,629 10,65,824 34,63,928			
Silk raw (Indian) ... { 1887-88 7,999 794 8,793 36,49,095	{ 1888-89 12,936 234 13,170 56,17,005			
Spices ... { 1887-88 22,642 60,750 83,392 16,06,735	{ 1888-89 1,27,250 77,416 2,04,666 20,80,401			

CHIEF STAPLES OF TRAFFIC.					Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	TOTAL.	
							Quantity.	Value.
					Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Sugar (unrefined) ...					1887-88 2,46,498	1,18,197	3,64,695	14,58,780
					1888-89 2,98,167	1,50,381	4,48,548	16,25,986
Tea ...					1887-88 3,17,913	105	3,18,018	1,42,71,058
					1888-89 3,07,373	1,142	3,08,515	1,25,71,986
Tobacco ...					1887-88 5,20,905	16,711	5,37,616	40,90,322
					1888-89 3,26,997	13,603	3,40,600	23,92,802

The total traffic attracted to the Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway Calcutta and South-Eastern during the past two years, exclusive of railway State Railway. materials, is shown in the subjoined statement:—

		Traffic towards Calcutta.	Traffic from Calcutta.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1887-88	...	8,04,559	84,732	8,89,291	29,86,817
1888-89	...	9,53,852	2,78,711	12,32,563	38,23,495

The abstracts below show the quantity and value of the principal articles carried by this line during the past year in comparison with the figures of the previous year:—

Downward, or towards Calcutta.

		Quantity.		Value.	
		1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
		Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Jute, raw	...	544	1,556	2,040	6,613
Rice	...	2,88,272	2,27,161	6,48,612	5,67,910
Other food-grains	...	56,643	31,441	66,031	43,519
Hides and skins	...	911	716	22,433	17,175
Metals	...	455	189	6,959	4,967

Upward, or from Calcutta.

		Quantity.		Value.	
		1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
		Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Coal and coke	...	6,755	1,45,697	2,534	54,636
Cotton piece-goods	...	1,617	1,105	1,02,529	69,615
Gunny bags and cloth	...	345	273	2,889	2,389
Iron	...	221	1,283	1,105	6,094
Oils	...	7,160	14,753	68,356	1,51,562
Ghee	...	29	8	914	247
All other kinds of provisions	...	19,160	9,931	1,47,093	94,344
Salt	...	3,108	3,276	10,878	10,647
Spices	...	2,078	4,954	38,131	41,735
Tobacco	...	4,170	3,750	31,796	26,250

The total amount of merchandise carried over this line during 1888-89, exclusive of railway materials, is compared below Northern Bengal State Railway. with the figures for the year 1887-88:—

		Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Total.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1887-88	...	52,29,111	24,43,142	76,72,253	6,10,18,123
1888-89	...	61,64,795	28,52,942	90,17,737	6,54,72,446

The comparative statement below shows the total quantity and value of all the principal staples carried both ways by this line during the past year as compared with the figures for the preceding year :—

CHIEF STAPLES OF TRAFFIC.	Down traffic.	Up traffic.	TOTAL.	
			Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ... { 1887-88	5,498	2,28,041	2,33,539	87,577
... { 1888-89	3,781	2,56,694	2,60,475	97,678
Cotton twist and yarn ... { 1887-88	1,156	10,157	11,313	4,45,808
... { 1888-89	257	15,508	15,765	7,48,597
Cotton piece-goods (European) ... { 1887-88	1,098	2,54,761	2,55,859	1,61,19,117
... { 1888-89	660	2,50,776	2,51,436	1,58,40,468
Drugs and chemicals not intoxicating ... { 1887-88	53,450	1,490	54,940	38,95,980
... { 1888-89	907	2,374	3,281	69,355
Intoxicating drugs other than opium ... { 1887-88	506	1,143	1,649	8,90,460
... { 1888-89	1,257	622	1,879	25,836
Jute, raw ... { 1887-88	25,61,841	3,389	25,65,230	96,10,612
... { 1888-89	31,21,661	62,678	31,84,339	1,35,33,441
Gunny bags ... { 1887-88	355,925	22,864	378,789	31,72,358
... { 1888-89	330,903	20,695	351,598	30,76,483
Gram and pulse ... { 1887-88	3,059	18,980	22,039	41,323
... { 1888-89	33,663	43,897	77,560	1,74,510
Rice (husked) ... { 1887-88	6,79,237	3,90,416	10,69,653	24,06,719
... { 1888-89	7,26,846	4,91,007	12,17,853	30,44,632
Do. (unhusked) ... { 1887-88	6,07,216	34,428	6,41,644	7,21,849
... { 1888-89	8,45,996	1,13,965	9,59,961	13,19,946
Other food-grains ... { 1887-88	95,042	1,27,165	2,22,207	3,74,016
... { 1888-89	26,083	97,594	1,23,677	2,25,751
Hides of cattle ... { 1887-88	18,128	2,595	20,723	5,10,698
... { 1888-89	18,188	2,579	20,767	4,98,408
Leather (manufactured) ... { 1887-88	36	2,795	2,831	2,32,142
... { 1888-89	111	2,944	3,055	6,47,660
Liquors ... { 1887-88	78	7,746	7,824	5,63,724
... { 1888-89	31	10,869	10,900	3,56,014
Metals ... { 1887-88	10,911	1,24,171	1,35,082	18,05,209
... { 1888-89	7,040	1,71,582	1,78,622	16,54,972
Rape and mustard ... { 1887-88	59,180	10,112	69,292	2,77,168
... { 1888-89	1,25,751	6,901	1,32,652	5,63,771
Linseed ... { 1887-88	29,797	359	30,156	1,13,085
... { 1888-89	28,055	49	28,104	1,08,903
Opium ... { 1887-88	...	105	105	1,41,750
... { 1888-89	...	83	83	18,260
Ghee ... { 1887-88	683	1,177	1,860	58,590
... { 1888-89	754	1,965	2,719	83,950
Other kinds of provisions ... { 1887-88	36,590	57,922	94,512	8,09,618
... { 1888-89	42,294	83,099	1,25,393	11,92,286
Salt ... { 1887-88	4,039	7,31,171	7,35,210	25,73,235
... { 1888-89	5,630	7,07,055	7,12,585	23,15,901
Spices ... { 1887-88	2,549	26,509	29,058	5,77,829
... { 1888-89	61,108	40,271	1,01,379	10,91,584
Sugar (refined and unrefined) ... { 1887-88	1,026	65,553	66,579	3,25,004
... { 1888-89	4,845	85,127	89,972	3,77,346
Tea (Indian) ... { 1887-88	2,16,345	45	2,16,390	97,10,501
... { 1888-89	2,74,882	555	2,75,437	1,12,24,058
Tobacco ... { 1887-88	3,59,478	17,134	3,76,612	28,71,666
... { 1888-89	3,68,734	7,870	3,76,604	26,43,377

The following statement compares the total quantity and value of the traffic, exclusive of railway materials, attracted to the Dacca State Railway during the past year with the figures for the preceding year:—

		Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	TOTAL	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1887-88	...	14,72,768	3,79,029	18,51,797	2,01,73,309
1888-89	...	8,10,420	4,41,104	12,51,524	1,85,49,753

In the following statement the quantities and values of all the chief articles of trade carried over this line during the year 1888-89 are compared with the transactions of 1887-88:—

CHIEF STAPLES OF TRAFFIC.				Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	TOTAL	
						Quantity.	Value.
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	...	...	1887-88	700	59,069	59,769	22,410
			1888-89	10,797	68,769	69,566	26,083
Cotton, raw	...	...	1887-88	31,928	119	32,047	5,36,787
			1888-89	60,608	67	60,675	9,62,825
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	...	...	1887-88	...	15,018	15,018	7,05,846
			1888-89	...	15,563	15,563	9,40,966
Ditto (Indian)	...	...	1887-88	36	2,312	2,348	77,484
			1888-89	42	2,270	2,312	71,094
Cotton piece-goods (European)	...	...	1887-88	11	1,30,323	1,30,334	82,11,042
			1888-89	33	1,40,811	1,40,844	88,73,172
Rice not in the husk	...	...	1887-88	4,502	872	5,374	12,091
			1888-89	20,325	732	21,057	52,612
Gram and pulse	...	...	1887-88	20,988	3,650	24,638	46,196
			1888-89	3,408	11,861	15,269	34,333
Hides of cattle	...	...	1887-88	1,27,941	2,519	1,30,460	32,13,363
			1888-89	1,01,419	1,634	1,03,052	24,73,463
Jute, raw	...	...	1887-88	12,39,536	8	12,39,544	46,48,290
			1888-89	64,927	54	65,081	23,88,419
Copper (wrought)	...	...	1887-88	4,059	4,606	8,665	3,46,600
			1888-89	5	724	729	37,086
Iron	...	...	1887-88	3,585	14,503	18,088	90,440
			1888-89	1,862	17,230	19,092	90,640
Linseed	...	...	1887-88	6,355	...	6,355	23,831
			1888-89	4,348	...	4,348	16,849
Rape and mustard	...	...	1887-88	8,320	...	8,320	33,280
			1888-89	25,048	...	25,048	1,06,454
Salt	...	...	1887-88	...	36,409	36,409	1,27,431
			1888-89	3	60,683	60,686	2,64,729
Sugar (unrefined)	...	...	1887-88	7	18,169	18,176	72,704
			1888-89	28	23,646	23,674	85,818

The total traffic carried by the Nalhati State Railway during the past year, as compared with 1887-88, exclusive of railway materials, was as follows:—

		Nalhati to Azimgunge.	Azimgunge to Nalhati.	TOTAL.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1887-88 ...	...	3,70,487	2,36,823	6,07,310	88,29,789
1888-89 ...	...	3,90,167	2,10,921	6,01,088	93,03,553

The statement below shows all the principal staples of traffic attracted to this line during the past two years:—

CHIEF STAPLES OF TRAFFIC.				Nalhati to Azimgunge.	Azimgunge to Nalhati.	TOTAL.	
						Quantity.	Value.
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal	...	...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	2,07,561 2,35,648	... ...	2,07,561 2,35,648	77,835 88,368
Cotton, raw	...	...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	4,126 3,261	38 39	4,164 3,300	69,747 62,700
Cotton, piece-goods (European and Indian)	...	...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	13,478 10,484	501 475	13,979 10,959	9,08,642 7,14,998
Jute, raw, and gunny bags and cloth	...	...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	4,951 4,668	1,561 799	6,512 5,467	51,966 35,535
Gram and pulse	...	...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	86 ...	522 ...	608 ...	1,140 ...
Rice	...	...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	42,580 39,805	1,91,575 1,61,757	2,34,155 2,01,562	5,26,849 5,03,905
Hides and skins	...	...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	290 369	1,995 674	2,291 1,043	65,169 30,442
Liquors	...	...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	468 456	8 18	476 474	32,444 20,500
Metals	...	...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	5,643 4,784	1,203 1,031	6,856 5,815	1,15,264 94,175
Salt	...	...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	9,795 8,579	175 157	9,970 8,736	34,895 28,392
Oilseeds	...	...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	22,849 12,611	3,107 3,399	25,956 16,010	1,00,174 64,354
Oils	...	...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	1,934 452	160 166	2,094 618	21,553 6,257
Silk, raw (Indian)	...	...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	2,438 1,834	3,555 5,373	5,993 7,207	24,87,095 30,73,785
Silk piece-goods (Indian)	...	...	{ 1887-88 1888-89	694 496	4,886 5,688	5,580 6,184	37,21,800 40,25,784

The total quantity and value of merchandise carried by the Tirhoot State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, are shown below:—

			TOTAL.			
			Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Quantity.	Value.
			Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1887-88	...	...	50,41,934	32,67,523	83,09,457	6,31,48,157
1888-89	...	...	38,60,432	35,56,140	74,16,572	6,22,92,385

The most important items of traffic carried by this route during the past two years are shown in the subjoined statement:—

CHIEF STAPLES OF TRAFFIC.				Traffic towards Ganges bank.	Traffic from Ganges bank.	TOTAL.	
						Quantity.	Value.
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	...	...	1887-88	7,299	6,30,307	6,37,606	2,39,102
			1888-89	5,992	5,66,304	5,72,296	2,14,536
Cotton, raw	...	...	1887-88	113	13,447	13,560	2,27,130
			1888-89	103	10,446	10,549	2,00,431
Cotton piece-goods (European)	...	...	1887-88	764	2,29,778	2,30,542	1,45,24,146
			1888-89	617	2,25,849	2,26,466	1,42,67,358
Ditto (Indian)	...	...	1887-88	441	6,844	7,285	8,01,350
			1888-89	514	6,850	7,364	8,10,040
Drugs and chemicals	...	...	1887-88	1,440	2,970	4,410	7,21,360
			1888-89	27	518	535	21,355
Indigo	...	...	1887-88	56,524	14	56,538	1,24,94,898
			1888-89	55,425	20	55,445	1,14,77,115
Jute and gunny bags and cloth	...	...	1887-88	12,409	86,950	99,359	8,06,861
			1888-89	10,120	70,987	81,107	5,27,195
Wheat	...	...	1887-88	3,54,499	17,113	3,71,612	9,29,030
			1888-89	3,04,991	11,731	3,16,725	8,31,403
Gram and pulse	...	...	1887-88	7,358	15,309	22,667	42,501
			1888-89	2,358	20,903	23,261	52,337
Rice	...	...	1887-88	20,39,892	3,20,400	23,60,292	53,10,657
			1888-89	7,09,212	2,40,432	9,49,644	23,74,110
Other grains	...	...	1887-88	4,10,972	2,59,436	6,70,408	10,89,426
			1888-89	3,75,279	2,95,823	6,71,102	11,74,429
Hides and skins	...	...	1887-88	52,411	2,639	55,050	19,41,482
			1888-89	49,447	2,582	52,029	16,24,693
Lac	...	...	1887-88	402	17,763	18,165	3,63,300
			1888-89	204	15,867	16,071	3,97,757
Liquors	...	...	1887-88	9	6,546	6,555	3,58,815
			1888-89	15	2,596	2,611	1,12,926
Metals	...	...	1887-88	5,297	72,930	78,227	10,17,196
			1888-89	5,865	61,516	67,381	8,09,017
Ghee	...	...	1887-88	8,317	1,055	9,372	2,95,218
			1888-89	9,757	1,005	10,762	3,32,232
Salt	...	...	1887-88	15,480	8,31,266	8,46,746	29,63,611
			1888-89	15,840	8,40,662	8,56,502	27,83,631
Saltpetre	...	...	1887-88	1,97,596	599	1,98,195	15,36,011
			1888-89	1,98,969	650	1,99,619	10,48,000
Linseed	...	...	1887-88	10,74,526	9,933	10,84,459	40,66,721
			1888-89	10,85,625	9,339	10,94,964	42,42,986
Rape and mustard	...	...	1887-88	99,037	6,785	1,05,822	4,23,288
			1888-89	95,730	7,685	1,03,415	4,39,514
Spices	...	...	1887-88	21,134	57,464	78,598	14,15,561
			1888-89	11,601	62,407	74,008	8,20,421
Sugar	...	...	1887-88	23,756	39,659	63,415	4,66,980
			1888-89	26,026	41,806	67,832	4,85,066
Tobacco	...	...	1887-88	2,75,056	8,029	2,83,085	21,58,523
			1888-89	2,76,650	8,920	2,85,570	87,57,430

The amount of traffic carried by the Patna-Gya State Railway during the past two years, exclusive of railway materials, was as follows:—

				Total.	
		Towards Gya.	From Gya.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1887-88 ...	...	6,72,996	14,12,527	20,85,523	4,44,84,104
1888-89 ...	...	8,77,314	6,61,095	15,38,409	1,27,24,563

The statement below shows the quantities and values of the principal staples of traffic carried over this line during the past two years :—

CHIEF STAPLES OF TRAFFIC.				Traffic towards Gya.	Traffic from Gya.	TOTAL.	
						Quantity.	Value.
				Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	...	...	{	1887-88	11,535	85	11,620
				1888-89	8,356	969	9,325
Cotton twist and yarn	...	...	{	1887-88	9,277	30	9,307
				1888-89	7,322	19	7,341
Cotton piece-goods (European)	...	...	{	1887-88	33,025	195	33,220
				1888-89	19,300	33	19,333
Ditto (Indian)	...	...	{	1887-88	1,430	285	1,715
				1888-89	692	377	1,069
Intoxicating drugs other than opium	...	...	{	1887-88	454	...	454
				1888-89	338	...	338
Gunny bags and cloth	...	...	{	1887-88	16,964	3,169	20,133
				1888-89	10,090	6,556	16,646
Wheat	...	...	{	1887-88	345	2,21,407	2,21,752
				1888-89	3,058	63,982	67,040
Gram and pulse	...	...	{	1887-88	8,282	23,566	31,848
				1888-89	2,21,320	16,962	2,38,282
Rice	...	...	{	1887-88	17,350	34,642	51,992
				1888-89	1,56,790	5,075	1,61,865
Other food-grains	...	...	{	1887-88	67,238	1,72,115	2,39,353
				1888-89	35,345	2,400	37,745
Hides	...	...	{	1887-88	17	12,873	12,890
				1888-89	15	8,684	8,699
Lac, shell and stick	...	...	{	1887-88	852	45,353	46,205
				1888-89	1,978	31,515	33,493
Metals	...	...	{	1887-88	24,619	6,828	31,447
				1888-89	13,042	2,957	15,999
Opium	...	...	{	1887-88	...	23,683	23,683
				1888-89	31	17,760	17,791
Ghee	...	...	{	1887-88	77	6,324	6,401
				1888-89	33	8,675	8,708
Other kinds of provisions	...	...	{	1887-88	21,277	872	22,149
				1888-89	15,141	3,120	18,261
Salt	...	...	{	1887-88	1,89,015	674	1,89,689
				1888-89	1,41,288	2,788	1,44,076
Linsced	...	...	{	1887-88	616	2,87,471	2,88,087
				1888-89	4,230	1,46,7-4	1,51,014
Rape and mustard	...	...	{	1887-88	17	22,300	22,317
				1888-89	1,337	1,377	2,714
Tilseed	...	...	{	1887-88	...	2,484	2,484
				1888-89	...	1,884	1,884
Other oilseeds	...	...	{	1887-88	...	23,590	23,590
				1888-89	1,311	40,061	41,372
Spices	...	...	{	1887-88	5,118	69	5,187
				1888-89	7,018	218	7,236
Sugar	...	...	{	1887-88	13,351	2,07,906	2,21,257
				1888-89	30,901	73,940	1,04,841
Tobacco	/	...	{	1887-88	39,924	799	40,723
				1888-89	42,782	2,816	45,598

The Assam-Bihar State Railway, which passes through the districts of Purneah and Dinagepore, worked during the whole of the past two years. The total quantity and value

Assam-Bihar State Railway.

of merchandise carried during that period, exclusive of railway materials, were as follow :—

				Total.	
		Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
1887-88	...	4,60,952	3,10,287	7,71,269	64,86,874
1888-89	...	6,16,021	5,47,812	11,63,833	96,53,220

A comparative statement showing the quantity and value of all the principal staples carried both ways over this line during the past two years is appended :—

CHIEF STAPLES OF TRAFFIC.		Downward traffic.	Upward traffic.	TOTAL.	
				Quantity.	Value.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1887-88	...	66,164	66,164	21,811
	1888-89	...	1,41,329	1,41,329	...
Cotton goods	1887-88	217	48,302	48,519	30,68,827
	1888-89	90	58,253	58,343	...
Food-grains	1887-88	2,67,067	9,466	2,76,533	5,55,284
	1888-89	2,04,774	6,191	2,10,965	4,96,396
Hides and skins	1887-88	18,745	...	18,745	5,90,467
	1888-89	15,047	5	15,052	3,61,248
Jute, raw	1887-88	15,700	...	15,700	58,875
	1888-89	2,21,632	302	2,21,934	9,43,219
Salt	1887-88	179	74,410	74,589	2,61,061
	1888-89	...	95,713	95,713	3,11,067
Tobacco	1887-88	1,21,766	690	1,22,456	9,33,727
	1888-89	83,670	279	83,949	5,87,643

EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL WITH NEPAL, THIBET, SIKKIM, AND BHUTAN.

There was no change during the year under report in the system under which the trade of Bengal with Nepal, Thibet, Sikkim, and Bhutan has hitherto been registered in these provinces. The number of registering stations on all the most important routes of traffic on the northern frontier of Bengal, between the districts of Chumparun and Julpigoree, remained the same as in the previous year.

The total value of the traffic registered during the past year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, is shown below :—

Imports into Bengal.				Export from Bengal.			
		1887-88.	1888-89.			1887-88.	1888-89.
		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
From Nepal	...	1,12,34,228	93,97,491	To Nepal	...	73,51,720	74,30,836
„ Thibet and Sikkim	...	3,65,262	1,27,804	„ Thibet and Sikkim	...	2,50,834	79,904
„ Bhutan	...	1,28,913	1,48,708	„ Bhutan	...	1,80,677	1,53,044
Total	...	1,17,28,403	96,74,003	Total	...	77,83,231	76,63,784

Besides these figures, which relate to the trade to and from stations in Bengal only, the total value of traffic with other provinces which passed through Bengal in those years was as follows :—

YEARS.		Imports into other provinces from Nepal.		Exports from other provinces to Nepal.	
		Rs.		Rs.	
1887-88	11,10,179	...	2,61,155
1888-89	1,84,334	...	2,01,527

According to the foregoing figures, the grand total of the registered trade during the past two years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

YEARS.		Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1887-88	...	1,28,38,582	80,44,386	2,08,82,968
1888-89	...	98,58,337	78,65,311	1,77,23,648

At the recommendation of the Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division, the registering post at Bhatgaon, in Purneah, was transferred to Korlekote, in that district, with effect from the 1st May 1888. The following is an abstract of the total value of the trade registered during the past two years:—

YEARS.		Imports from Nepal. Rs.	Exports to Nepal. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1887-88	...	1,12,34,228	73,51,720	1,85,85,948
1888-89	...	93,97,491	74,30,836	1,68,28,327

The chief feature of the past year's trade was a falling off of 16·35 per cent. in the imports from Nepal in comparison with the figures of 1887-88, while there was an increase in the exports to that state of 1·07 per cent. as compared with 1887-88. The total value of the trade from, and to, Nepal was 9·46 per cent. less than in the preceding year.

The following detailed statement shows the import and export traffic in the principal staples during the past year as compared with the total of the preceding year. The figures shown here, however, are exclusive of the registered trade with other provinces which passed through Bengal.

The imports of cattle, raw cotton, and tobacco, and the exports of rice and other rain crops and European piece-goods, show a satisfactory increase, but the imports of gram and pulse and rice have fallen off largely:—

ARTICLES.				QUANTITY.			VALUE.			
				Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cattle	...	No.	{	1887-88	57,260	5,172	42,432	8,70,600	1,22,484	9,90,083
				1888-89	55,411	9,570	65,011	12,75,143	2,20,110	14,95,253
Sheep and goats	.	..	{	1887-88	22,174	40,622	62,796	53,544	97,528	1,51,072
				1888-89	34,050	56,973	71,022	94,878	1,06,967	2,00,975
Cotton, raw	...	Mds.	{	1887-88	1,307	5,856	7,233	20,955	87,768	1,08,723
				1888-89	5,263	3,800	9,132	88,167	64,291	1,52,448
Cotton piece-goods (European)	Rs.	{	{	1887-88	...	...	...	20,361	19,27,111	19,47,472
				1888-89	...	...	...	18,411	23,16,147	23,34,558
Ditto (Indian)	..	{	{	1887-88	...	...	...	16,832	3,67,190	3,24,022
				1888-89	...	...	...	13,566	3,22,288	3,55,844
Other fibres than jute, raw	..	Mds.	{	1887-88	19,280	281	19,570	1,13,432	1,087	1,15,089
				1888-89	23,590	37	23,626	1,35,819	217	1,36,036
Fresh fruits and vegetables	.	{	{	1887-88	18,772	20,304	45,076	2,65,480	3,73,113	6,38,590
				1888-89	26,485	22,373	48,858	3,40,418	2,98,743	6,48,161
Wheat	...	..	{	1887-88	69,979	1,650	71,629	1,61,148	2,407	1,63,555
				1888-89	22,903	1,009	24,902	62,346	4,930	67,275
Gram and pulse	.	..	{	1887-88	1,13,601	13,561	1,27,062	2,40,842	27,991	2,77,833
				1888-89	40,137	24,907	65,044	70,510	30,804	1,08,612
Other spring crops	...	..	{	1887-88	50,546	358	50,904	95,193	678	95,871
				1888-89	38,469	2,020	40,489	65,111	3,304	68,315
Rice, husked	...	..	{	1887-88	9,00,770	2,648	10,02,408	24,21,653	6,373	24,31,826
				1888-89	3,76,022	11,076	3,87,098	8,64,400	24,900	8,89,400
Rice, unhusked	...	..	{	1887-88	11,84,152	611	11,84,763	15,02,254	778	15,03,032
				1888-89	6,32,623	21,893	6,54,516	7,46,606	24,075	7,71,341
Other rain crops	...	..	{	1887-88	3,38,028	450	3,38,478	5,46,263	813	5,47,176
				1888-89	1,64,745	15,786	1,68,531	2,44,312	25,652	2,73,905
Hides of cattle	...	No.	{	1887-88	51,230	...	51,230	1,61,873	...	1,62,873
				1888-89	57,788	...	57,788	2,06,342	...	2,06,342
Skins of sheep, goats, and other small animals	/	..	{	1887-88	86,388	...	86,388	1,40,410	...	1,40,410
				1888-89	31,468	500	31,968	62,186	1,055	63,241
Brass and copper	...	Mds.	{	1887-88	72	16,511	16,583	2,334	5,21,541	5,23,875
				1888-89	408	17,828	18,236	14,932	5,67,806	5,82,338
Iron	...	..	{	1887-88	106	18,103	18,209	665	1,11,073	1,11,788
				1888-89	937	15,792	16,729	5,044	67,014	69,068

ARTICLES.	QUANTITY.			VALUE.		
	Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opium Mds. { 1887-88 195 ... 195 2,55,480 ... 2,55,480	{ 1888-89 288 ... 288 3,67,488 ... 3,67,488					
Ghee " { 1887-88 5,127 ... 5,127 1,71,807 ... 1,71,807	{ 1888-89 9,075 ... 9,075 2,50,022 ... 2,50,022					
All other kinds of provisions " { 1887-88 28,959 71,585 1,00,544 2,06,300 6,58,818 9,25,175	{ 1888-89 63,286 63,518 1,26,804 4,62,142 4,29,414 8,91,556					
Salt " { 1887-88 467 1,00,044 1,00,511 1,518 3,54,392 3,55,910	{ 1888-89 421 1,15,757 1,16,168 1,434 3,01,747 3,03,181					
Saltpetre " { 1887-88 9,350 ... 9,350 81,814 ... 81,814	{ 1888-89 15,411 ... 15,411 1,09,064 ... 1,09,064					
Linseed " { 1887-88 2,00,719 18 2,00,737 8,02,876 72 8,02,948	{ 1888-89 1,68,782 3 1,68,785 6,00,500 12 6,00,512					
Mustard and rape seed " { 1887-88 1,34,714 21 1,34,735 4,40,178 71 4,40,249	{ 1888-89 1,15,801 140 1,15,941 4,47,305 557 4,47,862					
Silk (manufactured) Rs. { 1887-88 4,717 43,525 48,242	{ 1888-89 4,176 65,182 70,108					
Betelnuts Mds. { 1887-88 34 14,839 14,873 1,07,352 1,07,745	{ 1888-89 82 12,810 12,892 872 1,33,171 1,34,043					
Spices " { 1887-88 4,204 21,809 26,013 1,30,173 6,00,128 8,32,205	{ 1888-89 8,165 20,194 28,359 2,64,068 6,52,856 9,16,914					
Sugar (drained) " { 1887-88 ... 12,430 12,430 1,34,545 1,34,545	{ 1888-89 ... 12,196 12,196 1,27,368 1,27,368					
Ditto (undrained) " { 1887-88 710 40,854 41,564 3,405 2,15,450 2,18,855	{ 1888-89 544 43,206 43,750 2,201 1,79,790 1,81,991					
Tobacco " { 1887-88 13,574 37,480 51,054 1,04,018 2,86,551 3,90,569	{ 1888-89 51,559 41,219 92,778 3,93,138 4,37,169 7,30,307					
Timber " { 1887-88 2,04,219 ... 2,04,219 8,16,876 ... 8,16,876	{ 1888-89 1,76,178 ... 1,76,178 4,04,719 ... 4,04,719					
Wool (unmanufactured) Rs. { 1887-88 ... 12,175 1,12,433 1,24,608	{ 1888-89 ... 10,582 1,17,644 1,34,226					
Silver " { 1887-88 ... 10,62,901 10,62,901	{ 1888-89 ... 1,76,073 1,23,690 11,00,379 10,00,003					

During the year under review, as in the previous year, there were three stations, namely Rungit, Rhenok, and Kalimpong, for the registration of the trade between Bengal and Thibet and Sikkim. The total value of the trade registered during the past year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, is shown in the following statement. The trade with Thibet has practically ceased owing to the present complications on the frontier:—

	Trade with Thibet.		Trade with Sikkim.	
	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Imports into British territory ...	1,90,427	3,168	1,74,835	1,24,636
Exports from ditto ...	1,74,799	4,181	76,035	75,723
Total ...	3,65,226	7,349	2,50,870	2,00,359

The chief articles of merchandise imported from Thibet and Sikkim during the past year, as compared with the total of the previous year, are named in the following statements:—

	Imports from Thibet.	
	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Horses, ponies, and mules ...	43,290	990
Yak-tails ...	68,596	842
Wool, manufactured (Indian) ...	25,883	707
Wool, raw ...	51,154	358
Tea (foreign) ...	4,592	271
Musk ...	6,081	...
		0 4

				Imports from Sikkim.	
				1887-88.	1888-89.
				Rs.	Rs.
Other rain crops	...	...	...	43,265	41,946
Vegetables and all other kinds	...	...	...	52,757	40,215
Gram and pulse	...	...	...	10,456	7,030
Brass and copper	...	...	...	21,421	6,954
Spices other than betelnuts	...	...	...	7,482	4,107
Cotton, raw	...	...	...	3,150	3,664
Hides of cattle	...	...	...	3,822	3,521
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	...	...	...	2,433	3,053
Horses, ponies, and mules	...	...	...	2,700	2,070
Silver	...	...	...	6,742	1,763
Cattle	...	...	...	2,070	1,587
Ghee	...	...	...	3,285	750
Yak-tails	...	...	...	2,196	68
Timber	...	...	...	2,400	...

The following statements show for the past two years the total value of the principal articles in the export trade between Bengal and these two states separately :—

				Exports to Thibet.	
				1887-88.	1888-89.
				Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European)	...	...	...	77,772	2,256
Wool, manufactured (ditto)	...	...	...	6,753	1,862
Tobacco	...	...	...	21,794	61
Indigo	...	...	...	17,388	...
Horses, ponies, and mules	...	...	...	9,990	...
Jewellery	...	...	...	7,660	...
Other kinds of dyeing materials	...	...	...	6,927	...
Brass and copper	...	...	...	5,022	...
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	...	...	...	3,550	...
Iron	...	...	...	2,868	...
Chinese and Japanese ware	...	...	...	2,328	...
Silk, manufactured (Indian)	...	...	...	1,463	...

				Exports to Sikkim.	
				1887-88.	1888-89.
				Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European)	...	...	...	30,946	28,020
Tobacco	...	...	...	8,762	10,287
Rice, husked	...	...	...	4,910	10,233
Cattle	...	...	...	2,898	4,301
Salt	...	...	...	3,138	3,782
Provisions other than ghee	...	...	...	3,581	2,006
Brass and copper	...	...	...	4,061	854
Other kinds of living animals	...	...	...	2,495	344
Horses, ponies, and mules	...	...	...	4,950	...

The trade between Bengal and Bhutan is registered at Ambari, Buxa, and Hantupara, all in the Julpigoree district. The result of the registration during the past two years was as follows :—

Trade between Bengal and Bhutan.		Imports from Bhutan.		Exports to Bhutan.	Total.
		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
1887-88	1,28,913	1,80,677	3,09,590
1888-89	1,48,708	1,53,044	3,01,752

The total value of the trade in each of the principal articles in the import trade between Bengal and Bhutan during the past two years was as follows:—

Imports from Bhutan.

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Wool, raw	26,852	45,765
Wool, manufactured (Indian)	23,117	26,432
Musk	7,741	15,192
Wax	16,720	13,000
Fresh fruits and vegetables	1,452	11,947
Horses, ponies, and mules	15,930	10,710
Yak-tails	12,837	10,236
• Caoutchouc	11,150	5,762
Ghee	3,912	2,240
Madder or manjit	2,748	1,050

A similar statement shows the values of the chief articles of traffic registered as exported to Bhutan during the past two years:—

Exports to Bhutan.

	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.
Tobacco	50,589	45,561
Cotton piece-goods (European)	24,228	33,062
Betelnuts	44,182	31,065
Rice, husked	26,255	19,064
Wool, manufactured (European)	8,415	9,024
Sugar (undrained)	9,374	4,602
Silk, manufactured (Indian)	4,972	3,357
Brass and copper	3,830	1,681
Rice (unhusked)	2,746	349

PUBLIC WORKS.

Roads and Buildings.

THE outlay of the year 1888-89 on Civil and Military works amounted to Rs. 83,43,527.

The expenditure under the various service heads is shown in the following table and compared with the grants of the year :—

SERVICE HEADS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		REPAIRS.		TOTAL.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
<i>Imperial.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Military works—						
Works ...	6,600	4,965	22,300	17,549	28,900	22,514
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	6,700	4,631
Tools and plant ...	...	...	...	...	400	302
Total Military works ...	6,600	4,965	22,300	17,549	36,000	27,447
Civil works—						
Works ...	3,56,900	3,52,410	1,35,700	1,40,418	4,92,600	4,92,828
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	1,34,200	1,37,209
Tools and plant ...	...	...	...	...	7,200	7,036
Suspense accounts ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,511
Total Civil works ...	3,56,900	3,52,410	1,35,700	1,40,418	6,34,000	6,40,584
Total Imperial ...	3,63,500	3,57,375	1,58,000	1,57,967	6,70,000	6,68,031
<i>Provincial.</i>						
Civil buildings ...	18,02,000	11,97,603	5,24,400	5,00,556	18,86,400	16,98,159
Communications ...	6,51,000	5,83,689	7,77,300	8,30,580	14,28,300	14,14,219
Miscellaneous public improvements	94,500	84,156	68,600	58,337	1,63,100	1,42,493
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	7,08,700	6,91,383
Tools and plant ...	...	...	...	...	53,000	47,496
Profit and loss ...	...	...	...	...	...	211
Suspense accounts ...	...	...	...	...	3,53,500	89,658
Total Provincial ...	21,07,500	18,65,448	13,70,300	13,89,423	38,86,000	39,04,303
<i>Local Funds.</i>						
Incorporated local funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excluded ditto ...	17,900	2,241	4,292	1,715	27,250	4,925
District road funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	37,00,829*
Contributions—						
Imperial Civil works ...	454	...	11,149	11,466	11,603	11,466
Provincial ditto ...	75,280	45,557	12,756	7,298	88,036	54,173
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	83,43,527

* Expenditure on road works in districts not subject to the operations of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act ...	Rs.
Ditto ditto subject to ditto ditto	2,34,271
	34,06,358
Total ...	37,00,629

NOTE.—In addition to the above expenditure Rs. 4,21,501 were spent by the Public Works Department in 1888-89 on account of works connected with the military operations in Sikkim and on the Chittagong Frontier, debited direct to the Military Department.

IMPERIAL WORKS.

Some additions and alterations were made to the Rifle Range at Toolseepore and the Regimental Bazar at Cuttack was demarcated. A corrugated iron roof for the pucca godown in the Pheelkhana at Dacca was completed. The survey of the Juldea Hill, Chittagong, for the port defence scheme was nearly completed.

The opium buildings sanctioned for the new station of Ekdari in the Chumparun district were commenced.

The post-offices at Alipore, Aurangabad, Segowli, Kola, Choadanga, and Cutwa were completed during the year, and various minor additions and alterations were made to the post-offices of Cuttack, Nalhati, Midnapore, Furreedpore, Bankoora, Jessore, Giridhi, Purulia, Burdwan, Kotalpore, and Dacca. The new range of out-offices and latrines for the Calcutta post-office was completed.

Telegraph.

Sanitary improvements to the Central Telegraph Office, Calcutta, were completed during the year.

The new building for the accommodation of the Mathematical Instrument Department with out-offices was completed and occupied during the year, and the north wing of

Survey of India Office.

the new building for the Photo-Litho. office was put in hand and is being roofed.

PROVINCIAL WORKS.

The table below shows the outlay that has been incurred under each department of the Administration:—

				Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Provincial Services (Imperial).						
Adminis- tration.	{	Land Revenue.	{ Court-houses, treasuries, and record-rooms ... Circuit-houses ... }	3,66,297	52,680	4,19,177
		Excise buildings	...	10,847	6,291	17,138
	{	Residence of Local Government	...	21,288	32,623	53,911
		Secretariat offices	...	28,771	23,625	52,396
		Board of Revenue buildings	...	.....	305	305
		Stamp and stationery	...	6,445	11,095	17,540
Minor Depart- ments.	{	Museum buildings	...	69,849	8,533	78,382
		Monuments and antiquities	...	1,008	383	1,391
Law and Justice.	{	High Court buildings	...	8,786	11,123	19,909
		Small Cause Court buildings	...	331	6,834	7,165
		District (subdivisional) court build- ings	...	2,82,488	92,503	3,74,991
Ecclesi- astical.	{	Lord Bishop's Palace	...	263	8,848	9,111
		Churches	...	2,905	15,067	17,972
		Burial-grounds	...	731	5,109	5,840
Provincial Services (Provincial).						
Jails ...	{	Central jails	...	62,640	24,978	87,618
		District do.	...	1,03,549	75,862	1,79,411
		Lock-ups	...	73,585	17,940	91,525
Police	...	...	...	83,427	37,129	1,20,556
Educa- tional.	{	Government colleges	...	33,274	36,056	69,330
		Ditto schools	...	39,937	25,386	65,322
Medical	{	Hospitals and dispensaries	...	1,63,596	43,932	2,07,528
		Lock-hospitals	...	.....	906	906
		Medical colleges and schools	...	16,331	6,086	22,417
		Lunatic asylums	...	3,420	13,998	17,418
Customs buildings	...	...	...	9,363	12,080	21,443
Miscel- laneous.	{	Registration	...	1,631	2,273	3,904
		Miscellaneous or general	...	39,878	15,346	55,224
		Public Works buildings	...	5,885	13,227	19,112
Total Civil buildings				14,36,525	6,00,417	20,36,942

The new public offices at Chittagong were put in hand and carried up to ground level. The kutchery, Magistrate's residence, and subdivisional court-house and residence at Somastipore were nearly completed. The new collectorate at Khulna was completed, and the old treasury was converted into a residence for the Magistrate. The construction of a subdivisional residence and out-houses,

Land Revenue and Magisterial.

Sanitarium at Darjeeling. The medical officer's bungalow at Doomka, with a set of out-offices, which was in progress last year, was completed.

The conversion of the jail hospital at Dacca into an asylum for female lunatics, which was commenced last year, was completed, and improvements were made in the lunatic asylum at Bankipore.

The circuit-house at Pubna was converted into a registration office, and additions and alterations were made in the Sub-Registrar's court-house at Furreedpore.

Registration.

One of the sheds in the Custom House at Calcutta was converted into an office for the Income-tax Collector, and goomties were erected at the landing places of the petroleum wharf at Budge-Budge.

Customs buildings.

Monuments and antiquities.

The special repairs sanctioned to the mosque and tomb at Muneer were nearly finished.

At Bhagalpore some distributary pipes were laid and hydrants supplied, and quarters were built for the mechanical engineer at the head works, Barari.

Water-works.

The inspection bungalow at Rajbari, which was commenced last year, was completed, and a temporary bungalow was constructed for the office of the Executive Engineer of the Chittagong Division.

Public Works buildings.

Miscellaneous.

Iron boundary standards were fixed between Hill Tipperah and the district of Noakholly.

Coal-boring operations in the Rajmehal hills were taken in hand by Messrs. Atkinson Brothers, subject to guidance of the Geological Department. A boring was made to a depth of 300 feet, and another started.

The works on the Hazaribagh-Ranchee road, consisting of realignment, bridging and metalling of 36 miles of the road, were nearly completed. Good progress was made on the Ranchee to Purulia road, including the construction of the Subunrikha river bridge, 5 spans of 50 feet, various bridges, 25 to 40 feet span, causeways, culverts, and metalling. The first section of the Ranchee to Chyebassa road, 23 miles, was almost completed, and fair progress made with the second section, 18 miles in length. A fair start was made with work on the Chas-Goulbera road.

Communications.

A great deal of road work was carried out by the Department in connection with the military operations in Sikkim, and some road work under trying conditions was done in connection with the Lushai expedition.

The greater part of the work on the Goompahar road from Lepcha Jagat to Ghyrabash was completed and improvements were effected on the road from Joro bungalow to Teesta *via* Peshoke, to facilitate carriage of Commissariat stores, as also on the road from the Teesta bridge to Silligoree.

The new dâk bungalow at Durbhunga was completed, and part of the building formerly occupied as Medical Officer's quarters at Doomka converted into a dâk bungalow.

Accommodation for travellers.

The landing place at the Royal Botanical Gardens was improved by the erection of a floating stage, where steam-launches can go alongside. Extensive additions were made to the large palm-house in the gardens. The river bank at Serampore was protected against the erosion of the river Ganges. Improvements were made in the civil station of Khoolna, and the Government brickfield there was converted into a public garden. Detailed surveys have been made of the towns of Naraingunge and Madungunge.

The light-house at Shortt's Island and the temporary and the permanent buildings for the accommodation of the light establishment in connection with it were completed. A temporary bungalow for the residence of the assistant light-house-keeper and an iron shed near the light-house were erected.

The post-office and refuge-house at Hookeytollah, and the temporary buildings which stand upon the mound at its base, were completed, and materials were collected for the additional temporary buildings which were sanctioned in March 1889.

The Rangamatia tank at Chandbally was completed, and a new well was sunk at Chupra.

The operations at Akra during the past year were carried out on as extensive a scale as those of the previous year.

Akra Brick Factory.

The actual number of bricks loaded into kilns was 784 lakhs, of which 70·6 per cent. were first-class bricks. At the end of the year the Factory not only completed the manufacture of all the bricks required by the Port Commissioners for the Kidderpore docks, but had a stock of 100 lakhs of first-class bricks in addition to the number which will probably be required during this year for buildings in Calcutta and its neighbourhood.

In addition to the manufacture of bricks, sufficient soorkie was ground to meet the requirements of the Department, and a little more than 45,000 maunds of lime were burnt.

The Workshops at Seebpore were fortunate in obtaining larger orders than usual from Public Works Department divisions.

Seebpore Workshops.

The value of the work executed at the shops was Rs. 1,90,737, and this was for the first time for some years sufficient to cover the engine and general charges.

The operations of the Burrakur Iron Works during the year have been seriously affected by the negotiations which were opened for the sale of the works to a private company.

Burrakur Iron Works.

Shortly before these negotiations were commenced, an indent had been submitted to the Secretary of State for a new blowing engine, and the necessary arrangements were in hand for placing both the furnaces in blast before the close of the year. As, however, there seemed to be every probability of the sale of the works being effected, it was deemed advisable to cancel the indent for the blowing engine and to leave the contemplated extension of the works to the new company. The negotiations for the sale of the works, however, fell through, and consequently only one furnace has been in blast for the whole year. The outturn of pig iron from the single furnace was 7,190 tons, and the whole of this iron, as well as 4,557 tons from stock, was sold or used up in the Foundry, in which 2,061 tons of castings were manufactured. The financial results of the year's operations show a small profit of Rs. 1,317-12-4 after meeting all indirect charges.

A moderately intense cyclonic storm passed over Calcutta on the 23rd August, 1888, but did not materially damage any of the public buildings. It caused considerable

Floods, storms, accidents.

damage at the Akra Factory, breaching an embankment and carrying away a sluice. The cyclonic rainfall of the 22nd and the 24th August, 1888, produced general inundation and loss of crops in low ground in the Balasore division, but caused little or no appreciable damage to the canals. The tornado of the 7th April, 1888, at Dacca caused much damage to the police barracks at Lalbagh and to many public and private buildings, and caused considerable loss of life. A cyclonic storm occurred at Motihari on the 21st June, 1888, and injured several of the public buildings.

Violent shocks of earthquake were felt during December, 1888, in the districts of Bogra and Pubna and at Serajgunge and Nattore, the jail building at Bogra having been much shaken. Slighter shocks were felt in the districts of the Dacca Division, and some slight damage was done to Government buildings.

The subdivisional kutchery at Jamalpore in the Mymensingh district was burnt down on the 28th August, 1888, and the sudder thana building at Chittagong on the 31st January, 1889. The thatched kitchen attached to the Deputy Commissioner's residence at Doomka, the roof of the Excise Sub-Deputy Collector's residence at Bettiah, and a part of the distillery at Mozufferpore, were destroyed by fire, and the Munsif's court at Rampurhaut was struck by lightning on the 6th May, 1888: the damage done was slight.

The embankments in the island of Kutubdea were considerably damaged by an abnormally high flood tide on the 7th October, 1888. There was a high flood in the river Sone on the 18th August, 1888, and the Sone causeway was slightly damaged.

In Orissa the floods in nearly all the rivers were of moderate height. The flood in Kooakhya again caused a breach in the right embankment of the Kanchi river, and in consequence the Pooree road was also breached in the 4th mile, and the temporary wooden bridge, which had been constructed at the old breach in the 47th mile, was carried away. Both the breaches were

filled up, but the bridge was not reconstructed. Detailed estimates for constructing a permanent causeway, instead of the masonry bridge which formerly existed in the 47th mile, and for building a culvert in the river embankment in order to provide for the drainage of the piece of country lying between the road and the river Kanchi, were prepared and submitted. Two or three breaches were formed in the 40th mile of the Orissa trunk road, and a portion of the stock of the latrine road metal was washed away by the flood in the Brahmini river.

A temporary division, known as the Damooda-Rupnarain Survey division, was formed for enquiring into the causes of floods in the tract of country lying between the Damooda and the Rupnarain rivers, and into the possibility of finding a remedy. The Kalimpong and Jessore divisions were abolished and amalgamated with the Darjeeling and Dacca divisions respectively. A temporary division, called the Chittagong Hill Tracts division, comprising all the works in the hill tracts and beyond the frontier connected with the Lushai expedition, was formed. The Bhagulpore and Burdwan divisions were amalgamated as the Burdwan division on the 1st January 1889. The Patna division was abolished from 1st April 1888, and the civil buildings in the Patna and Gya districts were transferred to the Eastern Sone division, and those in the Shahabad district to the Arrah and Buxar divisions. The Shortt's Island subdivision was abolished on the completion of the light-house.

The Calcutta and Jessore road was transferred to the District Boards of Jessore and the 24-Pergunnahs, and the Ganges and Darjeeling road from Carragolah and Titalya to the District Board of Purneah. The road from Burrakur to the Damooda, with the Burrakur bridge and that part of the old Grand trunk road from Bally to Gyretty Ghât, were placed under the charge of the Chota Nagpore division, and the Grand trunk road from Pulta Ghât to Chotekhund, 34 miles, was made over to the District Board of Hooghly.

All the buildings at Achepore, Hooghly Point, Diamond Harbour, Mud Point, Saugor Island, Barripore and Port Canning were transferred to the Northern Drainage and Embankment division, and the buildings at Jehanabad and Uluberiah and the Orissa trunk road from Uluberiah to Kola to the Cossye division. The civil buildings in the Nuddea district were transferred to the Nuddea rivers division, and the works for the protection of Khoolna from erosion by the river to the Circular and Eastern Canals division.

Irrigation.

THE actual transactions of the Irrigation Branch for the year 1888-89 are shown below in comparison with the budget and revised estimates of that year :—

				Budget estimate.	Revised estimate.	Actuals.
RECEIPTS.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXIX.—Major works—Direct receipts—						
Provincial				13,58,000	13,58,000	(a) 13,81,179
XXX.—Minor works and navigation—						
Irrigation and navigation works—						
Provincial				8,11,000	8,92,000	(a) 8,57,793
Agricultural works—						
Provincial				7,500	8,000	(a) 9,733
Total				21,76,500	22,58,000	22,48,705
CHARGES.						
42.—Major works—Working expenses—						
Provincial				14,00,000	14,26,000	(a) 14,04,900
43.—Minor works and navigation—						
Irrigation and navigation works—						
Provincial				8,68,000	7,21,500	(a) 6,92,272
Agricultural works—						
Provincial				9,47,000	8,26,500	(a) 7,83,156
Contributions ... ..				.....	29,281	9,773
49.—Irrigation works—						
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue				7,70,000	7,57,700	7,22,384 *
Total				39,85,000	37,60,981	36,12,485

* Net outlay in India after deducting Rs. 52,163 on account of English charges and loss by exchange.
(a) Commencing with the year 1888-89 " Refunds of Revenue " will, in accordance with Government of India's orders No. 1547, dated 15th August 1889, be treated as deductions from Receipts, and not as a charge against Working expenses.

Besides the expenditure shown in the foregoing statement, a sum of Rs. 24,873 was expended chiefly on repairs to embankments and drainage works, and was charged to the suspense head "Tuccavee." A sum of Rs. 4,17,723 was also expended by this Department on the Rajapore drainage project, and was charged in the civil accounts under the head "Local loans."

I.—MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital outlay.

The total capital outlay (direct charges) not charged against revenue to the end of the year 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 5,88,83,503, against sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 6,93,74,384, leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 1,04,90,881 at the close of the year, as per detail given below :—

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.		Amount of estimate.	Expenditure during 1888-89.	Expenditure to end of 1888-89.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1889.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals	...	3,13,96,220	6,23,439	2,35,37,322	78,58,898
Midnapore Canal	...	83,16,768	2,665	82,66,010	60,758
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	...	17,72,699	.....	17,95,489	(—) 22,790
Sone Canals	...	2,78,88,637	1,48,443	2,52,84,682	26,04,015
Total	...	6,93,74,384	7,74,547†	5,88,83,503	1,04,90,881

† The figures in this column include the expenditure on English stores and loss by exchange finally adjusted.

In the following statement the indirect charges (capital expenditure not charged against revenue) to end of 1888-89 are compared with the sanctioned estimates :—

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Amount of estimate.	Indirect expenditure during 1888-89.	Indirect expenditure to end of 1888-89.	Balance available on 1st April 1889.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	9,19,625	15,279	5,31,491	3,88,144
Midnapore Canal	1,84,215	53	1,83,711	504
Hidgellee Tidal Canal	44,807	.....	44,807	.....
Sone Canals ...	13,99,607	2,897	8,98,559	5,01,048
Total	25,48,254	18,229	16,58,558	8,89,696

The amount of simple interest during 1888-89 on the debt incurred in respect of the above-named major irrigation works was Rs. 23,39,849, against Rs. 23,13,446 of the previous year. The charges on this account to end of the year under review aggregated Rs. 3,40,63,927.

Revenue receipts and expenditure.

The direct revenue receipts and working expenditure (direct charges) of the Major Irrigation Works for the year 1888-89, compared with those of the previous year, are shown in the table below :—

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	1888-89.			1887-88.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	2,43,294	3,86,946	(—) 1,43,652	2,22,679	4,80,919	(—) 2,58,270
Midnapore Canal ...	2,51,510	2,00,062	51,448	2,33,925	2,39,613	(—) 5,688
Hidgellee Tidal Canal..	55,097	75,273	(—) 20,176	41,853	61,895	(—) 23,037
Sone Canals ...	8,31,278	7,42,619	88,659	5,68,618	7,01,979	(—) 1,13,361
Total ...	13,81,179	14,04,900	(—) 23,721	10,87,080	14,87,436	(—) 4,00,356

It will thus be seen that, compared with the previous year, there is an increase in the receipts of Rs. 2,94,099 and a decrease in the working expenses of Rs. 82,536; the net result being a deficit of Rs. 23,721 only in place of Rs. 4,00,356 of the previous year.

In the operations of the year under review the profit occurs in the Midnapore and Sone Canals. In the Orissa and Hidgellee Canals the working expenses are in excess of the receipts.

As mentioned in last year's report, a change was introduced for the year 1887-88 in the allocation of establishment charges, and the remarks there made apply to the current year also. The effect is an increase to the charges of approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in round numbers, and practically a sum of 2 lakhs should be deducted from the working expenses for purposes of comparison with years previous to 1887-88. In the year under review the result would be a surplus of $1\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs instead of the small deficit shown above.

II.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Under this head are included (1) Irrigation and Navigation works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, (2) those for which only revenue accounts are kept, (3) those for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are

kept, and (4) Agricultural works. The revenue administration of the Nuddea rivers having been transferred to the Public Works Department since the 1st April 1888, a new clause (2) has had to be added under this head.

IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION WORKS.

WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

(1) Capital outlay.

The capital outlay (direct charges) is shown below:—

WORKS.	Amount of estimate.	Expenditure during 1888-89.	Expenditure to end of 1888-89.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1889.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Canals in abeyance or abandoned.</i>				
Tirhoot project	3,51,079	.....	5,31,425	(—) 1,80,346
Damoodur project	1,43,974	(—) 1,200	1,51,141	(—) 7,167
<i>Canals under construction.</i>				
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ... ..	.....	47,862	52,27,428	.....
Orissa Coast Canal	34,45,742	97,811	41,54,073	(—) 7,08,331
<i>Canals completed.</i>				
Sarun project	6,03,521	.....	6,69,230	(—) 5,709
Total ... ..	.....	1,14,473	1,07,33,297	

The total expenditure during the year under review, deducting Rs. 1,200, "receipts on capital account" (on account of rent of the Raghu Nath Chuck estate credited to the Damoodur project), amounted to Rs. 1,44,473, against Rs. 3,36,245 expended during the year 1887-88. For the Calcutta and Eastern Canals there is no general sanctioned estimate, and therefore the column "amount of estimate" is not filled in.

The total capital outlay (direct charges) on the Orissa Coast Canal to end of 1888-89 shows an excess of Rs. 7,08,331 over the amount of estimate sanctioned for this project, but the revised estimate for it, amounting to Rs. 44,74,941, inclusive of indirect charges, as well as the supplementary estimate, amounting to Rs. 7,19,963 for the remodelling of the Hidgellée Tidal Canal, have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India since the close of the year under review.

(2) Revenue account.

The actual receipts and direct charges during the year 1888-89 compared with those of the year 1887-88 are shown below:—

	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Receipts.</i>		
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	5,75,125	5,79,934
Orissa Coast Canal	66,174	53,837
Sarun Canals	20,814	20,665
Total	6,62,113	6,54,436
<i>Charges.</i>		
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	2,81,948	2,12,312
Orissa Coast Canal	74,568	80,868
Sarun Canals	34,897	28,120
Total	3,91,413	3,21,300

The total receipts during the year under review exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 7,677. The increase was chiefly due to the receipts from navigation of the Orissa Coast Canal. The realisations from the Calcutta and Eastern Canals would have been greater but for a large portion of the traffic on the canals having been diverted by the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The total charges, however, exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 70,113, which is due chiefly to increased expenditure on extensions and improvements, maintenance and repairs, and tools and plant for the Circular and Eastern Canals. The net revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 2,70,700, against Rs. 3,33,136 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 62,436 in comparison.

WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

					1888-89.	1887-88.
<i>Nuddea Rivers.</i>					Rs.	Rs.
Receipts	...	...	...	...	1,91,888	.....
Charges (direct)	...	...	...	...	1,34,694	.....

The receipts and expenditure pertaining to these rivers have been transferred during the year to the head "works for which only revenue accounts are kept," and a revenue account has been opened from the year 1888-89.

WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.

The receipts and charges of the works coming under this class are shown below :—

				1888-89	1887-88.
<i>Receipts.</i>				Rs.	Rs.
Nuddea Rivers	...	...	.....	.....	1,98,675
Eden Canal	...	...	3,772	3,772	918
Madhuban Canal (formerly Teur project)	...	...	20	20	
Total	...	...	8,792	8,792	1,99,602
<i>Charges.</i>					
Nuddea Rivers	...	...	.....	.....	92,022
Eden Canal	...	...	17,498	17,498	41,769
Madhuban Canal	...	...	4,194	4,194	9,821
Total	...	...	21,692	21,692	1,43,612

The net revenue for the year 1888-89 under these two heads is Rs. 39,294, against Rs. 55,990 for the year 1887-88.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The particulars in connection with this class of works are given below :—

				1888-89.	1887-88.
<i>Receipts.</i>				Rs.	Rs.
Government embankments	...	...	5,221	5,221	5,733
Tuccavi embankments under contract	...	...	4,512	4,512	2,873
Total	...	...	9,733	9,733	8,606
<i>Charges.</i>					
Government embankments	...	...	6,53,360	6,53,360	5,95,519
Tuccavi embankments under contract	...	...	1,29,796	1,29,796	1,21,840
Other works from contributions	...	...	9,773	9,773	5,849
Total	...	...	7,92,929	7,92,929	7,23,208

Of the total expenditure on Government embankments during the year, a sum of Rs. 5,38,805 was spent on works and maintenance and repairs, against Rs. 4,60,271 expended on the corresponding sub-heads during 1887-88. The balance was spent on establishment and other sub-heads of account. The share

of establishment charges borne by Government embankments was Rs. 95,812, against Rs. 1,36,622 charged in the previous year; for tuccavi embankments the cost of establishment was Rs. 38,856, against Rs. 37,235, and the expenditure on works and maintenance and repairs was Rs. 1,00,269, against Rs. 85,465 of the previous year. The sum of Rs. 9,773 received from contributions was expended on village channels, Sone project, on sluices in the Moorshedabad and 24-Pergunnahs districts, and on sluice channel in Orissa.

The state of account of tuccavi works proper is explained below :—

DIVISION.	Opening debit balance.	Debits during year.	Total.	Credits during year.	Net debit balance at end of year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Drainage and Embankment	15,496	4,404	19,900	4,206	15,694
Brahmini-Byturni	3,873	(-)3,873	...	...	...
Cossye	9,912	345	10,257	5,939	4,318
Gunduk	23,543	18,265	41,808	24,060	17,748
Bhagulpore	362	...	362	362	...
Patna	1,119	...	1,119	1,119	...
Burdwan	...	961	861	...	861
Eastern Sone	...	2,117	2,117	1,098	1,019
Total	54,305	22,119	76,424	36,784	39,640

The balance at the close of the year, which amounted to Rs. 39,640, is the aggregate of the sums of which certificates were not then accepted by the Collector. It is made up of the total expenditure of the year amounting to Rs. 24,873, besides a sum of Rs. 14,767 on account of previous year's expenditure.

The transactions of the three circles will now be described as in previous years.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

The following statement compares the expenditure in this circle under the different heads of account for the year 1888-89 with that of the year 1887-88 :—

				1888-89.	1887-88.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.				Rs.	Rs.
<i>Capital expenditure not charged against revenue.</i>					
Orissa canals (Imperial)	...	...	...	6,23,439	4,06,103
<i>Working expenses (direct charges).</i>					
Orissa canals (Provincial)	...	...	...	3,86,946	4,80,949
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.					
<i>Agricultural works—Provincial.</i>					
Orissa embankments	...	...	...	1,98,896	1,74,597
Sluice channel in Orissa (contributions)	...	...	...	270	53
Aul embankment maintenance (tuccavi)	...	...	...	.....	1,868
Total	...	...	...	12,09,551	10,63,570

The expenditure on repairs to Aul embankment in the Brahmini-Byturni Division outstanding under the head "Tuccavi" was ordered in Bengal Government No. 1021.A., dated 22nd January 1889, to be adjusted as a charge against Provincial Agricultural works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Capital Expenditure not charged against Revenue.

ORISSA CANALS.

The expenditure (direct charges) by main heads of account charged to the capital account of these canals during the year 1888-89, compared with the year 1887-88, is shown in the following statement:—

	1888-89. Rs.	1887-88. Rs.
I—Works—		
(1). Head works ...	391	204
(2). Main canal and branches ...	2,73,485	97,662
(3). Distributaries ...	63,588	91,414
(4). Drainage and protective works ...	1,50,988	1,57,554
Total works ...	4,88,452	3,46,834
II—Establishment ...	1,06,375	66,563
III—Tools and plant ...	15,043	17,466
IV—Suspense accounts ...	21,307	(—) 23,521
GRAND TOTAL ...	6,31,177	4,07,342
V—Less receipts on capital account ...	7,738	1,239
Net total ...	6,23,439	4,06,103

The budget grant under capital originally amounted to Rs. 6,50,000, of which Rs. 5,00,000 was for works; but as it was considered that it would not be practicable to expend the whole of this sum during the year, the grant for works was subsequently reduced to Rs. 4,28,000. At the close of the year, however, the Executive Engineer, Mahanadi Division, found that he could expend more money upon the earthwork of the Taldundah extension canal than was originally anticipated, and an increase of Rs. 52,100 was accordingly sanctioned, so that at the end of March 1889 the budget grant for works finally stood at Rs. 4,80,100. The actual expenditure, however, amounted to Rs. 4,88,452. The excess is entirely due to the increased expenditure in the Mahanadi Division, the outlay in the Brahmini-Byturni and Acquapada-Jajepore Divisions having fallen short of the grants made to them for the year.

The revised estimate for capital expenditure on the Orissa canals, exclusive of the grant for expenditure in England and the loss by exchange, amounted to Rs. 6,13,700, and the actual expenditure being Rs. 6,08,341, the lapse in the total grant was Rs. 5,359 only.

The following statement shows the state of the expenditure on “works” and other sub-heads of account as compared with the sanctioned revised estimate of the Orissa project:—

NAME OF WORK	Amount of estimate sanctioned by Secretary of State.	EXPENDITURE.		Balance.
		During the year.	Total to end of 1888-89.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total “Works,” Mahanadi series ...	1,75,73,075	4,38,422	1,33,05,961	42,67,114
Total “Works,” Brahmini-Byturni series ...	54,71,734	60,030	35,97,318	18,74,416
I—Grand total “Works” ...	2,30,44,809	4,88,452	1,69,03,279	61,41,530
II—Establishment ...	57,86,354	1,06,375	43,03,670	14,82,684
III—Tools and plant ...	23,79,528	15,043	20,01,555	3,77,973
IV—Suspense accounts ...	.....	21,307	1,44,525	(—) 1,46,525
Loss by exchange ...	2,94,089	.....	2,68,070	26,019
Total ...	3,15,04,780	6,31,177	2,36,23,099	78,81,681
V—Less receipts on capital account ...	1,08,560	7,738	85,777	22,783
Net total ...	3,13,96,220	6,23,439	2,35,37,322	78,58,898

The Superintending Engineer's report deals separately for each work with the progress made on the extensions sanctioned in the revised estimates of the project. The outturn of the year is fairly satisfactory.

Working Expenses.

The expenditure on maintenance and repairs for the year 1888-89 compared with that for the previous year is shown below:—

SUB-HEAD.			1888-89.	1887-88.
			Rs.	Rs.
IB—Maintenance and repairs	...	...	2,36,694	3,10,980
II—Establishment	...	...	1,29,096	1,53,578
III—Tools and plant	...	...	21,156	16,391
Total	...	...	3,86,946	4,80,949

The grant for the year under the head of revenue repairs was Rs. 2,00,000, and the expenditure as shown above being Rs. 2,36,694, there was a total excess of Rs. 36,694, which was due to increased outlay in the Mahanadi and Brahmini-Byturni Divisions. In the Mahanadi Division the excess expenditure chiefly occurred upon the repairs of the Mahanadi weir, the Taldundah and Machgong main canals, and the distributaries of the Machgong Canal, while in the Brahmini-Byturni Division it took place principally upon the Kendrapara Canal, the Gobri extension canal, and the distributaries of the Kendrapara Canal.

The following statement shows the total lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year 1888-89 and the areas which were protected from flood, commanded and provided with distributaries, as compared with those of the previous year:—

NAME OF CANAL.	1888-89.						1887-88.					
	LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN.		Length of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.	LENGTH OF CANAL OPEN.		Length of distributaries and village channels.	Area protected from flood.	Area under command.	Area provided with distributaries.
	For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.					For irrigation and navigation.	For irrigation only.				
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara	39	...	354½	129,421	101,110	92,582	39	...	348½	129,421	101,110	91,000
Gobri	21	...	...	27,251	53,290	.....	21	...	...	27,251	53,290	.....
Pattamoondi	...	47	33½	65,600	51,250	10,172	...	47	32¾	65,000	51,250	9,387
Kendrapara extension	15	...	...	8,960	7,000	.....	15	...	...	8,960	7,000	.....
Taldundah	27	...	71½	19,520	15,250	15,250	27	...	71½	19,520	15,250	15,250
Machgong	4	28	122½	44,928	97,057	41,600	4	15	122½	44,928	68,206	41,600
High Level, Range I	33	...	131½	80,128	48,815	48,815	33	...	131½	80,128	48,815	47,780
Ditto " II	12½	...	...	.....	10,000	.....	12½	...	...	.....	10,000	...
Ditto " III	19	...	47½	.....	57,500	42,500	19	...	11½	.....	57,500	21,770
Jajepore	6½	...	...	.....	70,000	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Total	177	75	760½	375,808	511,272	250,919	170½	62	718	375,808	412,421	226,787

Showing an increase of 19½ miles in main canal, 42½ miles in distributaries and village channels completed and of 24,132 acres in the area provided with means of distributaries.

Rainfall.—The rainfall at Cuttack for the year 1888-89 was 47·46 inches, against 53·55 inches of the preceding year. The average for 30 years at Cuttack is 57·12 inches.

The following statement shows in detail the areas leased in 1888-89 as compared with those of the previous year:—

NAME OF CANAL.	1888-89.				1887-88.			
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar-cane.	Total.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugar-cane.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kendrapara ...	49,467	2,338	40	51,845	41,409	434	19	41,862
Gobri ...	2,000	22	...	2,022	765	9	...	774
Do. extension ...	1,499	...	...	1,499	...	...	...	...
Pattamoondi ...	10,541	8	...	10,549	9,240	14	...	9,254
Taldundah ...	10,049	222	14	10,285	7,508	55	52	7,615
Machgong ...	27,240	1	...	27,241	22,343	9	8	22,360
High Level, Range I ...	17,000	266	2	17,268	14,605	...	...	14,605
Ditto " II ...	1,834	60	...	1,894	710	34	...	744
Ditto " III ...	23,309	...	134	23,443	7,730	...	92	7,822
Total ...	142,939	2,917	190	146,046	104,310	555	171	105,036

Thus there is an increase of leased areas on each of the canals, being greatest on the High Level Canal, Range III. The area under five years' lease increased from 104,265 acres to 142,815 acres. The increase is due to the large number of leases which were executed in consequence of the failure of the rains at the commencement of the irrigation season and under the pressure of drought in October 1888.

The particulars of water-rates during the year 1888-89, compared with those of the previous four years, are given below:—

YEAR.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	52,203	82,185	1,34,388	51,245	5,274	77,869
1885-86	77,869	1,05,019	1,82,888	1,06,842	11,162	64,894
1886-87	64,884	1,25,676	1,90,560	96,976	6,126	87,458
1887-88	87,458	1,50,297	2,37,755	1,37,869	7,777	92,109
1888-89	92,109	1,96,765	2,88,874	1,51,365	22,912	1,14,597

The assessments of the year therefore increased by Rs. 46,468 and the collections by Rs. 13,496. The actual realisations during the year (Rs. 1,51,365) are larger than those of the previous four years, and the Deputy Superintendent explains that the collections would have been much better but for the damage to crops caused by drought and abnormal cyclonic weather. These causes, although they conduced to raise the price of rice, also reduced many of the lessees, who had no rice to sell and who executed leases at the end of the season, to great poverty. The same officer estimates that, as the present season advances and until the next harvest, the high price of rice will affect the poorer classes more and more, even over the irrigated tracts, and will also affect the collections. His attention will, however, be drawn to the steady increase in the outstanding balances, and he will be requested to submit a special report on this point and on the measures he would propose to reduce these arrears, and as to what hope there is of such reduction at an early date.

The following table shows the particulars of traffic upon the canals for the last five years:—

YEAR.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed on earnings)
			Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	18,702	156,813	45,77,295	54,428
1885-86	20,662	169,709	46,33,193	64,407
1886-87	14,406	136,119	41,81,650	57,120
1887-88	24,892	176,423	49,38,120	67,985
1888-89	21,120	190,027	46,80,799	67,767

The canals of the Orissa project were closed for silt clearance for a very long time, and this no doubt threw back the receipts. Two canals were closed for a month and seven canals for about two months.

The revenue and working expenses of the Orissa Canals for the past five years are shown below :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
<i>Receipts.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates ...	51,245	1,06,842	96,976	1,37,869	1,51,365
Navigation ...	79,802	84,012	67,048	71,004	77,908
Miscellaneous ...	12,538	16,496	15,587	14,171	14,242
Total ...	1,43,585	2,07,350	1,79,611	2,23,044	2,43,515
Less refunds of revenue...	78	6	92	365	221
Net total receipts ...	1,43,507	2,07,344	1,79,519	2,22,679	2,43,294
<i>Working expenses.</i>					
Direct charges ...	3,15,659	3,42,571	5,01,840	4,80,949	3,86,946
Indirect charges (a) ...	13,620	14,101	18,703	21,501	18,073
Total working expenses ...	3,29,288	3,56,672	5,20,543	5,02,450	4,05,019
Net revenue (deficit) ...	1,85,781	1,49,328	3,41,024	2,79,771	1,61,725

(a) These are now shown under the suggestion of the Government of India.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Under this head there was no expenditure in the Orissa Circle during the year under review.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The expenditure on the Orissa embankments is given below for the last two years :—

	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works ...	8,257	20,806
Maintenance and repairs ...	1,47,145	1,13,791
Establishment ...	37,681	38,881
Tools and plant ...	5,909	2,435
Suspense accounts ...	(—) 96	(—) 1,316
Total ...	1,98,896	1,74,597

The original works consisted chiefly of a parapet wall in the compound of the Collector's court-house at Cuttack in the Pooree Division, in order to prevent accidents by persons falling over the top of the revetment into the Katjooree river below, and of the stone groynes on the left bank of the Katjooree and Boglab.

The length of embankments maintained in the Orissa Circle is 793·82 miles.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

The Khoorna river protective works were transferred to the Circular and Eastern Canals Division on the abolition of the Jessore Division in July 1888, and the Damoodah-Roopnarain Survey Division was formed in this Circle, in connection with the question of floods and embankments for the survey of the country between the Damoodah on the one side and the Darkessur and Roopnarain on the other down to its junction with the Buxec khall. Beyond these there have been no administrative changes of any importance in the divisions of this Circle during the year.

The expenditure in this Circle during the year 1888-89, compared with that of the year 1887-88, is shown in the following statement:—

					1888-89.	1887-88.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.					Rs.	Rs.
<i>Capital expenditure not charged against revenue.</i>						
Midnapore canal (Imperial)	...	...	...	...	2,665	1,353
<i>Working expenses.</i>						
Midnapore canal (Provincial)	...	...	...	...	2,00,063	2,39,613
Hidgellee tidal canal (Provincial)	...	...	...	...	75,273	64,896
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.						
<i>Provincial.</i>						
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.						
<i>Capital account.</i>						
Damoodah project	...	...	...	...	(—) 1,200	(—) 1,200
Calcutta and Eastern canals	...	...	...	...	47,862	15,343
Orissa coast canal	...	...	...	...	97,811	3,22,102
<i>Revenue account.</i>						
Calcutta and Eastern canals	...	...	...	...	2,81,948	2,12,312
Orissa coast canal	...	...	...	...	74,568	80,868
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.						
Nuddea rivers	...	...	...	...	1,34,694	.....
WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.						
Eden canal	...	...	...	...	17,498	41,769
Nuddea rivers	...	...	...	...	.....	92,022
AGRICULTURAL WORKS.						
Government embankments in the Burdwan estate	...	...	...	...	1,67,206	1,25,825
Other Government embankments in the circle	...	...	...	...	2,87,258	2,95,097
Tuccavi embankments under contract	...	...	...	...	48,121	45,196
Howrah drainage works (local loans)	...	...	...	...	315	8,776
Rajapore drainage project (ditto)	...	...	...	...	4,17,723	1,08,992
Sluices, village channels, &c. (contribution)	...	...	...	...	7,696	3,130
Embankments and drainage works (tuccavi)	...	...	...	...	4,748	19,419
Total	...	...	...	...	18,64,248	16,75,512

MIDNAPORE CANAL.

The following statement shows under the different sub-heads of account the capital outlay (direct charges) on the Midnapore Canal for and to end of 1888-89, compared with the sanctioned estimates:—

PARTICULARS.	Amount of estimates sanctioned by Secretary of State.	EXPENDITURE.		Unspent balance of estimate.
		1888-89.	Total to end of 1888-89.	
<i>Direct charges.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Works	54,09,001	(—) 11	53,42,663	66,338
II—Establishment	19,09,096	1	19,22,355	(—) 13,259
III—Tools and plant	9,55,904	(—) 429	8,93,489	62,415
IV—Suspense accounts	.....	3,133	43,496	(—) 43,496
Loss by exchange	67,768	.....	94,600	(—) 27,032
Total	83,41,769	2,694	82,96,803	44,966
Less receipts on capital account	25,001	29	30,793	(—) 5,792
Not total	83,16,768	2,665	82,66,010	50,758

*In August 1888 a revised abstract estimate for the Midnapore Canal was submitted to the Government of India for sanction, and with request that the sanction given by the Secretary of State in May 1882 might be extended for a further period of five years. After some correspondence the Government of India decided that an extension of sanction could not properly be given in

the case of the Midnapore Canal, but that the proper course to adopt, under the circumstances, was that this Government should prepare a schedule such as that contemplated in Public Works Code, volume II, chapter XV, paragraph 156, and submit it for the sanction of the Government of India. A schedule of works to be carried out during 1889-90 at a cost of Rs. 56,323 was accordingly submitted, and has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

The main heads of expenditure chargeable to repairs are compared with those of the previous year in the following statement:—

	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
IB— { Maintenance and repairs ...	1,03,696	1,23,582
{ Charges for Government steamers, &c. ...	2,443	7,599
II—Establishment ...	69,588	77,023
III—Tools and plant ...	24,335	31,409
Total ...	2,00,062	2,39,613

The above shows a saving of Rs. 39,551. Of this sum Rs. 7,074 was saved under the head tools and plant, and the balance is made up by reduction of work establishment and contract rates, and the introduction of a more economical system of working the dredging plant.

Rainfall.—The rainfall for the year as registered at Midnapore was 68·00, against 55·38 inches of the preceding year. Practically, the whole of the excess fell in the months of July and August.

The total area irrigated by the Midnapore Canal during the year under review was 65,865 acres, as compared with 65,432 acres of the previous year, showing an increase of 433 acres. A larger area would have been irrigated but for the unfortunate failure of the water-supply in the Cossye river in October and November last, when rainfall was scanty and demand for water was heavy everywhere.

The following statement shows the balances, assessments, and recoveries of water-rates on the Midnapore Canal for the year 1888-89 as compared with those of the four previous years:—

YEAR.	Amount out- standing at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realization.	Remitted or written of.	Balance at the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs. *	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85 ...	1,44,691	1,22,321	2,67,012	1,16,807	38,993	1,11,112
1885-86 ...	1,11,212	1,10,868	2,22,080	1,08,709	43,399	69,972
1886-87 ...	69,972	1,06,750	1,76,722	1,08,834	17,139	50,749
1887-88 ...	50,749	1,02,532	1,53,281	90,837	5,951	56,493
1888-89 ...	56,493	1,23,337	1,79,830	91,016	4,041	81,773

* The actual receipts from the Midnapore Canal are Rs. 179 more than those of the year 1887-88, but they are short of the estimate by Rs. 8,984.

The rainfall at the commencement of the season was fairly distributed over the irrigable area, but there was a breach in the Cossye left embankment at Panchkura, which flooded a very large irrigable area and completely destroyed the crops: this probably affected the collections. The assessments show a considerable increase—Rs. 20,805, or upward of 20 per cent.—over those of the previous year, which is attributed by the Deputy Revenue Superintendent to there having been no rain from the latter part of September to November. The remissions were Rs. 1,910 less than those of the previous year, which in their turn were a most satisfactory improvement on the years previous to 1887-88.

The following statement shows the navigation earnings of the canal for the past five years:—

YEAR.				Number and tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
				No.	Tons.	Rs.	• Rs.
1884-85	...	...	...	47,601	412,372	1,57,51,977	1,21,457
1885-86	...	...	...	44,261	385,250	1,27,54,989	1,23,409
1886-87	...	...	...	45,799	360,927	95,95,779	1,13,228
1887-88	...	...	...	49,628	409,866	1,17,26,680	1,26,574
1888-89	...	...	...	54,214	470,806	1,30,84,196	1,46,760

Compared with the previous four years, the year under review shows an increase in the traffic and the navigation receipts. The transport service was carried on by the Calcutta Steam Navigation Company throughout the year on payment of tollage at ordinary rates, the receipts being credited to navigation. From 1st May 1888 they commenced to run a double service each way, and continued to do so to the end of the year.

The total revenue and working expenses of the Midnapore Canal for the past five years, as included in the financial accounts, are shown in the following comparative statement:—

				1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Receipts.</i>								
Water-rates	...	.		1,16,807	1,08,709	1,08,834	90,837	91,016
Navigation	...	...		1,28,747	1,37,578	1,09,693	1,26,574	1,46,760
Miscellaneous	...	...		12,401	16,197	15,658	16,967	14,019
Total	...	...		2,57,955	2,62,484	2,34,185	2,34,378	2,51,795
Less refunds of revenue	...	...		112	.....	211	453	285
Net receipts	...	...		2,57,843	2,62,484	2,33,974	2,33,925	2,51,510
<i>Working Expenses.</i>								
Direct charges	...	...		2,23,062	2,09,860	2,26,161	2,39,613	2,00,062
Indirect charges (a)	...	...		8,741	8,267	8,877	10,783	9,742
Total	...	...		2,31,803	2,18,127	2,35,038	2,50,396	2,09,804
Balance net revenue	...	...		26,040	44,357	(—) 1,064	(—) 16,471	41,706

(a) These are now included under the suggestion of the Government of India.

If allowance be made for the increase in the establishment charges under the new method, the year under review would compare favourably with any year since 1880-81 at any rate.

HIDGELLEE TIDAL CANAL.

There was no capital expenditure incurred on this canal during the year under review. The capital expenditure to be incurred in remodelling this Canal will, from the year 1889-90, be treated as Provincial expenditure under 43—Minor Works and Navigation, and assignments will be annually sanctioned by the Government of India from Imperial revenues, interest at the rate of 4 per cent. being payable by this Government on the allotments thus made.

Both ranges of this canal were closed to traffic from the 31st March to the 27th April 1888, when they were opened, and from that date kept in good order.

The traffic on the Hidgelleo Tidal Canal for the past five years is given below:—

YEAR.	Number and tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.	Tollage (assess or earnings)
	No.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	17,660	1,45,417	30,06,852	41,298
1885-86	19,316	1,63,535	32,71,961	52,476
1886-87	17,542	1,49,747	30,86,680	51,704
1887-88	13,503	1,24,903	27,03,307	40,047
1888-89	16,481	1,66,635	32,83,407	53,910

The foregoing statement shows a better return than any of the previous four years.

The following statement shows the receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of this canal for the past five years:—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
<i>Receipts.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	41,382	52,143	51,904	40,406	53,910
Miscellaneous	2,125	312	2,500	1,452	1,260
Total	43,507	52,455	54,404	41,858	55,170
Less refunds of revenue	.....	.....	910	.....	73
Net receipts	43,507	52,455	53,494	41,868	55,097
<i>Working Expenses.</i>					
Direct charges	36,886	48,609	21,925	64,895	75,273
Indirect charges (a)	1,362	1,538	810	2,081	2,767
Total	38,248	50,147	22,735	66,976	78,040
Balance net revenue	5,259	2,308	30,759	(—) 25,118	(—) 22,943

(a) These are now included under the suggestion of the Government of India.

The cost of maintenance was very high, the excess occurring chiefly on navigation works, earthwork, and establishment.

The expenditure on tools and plant was also slightly more than that of last year.

ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The capital outlay (direct charges) on the Orissa Coast Canal for and to end of 1888-89, compared with the sanctioned estimate, is shown in the following statement:—

PARTICULARS.	Amount of estimate.	EXPENDITURE.	
		1888-89.	Total to end of 1888-89.
<i>Direct charges.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Works	26,71,110	70,302	32,19,103
II—Establishment	6,67,778	24,968	7,26,121
III—Tools and plant	1,06,854	3,464	1,74,816
IV—Suspense accounts		(—) 911	37,311
Total	34,45,742	97,818	41,57,351
Less receipts on capital account		7	3,278
Net total	34,45,742	97,811	41,54,073

The revised estimate for this canal, sanctioned by the Secretary of State in letter No. 155I, dated 20th August 1889, amounts to Rs. 43,46,873 (direct charges), or Rs. 1,92,800 over the total expenditure to end of the year 1888-89.

The canal has been open throughout its entire length of 97½ miles during the year. The works in progress under head “original works” comprised

the finishing up of the canal bank locks and ferry ghâts, and the completion of the Panchpara supply pipe, which, on the whole, entailed an expenditure of Rs. 71,283. The canal may be said to be practically complete, the work still to be finished being the accommodation for the navigation establishment. A small amount of earthwork also remains to be removed from the bed of the canal in Ranges IVA, IVB, and V; but as it offers no obstacle to navigation, its removal is of no immediate importance.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of the canal for the past four years:—

	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
<i>Receipts.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	13,663	28,587	52,828	65,010
Miscellaneous	55	901	1,026	1,418
Total	13,718	29,488	53,854	66,428
Less refunds of revenue ... ..	.....	.....	17	254
Net Receipts	13,718	29,488	53,837	66,174
<i>Working Expenses.</i>				
Direct charges	29,881	59,704	80,868	74,568
Indirect charges (a)	831	1,722	2,639	2,450
Total	30,712	61,426	83,507	77,018
Net revenue	(—) 16,994	(—) 31,938	(—) 29,670	(—) 10,844

(a) These are now included under the suggestion of the Government of India.

The gross revenue of the year shows an increase of Rs. 12,337. The large portion of this revenue is derived from Range III and the steamer passenger traffic, the local traffic on the other ranges being very limited. The working of the year, although a great improvement on previous year, still shows a deficit of Rs. 10,844.

CALCUTTA AND EASTERN CANALS.

The capital account (direct charges) of these canals for and to end of 1888-89 is shown in the following statement:—

	Outlay during 1888-89.	Outlay to end of 1888-89.
Direct charges—	Rs.	Rs.
Old outlay ... ..	...	24,91,012
I—Works	40,448	20,35,313
II—Establishment	10,765	3,85,196
III—Tools and plant	229	3,45,816
IV—Profit and loss ... ..	...	847
V—Suspense accounts	(—) 3,580	10,797
Total	47,862	52,68,981
VI—Less receipts on capital account ... ..	...	41,553
Net total	47,862	52,27,428

Most of the works enumerated below were commenced and completed during the year:—

1. Additions to the Inspector's house at Chitpore.
2. Construction of the toll-house at Dhappa.
3. Laying water-pipe in the Toll Collector's house at Chitpore.
4. Construction of iron caissons for closing the Chitpore and Dhappa locks for repairs.
5. Construction of a wreck godown at Bhangore.
6. Construction of an inspection bungalow at Busseerhaut.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of the canals for the past five years:—

				1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Receipts.</i>								
Navigation	...	...	...	5,20,495	5,01,141	4,77,199	5,74,766	5,69,592
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	49,231	—21,657	6,455	5,168	5,552
Total				5,69,726	4,79,484	4,83,654	5,79,934	5,75,144
Loss refunds of revenue				...	...	...	...	19
Net receipts				5,69,726	4,79,484	4,83,654	5,79,934	5,75,125
<i>Working Expenses.</i>								
Direct charges	...	...	...	2,78,192	1,86,747	1,82,888	2,12,312	2,81,948
Indirect charges (a)	...	...	...	13,022	9,462	9,376	12,344	11,853
Total				2,91,214	1,96,209	1,92,264	2,24,656	2,93,801
Balance net revenue				2,78,512	2,83,275	2,91,390	3,55,278	2,81,324

(a) These are now included under the suggestion of the Government of India.

The decrease in navigation receipts is chiefly due to the falling off of the rice traffic. The reason of this decrease is said to have been the expectation of famine in the mofussil, which caused the merchants to keep back a large quantity of rice for sale at famine rates. The Collector and Supervisor of the canals explains that the receipts of the year from navigation would have been much larger had not the Eastern Bengal State Railway diverted a large portion of the traffic to itself during the jute season. The loss to the canals on this account has been estimated at Rs. 50,000. With a view to prevent this loss in future it is proposed to establish toll-stations at Khulna and Port Canning. The cost of maintenance during the year was higher than that of the preceding year. The excess is due to silt clearance of the Bhangore khall, to repairs to the Tetwa and Assassoonnee khalls, to the deepening of the Bhyrub river, and to repairs on tools and plant.

The traffic on the Calcutta Canals for the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

		Number of boats.		Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage (assessed or earnings)	
		1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
		No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Circular canal	...	88,412	90,068	2,085,907	2,005,703	4,78,97,746	5,48,07,758	4,30,417	4,32,288
Tolly's nullah	...	79,328	78,120	911,938	796,275	1,66,64,747	1,62,07,771	1,41,455	1,33,203
Total Calcutta canals	...	167,740	168,188	2,997,845	2,801,978	6,35,62,493	7,10,15,529	5,71,872	5,65,491

NUDDEA RIVERS.

The classification of the receipts and expenditure pertaining to the Nuddea Rivers has been changed from "works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept" to "works for which only revenue accounts are kept."

The receipts and working expenses of these rivers for the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

YEAR.	RECEIPTS.			Working expenses.	Profit.
	Navigation.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	1,94,981	476	1,95,457	95,776	99,681
1885-86	1,83,382	399	1,83,781	77,668	1,06,113
1886-87	2,02,707	543	2,03,250	60,213	1,43,037
1887-88	1,98,318	357	1,98,675	92,022	1,06,653
1888-89	1,91,749	139	1,91,888	1,34,694	57,194

In the above statement the figures in the column "working expenses" are exclusive of indirect charges.

These rivers are 510 miles long and comprise those noted below:—

	Miles.
Bhagiruthee	166
Bhyrub Jellinghee	151
Matabhanga	161
Hooghly	32
Total	510

The actual receipts during the year, which amounted to Rs. 1,91,888, are only Rs. 6,787 below the receipts of the previous year. The short receipts are attributed to—(1) a portion of the Bhagiruthee being closed to traffic by large boats from January to March 1889, owing to the silting up of the lower mouth of the river; (2) the East Indian Railway having reduced rates considerably, and thus taken a large portion of the traffic; and (3) the India General Steam Navigation Company having discontinued running their large steamers and flats.

The increase in working expenses is partly due to Rs. 19,000 having to be paid for works done in 1887-88, and partly to the attempts to keep open the Bhagiruthee river under great difficulties.

The traffic on the Nuddea rivers during the last two years is shown in the following comparative statement:—

	Number of boats.		Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage (assessed or earnings)	
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	No.	No.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nuddea Rivers	65,319	61,069	733,847	839,502	3,41,40,301	3,60,04,301	1,98,276	1,91,749

EDEN CANAL.

During the year under review the total outlay on this canal amounted to Rs. 17,498, against Rs. 41,769 of the previous year. The following is a comparative statement by sub-heads of the expenditure:—

SUB-HEAD.	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
Works ...	5,034	8,628
Maintenance and repairs	20,379	20,498
Establishment	(—) 304	12,376
Tools and plant	(—) 7,611	267
Total	17,498	41,769

Two pucca inlets were constructed at the 12th and 13th miles of the canal during the year, and materials for four timber bridges over the Banka nullah were collected and works commenced.

The supply of water to the Burdwan water-works was maintained throughout the year. Water was also supplied for irrigation in October last, and about 35,000 bighas of land under paddy cultivation were irrigated in the Burdwan and Hooghly districts. A sum of between three and four thousand rupees was received by the Collector as water-rates.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

The principal works in the South-Western Circle classed as agricultural consist of—

(1) SURPAI DRAINAGE WORKS.

The Surpai sluice and outer dam are in good order, but the silting of the Bagda river has affected the efficiency of the former by partially closing its outlet—remedial measures are under consideration.

(2) BULLEE BHEEL DRAINAGE WORKS.

The construction of two escape weirs at Bullee Bheel was commenced and completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 7,271 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 6,955.

(3) GOVERNMENT EMBANKMENTS.

The embankments in the South-Western Circle were subjected to great strain owing to the excessive rainfall at the end of August 1888. The expenditure incurred for their maintenance amounted to Rs. 4,54,464, against Rs. 4,20,922 of the previous year. In Midnapore the schedule D embankments were extensively breached in the Ghattal division, and the tuccavi embankments suffered very severely from the Kaliaghye flood. There were no less than 104 breaches in 242 miles of embankments, and this has considerably added to the cost of maintenance charges of the year. The total length of the Government embankments at the end of the year 1887-88 was 1,127 miles and 387 feet, against 1,184 miles and 332 feet given in last year's report. The decrease is due to some miles having been abandoned.

(4) TUCCA VI EMBANKMENTS UNDER CONTRACT.

These embankments are entirely in the Midnapore district. Their total length is about 242 miles and 184 feet. The amount payable under contract is Rs. 55,000, and the total outlay during the year amounted to Rs. 48,121, against Rs. 45,196 of the previous year.

Besides the above-mentioned agricultural works there are three drainage projects in the Hooghly district, viz. Dancoonee, Howrah and Rajapore. For these the cost is at first paid by Government, but afterwards recovered by the District Collectors from the zemindars benefited.

DANCOONEE DRAINAGE WORKS.

The whole system was efficiently maintained throughout the year, and the works may be considered a perfect success.

HOWRAH DRAINAGE WORKS.

The works in this system, consisting of 8½ miles main channel and 10 miles branch channels and masonry works, bridges, &c., were maintained in thorough good order during the year.

RAJAPORE DRAINAGE WORKS.

These works are divided into two sections, "the Burrajolah" and "the Rajapore," and are still in progress. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,17,723 against the sanctioned allotment of Rs. 6,00,000. The expenditure during the preceding year was Rs. 1,08,992 only.

THE DAMOODA AND ROOPNARAIN SURVEY.

47. This survey was started under the orders of Government conveyed in its Resolution No. 1980I, dated the 6th December 1888. No actual field work was, however, done until the 10th of February 1889, when five complete

survey parties were organized and took the field. The progress was at first very slow, owing chiefly to desertions of khallasees and the jungle and villagers obstructing the work. At the end of the year, however, surveys were made and levels and cross-sections taken of about 632 miles at a cost of Rs. 11,510.

SONE CIRCLE.

The following statement shows the expenditure in the Sone Circle during the year 1888-89, compared with that of the year 1887-88:—

PARTICULARS.					1888-89.	1887-88.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.					Rs.	Rs.
<i>Capital expenditure not charged against revenue.</i>						
Sone canals (Imperial)	...	...	...	...	1,48,443	1,38,172
<i>Working expenses.</i>						
Sone canals (Provincial)	...	...	...	...	7,42,619	7,01,979
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.						
<i>Provincial.</i>						
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.						
<i>Revenue account.</i>						
Sarun canals	...	...	...	...	34,697	28,120
WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.						
Madhuban canal	...	...	...	...	4,194	9,821
AGRICULTURAL WORKS.						
Sarun tuccavi embankments under contract	...	...	...	...	27,449	34,707
Tirhoot ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	18,719	17,960
Chumparun ditto ditto	...	...	...	...	35,507	23,887
Village channels, Sone canals (contribution)	...	...	...	...	1,807	2,666
Embankments and drainage works (tuccavi)	...	...	...	...	19,264	24,091
Total					10,32,899	9,81,493

The outlay charged to the capital account of the Sone Canals during the year 1888-89, compared with that of the year 1887-88, is shown in detail below:—

					1888-89.	1887-88.
					Rs.	Rs.
I—Works—						
(1) Head works	...	...	...	...	4,745	1,009
(2) Main canal and branches	...	...	...	...	54,243	27,903
(3) Distributaries	...	...	...	...	28,020	28,515
(4) Drainage and protective works	...	...	...	...	6,242	30,303
Total					93,250	87,730
II—Establishment	...	...	...	...	20,691	19,383
III—Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	21,776	803
IV—Suspense accounts	...	...	...	...	12,770	33,431
Total					1,48,487	1,41,347
V—Less receipts on capital account					44	3,175
Net Total					1,48,443	1,38,172

Under "Head Works" an estimate amounting to Rs. 27,453 was sanctioned for forming plantations on the waste land at Dehree. Work was commenced, some 3,000 trees having been planted out. Under the other heads the expenditure incurred was on works of a merely subsidiary nature, including the

construction of minor channels, drainage cuts, syphons, and bridges where found necessary. Considerable progress was made with permanent outlets. Some telegraph offices were put in hand and three docks were opened to traffic.

The lengths of canal and distributaries in operation at the close of the year are shown in the tabular statement following:—

DIVISION.	MILES OF NAVIGABLE CANAL.			MILES OF BRANCH CANAL.			MILES OF DISTRIBUTARIES.		
	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.	Completed at the commencement of the year.	Completed during the year.	Total.
Eastern Sone ...	86½	...	86½	...	...	...	358	...	358
Arrah ...	74½	...	74½	71½	...	71½	467½	...	467½
Buxar ...	58	...	58	77½	...	77½	341½	1½	343
Government village channels in Buxar Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
Total ...	218½	...	218½	148½	...	148½	1,180½	1½	1,182½

The statement below shows the area irrigated during the year and that preceding:—

YEAR.	Khari.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Five years' leases.	Hot weather crops.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1887-88 ...	57,595	27,501	6,265	210,164	13,855	315,380
1888-89 ...	69,628	69,817	4,800	200,102	11,762	355,909

The considerable increase in the area irrigated is due to the character of the season: there was no rain in October, and scarcely any after the 10th September. The decrease in the five years' lease was owing to permits being refused where the blocks were unsuitable, or where proper channels did not exist.

Rainfall.—The rainfall for the entire year was, as will be seen from the figures below, rather in excess of that of the year preceding: the total absence of rain in October was its distinguishing feature.

	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Inches.	Inches.
Arrah Division, 5 stations ...	46.53	44.19
Buxar do., 4 do. ...	43.00	38.27
Eastern Sone Division, 3 stations ...	44.24	40.78

The expenditure on maintenance of the works of the Sone Canals (direct charges) during the year 1888-89, as compared with that of the previous year, was as follows:—

	1888-89.	1887-88.
	Rs.	Rs.
IA—Extensions and improvements ...	10,426	5,532
IB— { Maintenance and repairs ...	3,27,605	3,08,438
Transport service ...	577	10
II—Establishment ...	3,70,091	3,59,778
III—Tools and plant ...	33,920	28,221
Total ...	7,42,619	7,01,979

The expenditure in excess of that of 1887-88 was wholly due to extra expenditure on the Dehree river sluices, piers, and to extensions and improvements. The extensions and improvements consisted chiefly of the completion of the diversion of two miles of the Kythee distributary, into which water was admitted, and the construction of arches in place of timber superstructure for bridges on the Chowra Canal. The expenditure during the year in rebuilding the piers of the river sluices of the weir on the Dehree side amounted to

Rs. 50,025. The masonry of the piers was finished, and most of the shutters had been refitted. A final payment of Rs. 840 was made during the year on account of rebuilding the Dehree centre sluices. The western main series of the Sone Canals were closed for repairs from the 1st to 12th June 1888, and the eastern main series from the 17th April to the 25th May 1888.

The following statement shows the progress made in the collection of water-rates on the Sone Canals during the past five years :—

YEAR.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85 ...	4,23,793	11,15,399	15,39,192	7,70,359	73,625	6,95,208
1885-86 ...	6,95,208	8,07,702	15,02,910	9,78,323	1,26,266	3,98,321
1886-87 ...	3,98,321	6,95,086	10,93,407	8,26,461	35,364	2,31,582
1887-88 ...	2,31,582	7,25,810	9,57,392	5,19,556	26,525	4,11,231
1888-89 ...	4,11,231	7,53,217	11,64,498	7,59,556	24,329	3,80,613

The receipts (Rs. 7,59,556), although better than those of the previous year, are Rs. 13,444 short of the estimate. The year, on the whole, was not a favourable one for collection, as owing to the unsettled condition brought on by the Irrigation Commission, the rate-payers withheld payment for a considerable time in expectation of favourable orders from Government. It is also stated that the considerable damage caused to the rice crops by a severe hail-storm in November 1888 conduced to some extent to the short realizations. The remissions amount to Rs. 24,329, and are Rs. 2,196 less than those of the previous year, and, as in that year, the greater portion was granted in the Shahabad district to correct wrong and unfair assessments, and to the rate-payers having died or absconded or being too poor to pay. The reduction of Rs. 30,668 in outstanding balances is due to the actual collections having exceeded the current demand, and also to the remission of Rs. 24,329.

The traffic on the Sone Canals during the past five years is shown in the following statement :—

YEAR.	Number of boats.	Tonnage.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings.)
		Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85 ...	6,434	61,730	41,10,604	37,397
1885-86 ...	7,210	77,008	36,16,358	41,707
1886-87 ...	8,573	104,835	64,65,661	49,936
1887-88 ...	8,116	95,072	56,80,508	51,542
1888-89 ...	8,696	106,788	55,44,446	52,412

The revenue account of the past five years is shown below :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
<i>Receipts.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates ...	7,70,359	9,78,323	8,26,461	5,19,586	7,59,556
Navigation ...	51,761	40,243	54,284	55,904	57,829
Miscellaneous ...	40,354	38,080	37,714	28,469	26,504
Total ...	8,62,474	10,62,646	9,18,429	6,03,949	8,43,889
Less refunds of revenue ...	7,455	10,657	16,737	14,331	12,611
Net receipts ...	8,55,019	10,51,989	9,02,692	5,88,618	8,31,278
<i>Working Expenses.</i>					
Direct charges ...	5,96,506	5,41,713	5,65,724	7,01,979	7,42,619
Indirect charges (a) ...	31,569	31,632	32,097	50,369	51,813
Total charges ...	6,28,075	5,73,345	5,97,821	7,52,348	7,94,432
Balance net revenue ...	2,26,944	4,78,644	3,04,871	(—) 1,63,730	36,846

(a) These are now included under the suggestion of the Government of India.

MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

The only works coming under this head for which capital and revenue accounts are kept in the Sone Circle are the Sarun Canals.

As noted in the last report, this project was completed and its capital account closed at a total outlay (direct charges) of Rs. 6,69,230.

The revenue account of the Sarun Canals for and to end of 1888-89 is given below:—

HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	RECEIPTS—		HEADS OF ACCOUNT.	CHARGES—	
	During 1888-89	To end of 1888-89.		During 1888-89.	To end of 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates ...	20,415	1,52,151	Maintenance and repairs ...	23,976	1,92,784
Miscellaneous and other receipts.	399	7,704	Establishment ..	10,248	53,911
			Tools and plant ..	673	(—) 6,831
			Total ...	34,897	2,39,864
			Indirect charges ...	1,435	8,261
			Total charges ...	36,332	2,48,125
			Balance net revenue ...	(—) 15,518	(—) 88,270
Total ...	20,814	1,59,855	Total ...	20,814	1,59,855

The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 20,814 against Rs. 20,665 of the preceding year, while the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 36,332 against Rs. 29,397 of the year 1887-88. Thus the net revenue of the year was a deficit of Rs. 15,518, against a deficit of Rs. 8,732 of the previous year. The usual silt-clearing and maintenance operations in connection with the feeders were carried out, and the canals are in good working order. Owing to the failure of the rains in October there was a large increase in the area irrigated, which amounted to 6,696 acres according to returns received from the Canal Managers. The area irrigated in 1887-88 was 4,218 acres.

MADHUBAN CANAL.

The minor works required in connection with the reconstruction of the Teur weir were completed, and the canal and its subsidiary works were maintained in an efficient condition. The outlay on "works" amounted to Rs. 582, and the total outlay of the year, including maintenance and establishment charges, to Rs. 4,194. The area irrigated amounted to 8,560 acres, nearly equally divided between rice and rabi.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

There are no schedule D (Government) embankments in the Sone Circle.

There are three embankments under the head tuccavi under contract, viz., the Sarun, Chumparun, and Tirhoot above the river Gunduk. The first is now in good order, and there was no flood of importance during the year. In the Chumparun embankment there were two breaches which were repaired, and no damage resulted. The embankment was formerly in great danger about miles 65—67, but the measures taken proved successful, and the river has now taken a set away from the bank. It is, however, in imminent danger now in miles 33 and 59, and strenuous efforts are being made to save the line, as it would be most undesirable to have retired lines here. Rupees 13,000 is received under contract for the maintenance of this embankment, but whilst ordinary repairs cost only Rs. 4,744, the special works consequent on the set taken by the river last year cost Rs. 25,918, and a similar amount will certainly be spent this year. The Tirhoot embankment was maintained in good order, and its sluices are reported to have been very valuable, 6,500 acres of rice having been irrigated by their aid.

The expenditure during the year on these embankments amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 81,675, against Rs. 76,644 of the preceding year.

The tuccavi embankments not under contract in this circle are :—

- (1) The Turki embankment on the right bank of the river Bagmati in the Tirhoot district.
- (2) The Bazitpore embankment on the left bank of the river Ganges in the Durbhunga district.
- (3) The Monghyr embankment on the left bank of the river Ganges in the Monghyr district.

The above are all in the charge of the Executive Engineer, Gunduk Division.

- (4) The Sukri embankment on the left bank of the river Sukri in the Gya and Patna districts. It formed part of the old Patna Division, and was made over to the Eastern Sone Division from the 1st April 1888.

All the embankments were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 19,264.

FLOODS.

There were high floods in the rivers Sone and Ganges. That in the former was on an average only 1·25 feet below the highest recorded level reached on the 7th July, 1876, above the Dehree weir; whilst the Ganges flood at Buxar was only $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the highest record, that of the 6th August, 1875.

Provincial Railways.

GENERAL REVIEW.

THE railways under the control of the Government of this province, and for which financial responsibility has been accepted, are—

	Miles.
Eastern Bengal State Railway, broad gauge	234½
Ditto ditto, metre do.	4½
Tirhoot State Railway	259
Nalhati State Railway	27½

Under the control of this Government.

Bengal Central Railway	125
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The remaining portions of the Assam-Bihar Railway, from Purneah north to near the Nepaul boundary, and the remaining link between Katyar and Raigunge, were nearly completed, and will be opened in about three months after the close of the year under review: the latter portion will, when opened, complete through railway communication between Northern and Eastern Bengal and Bihar and the North-Western Provinces, and cannot fail to exercise an important influence upon some of the richest and most populous districts of this province. A railway from Howrah to Budge-Budge Petroleum Depot, 11 miles, has been nearly completed: this will allow of the large and ever-increasing imports of petroleum being carried inland without danger to the town or shipping.

The Tirhoot State Railway has been extended to Pertabgunge, near the Kosi river, and the result of even a few months' opening has been most satisfactory. A large trade in rice and exports and imports into Nepaul may confidently be expected. Surveys have been made and projects are being prepared for a temporary line from here over the Kosi bed, to meet a similar temporary line in continuation of the Assam-Bihar Railway on the east side with a steam ferry over the actual river; but it is doubtful whether permanent through communication can even be established here at any cost commensurate with results. A survey has been made for an extension from near Durbhunga towards the north to Sitamarhi and beyond to the river Bagmatti, and this may possibly have to be commenced as a famine work. A survey for a branch from Sakri station to Jainugger, 27 miles, has also been made, and this can be held in reserve, as a famine work, if necessary.

The results of the year's working have been, on the whole, satisfactory, the amount credited to Provincial funds being Rs. 25,23,480, against Rs. 22,92,740 in 1887-88, as shown in detail below:—

	Rs.	Rs.
Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	25,94,537	.....
Nalhati State Railway ...	5,275	.....
Tirhoot State Railway ...		76,322
		<hr/>
Total	+ 25,99,812	— 76,322

Under the Provincial contract, all gross receipts over 30 lakhs on the broad gauge system of the Eastern Bengal Railway are returned to the Government of

India. This amounted to Rs. 7,85,152, against Rs. 2,09,936 in 1887-88, and the increase in receipts of this portion during 1888-89 has not benefited Bengal. What has raised Provincial receipts has been the increase of traffic on the Northern Section (Northern Bengal State Railway.)

The net receipts for the broad and metre gauge portions of the Eastern Bengal Railway during 1887-88 and 1888-89 have been:—

	1887-88.	1888-89.
Broad gauge (Eastern and Southern sections) ...	32,09,936	37,85,152
Metre gauge (Northern, Dacca, Kaunia-Durla and Assam-Bihar sections) ...	15,27,245	19,45,028

Considering that the Dacca line is worked at a loss, that the Assam-Bihar has only a portion opened, and that but recently, this increase of net receipts during the year on the system north of the Ganges is most hopeful.

A large amount of interest (Rs. 2,67,795), on what is as yet mostly unproductive capital on the Assam-Bihar Railway, lessens much the net results in favour of this province during the financial year. As this line becomes productive, a yearly increase may be expected. The Tirhoot State Railway has been worked at a loss of Rs. 76,322, partly due to scarcity, which caused a reduction in the traffic in grain, but chiefly to the large increase of interest (Rs. 1,83,186) on account of capital expenditure on the newly-opened portion from Durbhunga to the Kosi river.

Taking the above into consideration, and that still the net profits to this Government exceed those of last year by Rs. 2,30,740, the financial future of railways in Bengal is encouraging.

On the Eastern Bengal Railway very important additions have been made for the accommodation of the staff. The additions to the workshops at Kanchrapara have been completed, and a number of additional sidings laid in at stations, where required, on the Northern Section. Additional goods sheds have been provided to meet the increased traffic, while the station yard at Sara has been remodelled, so as to give additional facilities for working passenger and goods traffic separately. Ten miles of the Southern Section have been relaid with steel rails, and on the Northern Section 17 miles of 40lb. rails have been replaced by 50lb. rails.

On the Tirhoot State Railway goods sheds have been built, and 4 A-class quarters for the staff, and fair progress has been made in renewing the old iron rails by steel rails.

On the Assam-Bihar Railway, the unfinished portions of the line from Katyar to Raigunge, 37½ miles, and from Kusba to near Nathpore, 45 miles, is practically completed. The rails are laid throughout on the first portion, and nearly to the end of the second, where a few bridges are not yet completed. The Mahanuddy bridge will be completed in April. Stations and staff quarters are nearly all completed, the supply of ballast is complete, and but a few miles have to be laid. From the 45th mile a survey has been made for a temporary line of some 5 miles to the bank of the Kosi river, opposite to where it is proposed to lay the temporary line on the Tirhoot side.

Cholera of a very severe type raged through the Purneah district with such violence as to delay the completion of the Assam-Bihar line by nearly two months.

On the Nalhati State Railway the old 30lb. rails have been replaced for 2 miles with new 40lb. rails, and a large number of sleepers renewed. This short line, 27 miles, of an abnormal gauge, 4 feet, laid in a rough manner, on a district road, fulfils its duty as a carrier, and shows a profit of Rs. 5,275. The original 30lb. rails, laid down in 1863, are being replaced at the rate of 2 miles a year by 40lb. rails.

It is proposed next year to reduce the present gradients of 1 in 63, 66 and 70 to a uniform grade of 1 in 100. Locomotive and other repairs are carried out in a primitive but practical manner in a small workshop, power being given by the boiler of any engine which may happen to be laid up for repair.

The Bengal Central Railway shows a marked improvement in traffic. Considerable progress has been made in ballasting. A survey to Madaripore

has been completed. This shows that a line from Singhia to that place can be constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,27,000 per mile. No final orders have yet been given as to this extension: it would bring in a heavy traffic, and give Calcutta an alternative line for jute, and open out a district without roads and with its waterways silting up, but it is considered that it might interfere with the traffic on the Eastern Bengal Railway. This line is worked by the Eastern Bengal Railway on 40 per cent. of the gross receipts instead, of 60 per cent. as before, but the Board have not yet agreed to certain conditions, as to deterioration of rolling-stock, which would make a material difference in the contract.

The Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway has been maintained in good order, but the station arrangements are still very defective. The returns for 1888 show a large increase on those of 1887. The question of half profits over 5 per cent., since the line was opened in 1881, belonging to Government is under arbitration.

Final revised estimates of each section of the Chittagong-Chandpore-Assam Railway have been prepared, and the Government of India having in a Resolution stated they will give no guarantee, but are prepared to accept proposals for the construction of this line as a whole, a Syndicate in London have declared their willingness to undertake this work, on certain conditions, not in the nature of a money guarantee, and their proposals are now under the consideration of the Secretary of State. As far as this line lies within Bengal, its paying prospects, based on careful statistics, are good, and railway communication is urgently required in the districts it would pass through.

The Deoghur Railway, 4.79 miles, has been maintained in good order. In 1888 there was a diminution of traffic as compared with 1887, but the returns, as far as they go for 1889, are favourable. This little line just pays the interest on its capital: it is too short to expect much more.

The Tarkeswar Railway, 22 miles, worked by the East Indian Railway, has been maintained in good order. Traffic is increasing, and for 1888 it shows the high average of Rs. 244 per mile per week.

A survey has been made for an alternative line to Calcutta from Gya, *viâ* Baidynath, Soory, Culua and Cutwa, joining the East Indian Railway near Hooghly, with an alternate line to Ranaghat, with branches to Assensole and Bhugwangola. Field work has nearly been completed. A reconnaissance was also made from Gya to Sasseram. The result shows that the length from Mogul Serai to Howrah *viâ* this alignment would be 459 miles, against 469 miles of the present East Indian Railway. Detailed plans and estimates will be completed in October 1889.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The junction with Hooghly bridge line at Hooghly station has been completed; increased accommodation for stores has been given at Howrah; additions are in progress to the junction station at Sahobgunge.

The receipts from passenger traffic have increased during 1888, but there has been a considerable falling off in goods traffic compared with the previous year, and the total earnings have been less than those for the last nine years, except in 1880 and 1884.

On the Patna-Gya line, worked by the East Indian Railway, there has been a decrease in both passenger and goods traffic, but the earnings, Rs. 168 per mile per week, are still good.

The above comprise all railways lying wholly within the province or within head-quarters in Bengal; others lying partly in this province are—

NAGPORE-BENGAL RAILWAY.—Rails have been laid from Purulia to Assensole, and the Damuda bridge has been commenced. Work is in progress along the entire remaining length in this province.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN.—Additional sidings have been laid down at Sonapore to meet the requirements of the fair. At the Ganges ferry, steamers have been placed, which take vehicles across the river loaded, and the necessary barges, landing stage, &c., are complete. This is the first railway that has attempted to carry trains across a ferry in India—a practice common in America.

The traffic shows an increase over the previous year.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

The length of line worked was the same as in the previous year, and was divided into the following districts:—

- i. * Eastern Section, or A District, comprising the old Eastern Bengal System, including the Central Bengal Railway.
- ii. Northern Section, or B District, comprising the Northern Bengal and Kaunia-Durla Railways, and the open portion of the Assam-Bihar line, east of Raigunge.
- iii. Dacca Section, or C District, comprising the Dacca line and the transhipment work at Goalundo.
- iv. Assam-Bihar Section, or D District, comprising the open portion of the Assam-Bihar line, west of Raigunge.
- v. Chitpore goods yard.

The mileage worked was the same as in the previous year, as given below, for the various sections:—

					Miles.
Eastern	Section	...	...	...	359.75
Northern	do.	...	...	...	317.71
Dacca	do.	...	...	...	85.92
Assam-Bihar	do.	...	...	...	37.78
					<hr/> 801.16 <hr/>

The Steamer Services between Narayanganj and Goalundo, Diamond Harbour and Tumlook, Jatrapur and Dhubri, and the extensive Ferry Service between Damukdia and Sara, besides the minor ones on the Teesta and Durla, continued to be worked by the Railway Administration in addition to the railway mileage above stated.

WORKS IN PROGRESS.

CAPITAL WORKS.

Staff-quarters.—A commencement was made in the supply of adequate accommodation for the staff: five double-storied European quarters at Narculdanga, quarters for the Carriage Examiner at Nailhati, and three blocks of European staff-quarters at Kanchrapara, were completed. Pukka quarters of an improved type were built at Kankinara, Jayrampur, and Munshiganj for the accommodation of the Native station staff. Menials' quarters were built at Daroani, Tiluckpur, Jaydebpur, Hajiganj, Dacca, Narculdanga, Nailhati, Jayrampur, Munshiganj, and other stations on the line. A new institute for the use of the Railway employes at Kanchrapara was commenced during the year.

Chitpore line and yard.—The low level line to Chitpore was completed during the year, and some alterations in the Chitpore yard were also finished. The water tower and hydrants for protection of the goods sheds from fire were finished and made ready for use.

Bridges.—The three new bridges between miles 55 and 59 were completed during the year; the bridges on the Raigunge Section were painted, and the work of replacing the old Timber Bridge No. 9, on the Mogul Hât Branch, by an iron structure, was taken in hand.

Sidings.—The Beliaghata yard was remodelled to facilitate the working of the Southern Section, and to provide increased accommodation for East Indian Railway traffic. The interlocking apparatus to protect the line at the Municipal Railway crossing was received at the end of the year, and will shortly be in working order. The Sara yard was remodelled, and arrangements made to work goods and passenger trains on separate sidings. The grouping of points has been completed at Sara, and is in hand at other stations. The goods shed platforms and sidings at Chailhati, Daroani, and Haldibari were extended, and dead sidings were laid at Madanpur, Chogdah, Aranghata, Bogoola, Ramnagar, Jayrampur, Chooudanga, Munshiganj, Alamdanga, and Halsa. Through sidings were laid at Kissengunge, Ramnagar, Nawabganj, Jaypur, Chorkai, Phulbari, and Madhnagar.

Demarcation of land.—Good progress was made during the year in demarcating the boundary of A-class land throughout the whole system by means of masonry pillars.

Over-bridge at Parbatipur.—An over bridge was put in at Parbatipur to connect the station platforms and facilitate the working of the station.

River face wall.—At Narayanganj a river face wall was built to protect the railway frontage from erosion by the river Lukhā.

Budge-Budge extension.—Work on the extension from Tolly's Nullah to the Budge-Budge petroleum depôt has been vigorously pushed on since receipt of sanction in November; the earthwork in embankment for 7 miles was nearly completed by the end of the year, and bridges and culverts are well in hand. The building of stations at Moonghi and Budge-Budge has been commenced. An indent was sent home for the permanent-way for this extension, and part was lost in the wreck of the *Duke of Buccleuch*. Advice has, however, been received that a new contract has been made for permanent-way to replace that lost, and this will probably arrive in time to prevent delay in completing the line.

Stations and goods sheds.—New stations were built at Mandal Ghât, Champahati, and Mallikpur, and platform shelter sheds at Naihati, Ranaghat, Dhakuria, and Sonarpur; new goods sheds were commenced at Kaliyaganj, Raigunge, Jalpaiguri, Siliguri, Haldibari, and Rungpore, some of which were completed before the close of the year. The wooden platform walls at several stations on the Northern Section were replaced by brick walls.

Dispensaries.—A cholera shed, dispensary, and compounders' quarters were provided at Parbatipur.

Kanchrapara Workshops.—The alterations to the Kanchrapara Workshops were practically completed as far as the Engineering Department is concerned, and the shifting and re-arrangement of the machinery by the Locomotive Department will shortly be finished.

Assam-Bihar Section.—The ballasting and protection of bridges on the open portion of the Assam-Bihar Railway were completed during the year; staff-quarters, goods sheds, gate lodges, and gangmen's quarters are in course of erection and nearly completed.

REVENUE WORKS.

Relaying.—On the Eastern Section, 10·17 miles were relaid with steel rails; the portion now relaid extending from Calcutta to $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Bogoola, or 64·77 miles in all. On the Northern Section, $17\frac{3}{4}$ miles of steel rails, weighing 50lbs. to the yard, were laid in place of the 40lb. rails.

Renewal of rails.—On the Eastern Section, 1·67 miles of rails were renewed; on the Northern Section, 1·93 miles; and on the Southern Section, ·02 mile.

Ballasting.—215,000 cubic feet spread.

Repairs.—The stations and buildings on the line were kept in good repair throughout the year.

Goalundo.—The erosion at old Goalundo still continues, but the steamer ghâts north of Rajbari, and the boat ghâts at Pachooria, were in good working order during the year, and during the floods the traffic was worked from these ghâts, as in the previous year. The Pachooria khall is, however, rapidly silting up, and the abandonment of the ghât is merely a question of time.

Damukdia.—Work at Damukdia was carried on under great difficulties during the floods, and a new goods yard, laid down to facilitate work until the river commenced to fall, had to be hurriedly abandoned on the 22nd August, when the bank was cut away with such rapidity that some rails and three goods wagons fell into the river before they could be removed, and were lost. At Kooshtea, to which the working of the goods traffic was diverted twice during the year, and at Sara, similar difficulties were experienced owing to the erosion of the river banks. The constant changes and uncertainty of river navigation during the floods handicapped the staff very heavily in their efforts to cope with the exceptionally large traffic carried during the year.

LINES UNDER SURVEY.

A survey of the river Pudda, from Rytā to Furreedpore, begun last year, was completed.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

The coal used during the year in the different sections was obtained from the following sources :—

On the Eastern, Southern, and Central Sections.	Burrakur coal, supplied by the Bengal Coal Company, at Rs. 2-12 per ton, in wagons at Seetarampur.
On the Northern Section	... Borrea coal, supplied by the New Beerbhoom Coal Company, in wagons at the colliery, at Rs. 2-12 per ton.
On the Dacca Section	Makum coal, supplied by the Assam Railways and Trading Company, stacked on the river bank at Narayanganj, at Rs. 14 per ton.
On the Assam-Bihar Section	Madhubpore coal, supplied by the Bengal Coal Company, at Rs. 2-10 per ton, in wagons at the colliery.

Towards the end of the year it was feared that there would be some difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of coal at moderate prices for the ensuing year, owing to the fact that the principal Coal Companies had entered into a contract with one of the Steamer Companies to supply a very large amount. These fears, however, proved groundless, and satisfactory contracts were made for next year, though at higher rates.

The rate of consumption for the year is shown in the following table :—

SECTION OF RAILWAY.	Gauge.	Total consumption.	Consumption per train mile.	Average cost per ton.			Cost per train-mile.
		Tons.	lbs.	Rs.	A.	P.	As.
Eastern	...	38,829	49 84	6	6	6	2 27
Northern	...	13,805	35 47	5	14	0	1 48
Dacca	...	2,051	27 90	15	0	7	2 99
Assam-Bihar	...	926	36 43	9	7	11	2 47

LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

No new lines or extensions were opened for traffic during the year; but the double line between Canal Junction and Chitpore was worked from 13th April 1888, and the double line between Calcutta and Ballygunge from 23rd October 1888. The steamer services continued to be worked by the Railway Administration, as in the previous year; the despatch service between Goalundo and Narayanganj was strengthened by the addition of a new steamer, the *Crocodile*, and the service was made a daily one from the 1st January 1889.

The year has been a most successful one for the railway, and the work done, and the net amount earned, are greater than in any corresponding period since the State took over the late Eastern Bengal Railway Company's property, but it should be borne in mind that the jute crop, from which the revenue is mainly derived, is liable to failure occasionally.

The prospects on the newly-opened Assam-Bihar line are very encouraging, both as regards passenger and goods traffic. On the Dacca Section the goods traffic was most unsatisfactory, and with the excellent water communication, and the short lead by railway, but little improvement can be expected, although the working of this line receives most careful attention.

The Munshiganj Ferry Service was taken over from the District Board to be worked by the Railway Administration as an experimental measure for six months: the results were not satisfactory, and the working of the ferry service was again transferred to the control of the local authorities.

The East Indian Railway continued to run to Calcutta and Chitpore under their running powers' agreement, and extra siding accommodation was placed at their disposal at Beliaghata to provide for an increase in coal traffic. The general traffic showed little sign of development.

The agreement for working the Bengal Central Company has been under revision, and a proposal has been made for giving more favourable terms to the

Company by reducing the percentage on receipts now paid to this Railway for working the line. Up to the close of the year nothing definite had been settled, but one feature in the draft agreement, which seems likely to lead to inconvenience, is the proposal for the Agent of the Company to have his quarters away from Calcutta.

The agreement with the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway for the interchange of traffic at Siliguri has been under revision during the year. The revised agreement had not been executed by the close of the year, but the general arrangements proposed and most of the details of working were settled, and it is now intended to introduce the revised agreement from the 1st July 1889.

The agreement with the Port Commissioners continued in force, and no negotiations were entered into with a view to its modification.

The handling contracts let to Messrs. Bird and Company were satisfactorily carried out, but the rates paid were in excess of those given to the petty contractors who worked previously. At the same time the work was carried on efficiently, and the customary delays in the busy season were avoided. On the whole it is considered that the certainty of getting the handling done at all times without delay to vessels or rolling-stock more than compensates for the enhanced rates, and the contract will continue to be given to Messrs. Bird and Company.

The agreement with the India General Steam Navigation Company was revised during the year, and the new draft has just been approved. The Company have throughout worked in a very satisfactory manner.

Accidents.—There were 40 deaths by accidents and 88 cases of injury to life and limb, of which 2 deaths and 17 cases of injury were amongst passengers.

The most serious accident which happened during the year was near Sultanpur Station (mile 52, Northern Section), where the engine separated from the carriages, and the latter ran into the engine at the station points. Eight carriages left the line, and three were thrown down the embankment, all of them suffering considerable damage. Two third class passengers and one Railway servant were slightly injured.

On the 5th December a buffalo was run over by a passenger train at mile 100 on the Eastern Section, and the engine and five vehicles were derailed. The train was travelling at a considerable speed at the time, and the consequences of the accident were far less serious than might have been expected. The engine and three of the vehicles were seriously damaged, but no passengers or Railway servants were injured.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

The number of persons employed on the system during 1888 was 13,426.

Railway Police.—There was an increase of 76 in the number of cases of crime committed during the year, there being 526, against 450 during the previous year, 9 of which only are accounted for by the newly opened section of the Assam-Bihar State Railway between Manihari and Kasba. The increase was entirely under Class V (minor offences against property). There were 405 offences against the State, persons and property, or property only, and 121 other minor offences. Property of the value of Rs. 16,570 was stolen in 307 cases, of which property valued at Rs. 6,734 was recovered. The only important police cases which occurred in the line were as follow.

On the 1st June a cooly employed in the Sealdah Railway Station entered the parcel office through an opening over an arched doorway, forced open a chest in which some specie received that morning from Goalundo had been locked, and took out two bags containing Rs. 4,700. A watchman seems at that time to have appeared, and the cooly left one bag on the floor of the parcel office and attempted to make off with the other when he was arrested. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

In March a tin box containing ornaments was stolen from the down mail between Goalundo and Calcutta, and in August another tin box containing ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,943, was stolen from the train running between Mymensing and Dacca. In the latter case a man was sent up for trial, but discharged.

Schools.—Night schools have been maintained with fair success. The following gives the numbers borne on the rolls and the average attendance:—

			Number of men on the rolls.	Average attendance
Narcouldanga	...	...	35	11
Bongong	...	...	29	5
Rajbari	...	...	24	11
Damukdia	...	...	31	13
Saidpur	...	...	54	26
Dacca	...	...	32	19

Medical arrangements.—Fifteen thousand nine hundred and twenty-three patients were treated at the various dispensaries on the line during the year, of which number 2,715 were Europeans and Eurasians, 8,812 Hindus, 3,813 Musalmans, and 373 other castes.

Two hundred and sixty patients were admitted into hospital for in-door treatment during 1888, viz. Saidpur 106, Sara 78, and Kaunia 76.

A very large number of emigrant coolies for the tea-gardens were carried during the year, and special measures were taken, as in previous years, to guard against an outbreak of cholera.

TRAFFIC AND WORKING.

The following gives the comparison of earnings for the years 1887 and 1888:—

MAIN HEADS.	1887.	1888.	DIFFERENCE.	
			More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching	31,10,175	34,10,103	2,99,928	...
Goods	55,18,209	62,21,155	7,02,946	...
Telegraph	23,946	26,789	2,843	...
Steam-boat earnings	5,97,378	6,72,064	74,686	...
Sundries	1,80,691	1,89,099	8,408	...
Total	94,30,399	1,05,19,210	10,88,811	...
		Increase	Rs. 10,88,811	

The increase in the coaching traffic has been chiefly in the number of intermediate return and third class tickets issued; there was an increase of 144,053 return intermediate tickets issued, showing an increase in receipts of Rs. 66,775; and there was an increase of 249,932 third class passengers, realizing Rs. 58,691. The eclipse and Rashjatra mēlas also contributed to the increase.

The goods traffic showed an increase of Rs. 7,02,946. There has been a large increase in general merchandise; the quantity lifted during the second half of 1888 being 500,174 tons, the highest recorded quantity lifted. Jute contributed largely to the increase, the increase in receipts on this item alone reaching about four lakhs.

The steam-boat service has shown a very satisfactory improvement in earnings, both passengers and goods.

REVENUE TRANSACTIONS DURING 1888.

Gross receipts	...	Rs. 1,05,19,210
Working expenses (47·47 per cent.)	...	49,93,785
Net earnings		55,25,425

LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

During the year under reference two engines (H. class by Dübs and Company) were constructed and placed on the line. The total number of engines on the system was 89 broad gauge and 74 metre and narrow gauge. The train-mileage during the year was 2,838,179, the assisting and miscellaneous mileages 596,016, making a total of 3,434,195.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT.

The average number of vehicles working during the year was-

Broad gauge, coaching	...	401.5	Metre and 2' 6" gauges, coaching	...	344
Ditto, goods	...	1,748.5	Ditto ditto, goods	...	1,339

Of these, an average of 12.07 per cent. of coaching and 4.72 per cent. of goods were always under repair.

A supply of Canadian lubricating oil was received towards the end of the year and taken into use. No satisfactory report can be made until it has been longer in use and its lubricating qualities at varying temperatures thoroughly tested by use during each season of the year.

Trial trains, both for the Westinghouse and Vacuum Automatic Brake Company, were fitted up during the year at the Kanchrapara workshops, and the train fitted with the Vacuum brake has been running since November as one of the local trains with satisfactory results. The train fitted with the Westinghouse brake was not ready at the close of the year.

STEAM-BOAT SERVICE.

A new steamer, named the *Crocodile*, of 382.8 tons and 250 horse-power, was completed during the year in the Government Dockyard, and placed on the Goalundo-Narayanganj service. The total number of steamers in the list at the end of the year was 18, exclusive of the steamer *Peri*, which was taken over from the District Board, Dacca, to work the Narayanganj-Munshiganj ferry service, and has since been returned. The total number of flats was 29, including one new A-class flat, *Sara*, of 254 tons, built in the Government Dockyard.

Of the above steamers and flats, two steamers and ten flats continued to be chartered to the India General Steam Navigation Company, as in previous years, but on the 15th February one of the steamers, the *Prince of Wales*, was returned to the Railway.

On and from the 1st January 1889 the steamer ran daily between Goalundo and Narayanganj, and during the whole year the passenger despatch service between these two places was carried on with regularity. The steamer services between Jatrapur and Dhubri, and Diamond Harbour and Tumlook, continued to be worked efficiently and regularly. The negotiations for the transfer of the Jatrapur-Dhubri Service to the Rivers Steam Navigation Company fell through, as they were not prepared to undertake the service without certain concessions which the Railway could not grant. But this is now under the consideration of the Assam Administration, who have nearly concluded arrangements for this transfer.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

The goods traffic was unprecedentedly heavy, and on the Eastern Section 250 wagons were hired from the East Indian Railway, which were returned as the traffic slackened off and the new broad gauge wagons were turned out of the Kanchrapara shops. At one time an average of 80,000 maunds a day of downwards jute traffic was being carried on the Eastern Section, and a special goods train service, with special rules for its working, had to be introduced. No less than 349,908 tons of jute were carried by the Railway during the year. On the Northern Section, too, the traffic offering was for a period far in excess of the carrying capacity of the Railway, but eventually all the stocks in the district were carried down. Proposals are under consideration for the introduction of an enhanced rate in the height of the season, and a reduced rate later on to equalise the traffic and encourage storing. That the jute crop was delayed in finding its way to Calcutta cannot be denied: the delay was partly due to insufficient rolling-stock on the Northern Section, and tonnage at the ferry, but the difficulties were much aggravated by the changes of the river at Damukdia and the want of a permanent wharf there. Additional metre gauge rolling-stock is now being erected at Saidpur.

The River Delivery Service between the Gaukipur Jute Mills and Budge-Budge continued to be largely used, and the large consignments finally proved too much for the carrying capacity of the barges supplied by the Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company. The Company on several occasions failed to supply sufficient carriage, and wagons loaded with jute were detained at Shamnagar at a time when they were urgently required for work on the

line. In order to work off the block, the Railway steamer *Prince Alfred* was sent to Shamnagar to clear the consignments which the Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company had left on the hands of the Railway, and two steam launches, the *Conder* and *Kosi*, were lent to the Company to assist in towing their barges. In consequence of the failure of the Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company to carry out their agreement, notice of termination of the contract was served on the Directors, but after some discussion it was agreed to allow the contract to continue on their undertaking to increase their tonnage before the commencement of the next busy season.

For the convenience of the public branch offices for the despatch of parcels were opened in Park Street, Strand Road, and the north end of Chowringhee. The Park Street office did very little business, and has been closed: the other two have been largely used, and have evidently supplied a want without diminishing the Sealdah parcel traffic, and it is satisfactory to find that the receipts from the parcel traffic have increased considerably. The fish traffic was not so brisk as in the previous year, but this is always a fluctuating traffic. The number of consignments of goods despatched under the Value Payable System increased largely during the year.

An experimental train fitted with the automatic vacuum brake was run on the 29th October with satisfactory results. It has since been worked constantly on one of the local trains, and is favourably reported on.

TIRHOOT STATE RAILWAY.

I.—WORKS IN PROGRESS.

METRE GAUGE.

During the year under review the third or last section of the Kosi Extension, Bhaptiahi to Pertabganj, a length of 14 miles, was completed and opened for goods traffic on the 1st October 1888, and for passengers on 1st January 1889. With the opening of this section the construction of the Kosi Extension project, comprising a length of 44 miles, from Jhanjharpur to Pertabganj, was brought to completion.

II.—LINES UNDER SURVEY OR PROJECTED.

It is proposed to extend the line from Pertabganj further on to the banks of the Kosi, a distance of 8 miles, and surveys for the purpose have now nearly been completed.

The survey of a line from Durbhunga to Sitamarhi, and one from Sakri, a station on the Eastern Branch of the Railway to Jainugger, have also been completed, and the projects are about to be submitted to Government.

III.—MINERAL RESOURCES.

Coal was supplied by the Bengal Coal Company for locomotive purposes and by the Alipore Coal Company for the flotillas and workshops, and was of very good quality. The total quantity consumed by locomotives was 9,167 tons, costing Rs. 75,770, or about Rs. 8-8 per ton; the average consumption per engine-mile being 26·29lbs.

IV.—LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

The last 14 miles of the Kosi Extension having become a part of the Open Line, the total mileage open for traffic at end of the year amounted to 273 miles. No damage was done anywhere throughout this length from floods, which were not heavy, as in previous years.

Way and works.—Fairly heavy renewals of permanent-way have been made, viz. 650 tons of steel rails substituted for iron ones, and 5,400 *s&l* and creopine sleepers renewed during the year. It is proposed to lay down at once two miles of the 50lb. rails just received from England in place of the 40lb. iron rails which have worn out owing to the heavy weight of the latest type of engines. The most troublesome and expensive work commenced during the current year has been the strengthening of the 12 metre girders. There are some 40 spans of these girders, and under the order of Government an additional plate, 18 feet \times 12 inches \times $\frac{3}{8}$ inch, is to be rivetted to the top and bottom flanges of each girder, necessitating the cutting out and re-clenching of some 600 rivets for each span.

A span of these strengthened girders on the Jumwaree bridge was recently tested, and it was found that the extra plates add greatly to the stiffness of the girders.

Besides several minor works the following important works were completed :—

1. Fencing Durbhunga to Jhanjharpur.
2. Improvement of water-supply at Samastipur Junction.
3. Goods shed, Bilaspur.
4. Ditto, Dholi.
5. Ditto, Segowlie.
6. Ditto, Bhagwanpur.
7. Ditto, Motihari.
8. Ditto, Ghogardiha.
9. Ditto, Raharia.
10. A-class quarters, Motihari.
11. Ditto, Mozufferpore.
12. Ditto, Samastipur.
13. Ditto, Bettiah.

V.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Railway Police.—The same arrangement as in last year was in force, viz. police seeing to “law and order” and the Railway providing men for “watch and ward.” This arrangement has worked satisfactorily.

Arrangements for education.—No alterations have been made in the previous year’s arrangement, by which the management of the school at Samastipur was transferred to the Education Department. The grant of Rs. 30 by the Railway Department is still given.

Medical arrangement.—The medical arrangements were under the charge of Mr. Weston, assisted by an Assistant Surgeon.

Volunteer Corps.—This consisted of one officer, seven non-commissioned officers, and forty-six volunteers.

VI.—STORES.

There was only one main dépôt at Samastipur under the direct charge of the Chief Store-keeper, assisted by a Sub Store-keeper.

In the latter part of the year, on the transfer of Mr. F. K. Cunliffe to the North-Western Railway, the Locomotive Superintendent was placed in charge of the Store Department in addition to his own duties. This arrangement has worked well and is economical.

VII.—CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS.

	To end of the year.	For the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
The total capital expenditure amounts to ...	2,07,78,252	10,29,057
The following are the sections of the line under which it was expended :—		
1. Tirhoot State Railway, Open Line, including Hajipur Branch ...	1,60,08,350	2,58,375
2. Assam-Bihar State Railway, Tirhoot Section ...		
Gunduck Bridge ...	19,31,293	24,445
Kosi Extension, Jhanjharpur to Pertabganj ...	28,38,609	7,46,237
The interest for the year at four per cent. on the total outlay amounts to...	8,17,485	
Net revenue for the year ...	7,98,875	
Showing a net loss to Government ...	18,610	

VIII.—REVENUE TRANSACTIONS.

The following table shows the financial result of the year’s working as compared with those of the previous year :—

YEARS.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings.	Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of expenses on earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1887 ...	249.52	17,22,955	10,27,280	6,95,725	59.62	3.70
1888 ...	262.5	18,07,283	10,08,408	7,98,875	55.80	3.84
Difference } more + less —	+ 12.98	+ 84,328	—18,822	+ 1,03,150	—3.82	+ .14

Notwithstanding the heavy falling off in the earnings during the second-half of 1888 on account of scarcity in the northern grain-producing districts of Behar, the total earnings of the year show an increase of Rs. 84,328, or 4.89 per cent., in comparison with the previous year; whereas the working expenses show a decrease of Rs. 18,822, or 183 per cent. The net revenue of the year amounts to Rs. 7,98,875, or Rs. 1,03,150 more than that of the previous year, and yields a return of 3.84 per cent. on the total capital outlay to end of December 1888, against 3.70 of the preceding year. The percentage of working expenses on net earnings is 55.80, or 3.82 less than that of the previous year.

The following table compares the working expenses of the year with those of the previous year:—

YEARS.	A. Maintenance of way, works, and station.	B. Locomotive expenses.	C. Carriage and wagon ex- penses.	D. Traffic expenses.	E. General charges.	F. Steam-boat service.	G. Special and miscel- laneous expenditure.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1887 ...	1,73,106	2,23,926	51,789	2,44,061	1,73,004	1,07,640	53,704	10,27,230
1888 ...	1,90,235	2,44,033	59,924	2,19,442	1,52,336	1,02,421	40,017	10,08,408
Difference more + less -	+17,129	+20,107	+8,135	-24,619	-20,668	-5,219	-13,687	-18,822

The increased outlay under A, B, C is due to heavy renewals, increased train mileage, and heavy repairs to engines and vehicles, and the decrease under D and E due mainly to reduction in cost of establishment. The decreases in F and G are due to deduction in rate for loading and unloading through traffic *via* Mokameh Ghât, and to the running on the Hajipur-Sonepur Section of Tirhoot State Railway instead of Bengal and North-Western Railway Company's vehicles, for which hire had to be paid.

IX.—TRAFFIC AND WORKING.

(1) *Coaching traffic.*—The number of passengers carried and the receipts therefrom during the year 1888, compared with that of 1887, are as follows:—

YEARS.	First class.	Second class.	Intermediate class.	Third class.	Total.
1888 ...	8,300	9,504	9,191	2,080,099	2,107,094
1887 ...	8,088	9,567	8,355	2,021,682	2,047,392
Difference ...	+212	—63	+836	+58,417	+59,402

Receipts.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888 ...	26,090	16,790	7,518	6,67,835	7,18,233
1887 ...	26,036	17,272	7,338	6,51,306	7,01,952
Difference ...	+54	—482	+180	+16,529	+16,281

It will be observed that there has been an increase of traffic under all classes except under second class, in which the decrease is mainly under single journey tickets. The increase under the first and intermediate classes is due to the introduction of ordinary return journey tickets at a fare and a third, and under the third to the development of through traffic with the Bengal and North-Western Railway. The average sum received for carrying a passenger mile amounted to pies 1.80, against 1.84 of the previous year.

The coaching receipts per train-mile amounts to Rs. 2.71 against 2.52 of 1887.

(2) *Goods traffic.*—The following is a summary of the number of tons lifted and the receipts realized therefrom during the year 1888 as compared with 1887:—

YEARS.	General merchandise.	Military stores.	Railway materials for construction.	Coal for the public and construction.	Coal for revenue.	Revenue stores.	Live-stock.	Rent, miscellaneous, &c.
1888 ...	Tons. 272,909	Tons. 17	Tons. 9,592	Tons. 13,234	Tons. 8,699	Tons. 8,485	Tons. 20	...
1887 ...	255,801	12	10,522	12,548	9,770	5,835	...	...
Difference ...	+17,608	+5	—930	+686	—1,071	+2,650	+20	...

Receipts.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888 ...	7,53,007	146	31,032	27,625	5,931	8,947	224	17,067
1887 ...	6,86,470	111	32,063	27,136	7,498	8,240	...	11,541
Difference ...	+66,537	+35	—1,031	+489	—1,567	+707	+224	+5,526

The above shows that, with the exception of railway materials and coal for revenue purposes, all other heads show an increase in comparison with that of last year, especially general merchandise. This is due to a greater export of food-grains and tobacco during the first-half of 1888, and to the import of salt in larger quantities than in the previous year. The reduction in the rate for grains and seeds during the last monsoons also gave some impulse to this traffic during the second half of the year. There was also some increase under cotton, piece-goods, oil, opium, and tobacco. The fluctuation under other heads of goods traffic is small, and calls for no particular remarks.

The average sum received for carrying a ton one mile amounted to pies 6·64 against 6·83 of 1887. The goods receipts per train-mile amounted to Rs. 2·49 against Rs. 2·60.

X.—RATES AND FARES.

The fares for first, second and intermediate class ordinary return tickets were reduced to one and one-third fares, and through booking of such tickets introduced with the East Indian Railway *via* Mokameh Ghât with a view to encourage this traffic. It has resulted in an increased demand for double journey tickets.

In order to compete with boat traffic the rate for food-grains and seeds booked from Motihari, Semra, Segowlie, Majhoulia and Bettiah to any stations beyond 70 miles towards Hajipur and Sonapur, and not below Mozufferpore, was reduced to one-seventh pie per maund per mile, which contributed to increase this traffic to some extent during the monsoons.

Return tickets at single fares, available for 14 days, were introduced for double journey to owner's risk under risk note form B for horses and ponies attending hunt meets, polo matches, and horse shows on production of a certificate either from the Manager, Tirhoot State Railway, or the Secretary of the Meeting or Polo Club. This brought about some increase in this traffic, although the receipts did not compare favourably with those of 1887.

ASSAM-BEHAR STATE RAILWAY.

At the end of the last official year the portion of the line remaining to be completed between Dinagopur and the Kosi river was $37\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Raigunge to Katyar, and 49 miles from Kusba to the Kosi. On the first section, from Raigunge to Katyar, it was found that, as usual, after every rains the earthwork at incomplected bridges suffered much and had to be repaired, and that the banks had to be raised in many places where the line passed through swampy or flooded country. This work is now complete, and it is hoped that the bridges being in and their beds, as well as the banks adjoining, well pitched, the earthwork will no longer suffer. All the minor bridges on this section were finished this year, as well as the major bridges, with exception of the Mahanuddy. As stated above, all the bridges had to be pitched heavily to protect them from the scour to which they are subjected on the fall of the rivers.

At the end of last March the wells of the Mahanuddy were about three-fourths sunk; the remainder was done by October 1888, the work having been carried on throughout the rains. It was difficult and expensive to sink wells during the floods, but it was considered desirable to do so in order to save time and ensure the completion of the bridge before the rains of 1889. Once the sinking operations were complete, the superstructure and girder work went on rapidly, so that on the 31st of March 1889 the only work remaining to be done is the part riveting of two spans, the timbering of six spans, the painting of two, and the laying of the rails right across the bridge.

Owing to the tendency of this river to cut into the east bank, heavy training works had to be constructed, and large quantities of pitching were used to protect the banks.

The foundations of the Kunkur bridge continued to give trouble until the end, but they were completed in December 1888, and the first train was passed over this bridge in November last.

Ballast.—The supply of ballast is complete, and only a few miles required to be laid. This will be done in April.

Permanent-way.—The rails are laid throughout, with the exception of those across the Mahanuddy bridge, which, it is hoped, will be linked in during April. This will complete the through communication between Manihari and the Northern Bengal State Railway at Parbatipur.

Stations.—The only station remaining unfinished is that at Barsoe, and that is so well on as only to require ten or fifteen days to complete.

Staff-quarters.—Almost all the staff-quarters are ready for occupation. What little remains to be done will be completed in April or May.

The watering arrangements at Barsoe still remain incomplete; the well and tanks are ready, and the piping only remains to be laid, and the water column erected.

Kosi extension.—This begins at Kusba, the present terminus of the open line, 22 miles north of Katyar junction, and, according to the original alignment, ended at Nathpore, the length being 49 miles.

Owing to the difficulty in crossing the churs and low land yearly subject to floods, between Nathpore and Pertabganj, (the terminal station on the Tirhoot State Railway) it was proposed to divert the line from a point at about 45 miles from Kusba to Anchra Ghât, about five miles further up the river: this will make the length of line from Kusba 51 miles instead of 49. This five miles it is proposed to make of a temporary nature, with timber bridges and low banks, as the terminal station of Anchra may have to be abandoned after any considerable flood or change in the course of the river for a more favourable crossing.

LINES UNDER SURVEY OR PROJECTED.

The only work done under this head was the survey for the new ghât line diversion from the 67th mile to Anchra, previously adverted to.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

III.—MINERAL RESOURCES.

During the year under review the coal used was supplied from the Sodepur mine of the Bengal Coal Company, and the quantity consumed and the cost incurred thereon during the past three financial years are as per statements given below:—

YEAR.	Quantity.	Average rate per ton.	PER—		COST PER—		REMARKS.
			Train-mile.	Engine-mile.	Train-mile.	Engine-mile.	
	Tons cwt. qr. lb.	Rs.	lb.	lb.	Rs.	Rs.	
1886-87	366 17 2 16	793	19-53	17-80	1-10	1-00	
1887-88	433 5 3 0	725	21-32	19-64	1-10	0-90	
1888-89	419 0 2 13	583	19-41	18-02	0-80	0-75	

It will be seen that the cost of coal per train and engine-mile has been reduced by annas 30 and 20 respectively as compared with the previous year.

IV.—LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

During the year under notice the line from Nalhathi to Azimgunge was open, and traffic was carried without interruption. No accident of a serious nature occurred during 1888-89.

V.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

There are only two East Indians on the line—the one is the Locomotive Foreman and the other a fitter in the workshop; the rest are all natives, 154 in number.

Schools.—There is no railway school. Some of the children of the employes receive education in the local schools at Azimgunge, Nalhathi, and Calcutta. A contribution is made to the school at Nalhathi from the Fine Fund for the benefit of the children of the Railway employes.

Police.—The Government Railway Police has taken over the law and order duties, and the railway is only doing the watch and ward duties.

Medical.—A native doctor is in medical charge of this line, and there is an out door dispensary at Nalhathi.

VIII.—REVENUE TRANSACTIONS.

The following statement shows the revenue transactions:—

	Earnings.	Expenditure	Profits.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1888	1,04,268	81,738	22,530
1887	92,147	65,021	27,126

XI.—TRAFFIC AND WORKING.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Relaying.—During the year the line was relaid with 41½ lb. rails for a distance of 3·00 miles, bringing the total distance relaid to nearly 11½ miles. Old East Indian s&il sleepers were used for this work, the total number used being 13,000.

Two thousand five hundred and four cubic feet of ballast was laid on the line.

Sidings.—The dead siding at Takipur was converted into a through siding.

Bridges.—The girders of bridge No. 2, mile 1, were painted, and the masonry of culverts Nos. 3 and 4 was repaired.

Staff-quarters.—At Nalhathi the guards' quarters commenced during the year were nearly completed. New cook-sheds were erected at Azimgunge and Noada, and the godown at the latter station was improved. Nalhathi, Azimgunge, and Bokhara stations were repaired.

Two distant signals were erected at Bokhara and one at Azimgunge. The main signal at Bokhara was renewed, and a new main signal erected at Nalhathi.

LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Engines under repairs.—The total number of engines on the line is six, of which two engines, *Ada* and *Peter Piper*, which were received from the Akra Brick-fields in January 1888, and were at Nalhathi awaiting repairs up to September, have been undergoing repairs in the workshops at Kanchrapara from November last. The remaining four engines have, during the year under reference, undergone the usual amount of repairs.

The repairs to engines and vehicles were executed in the Nalhathi Workshops.

TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT.

There was no alteration in the train arrangement. The following table shows the earnings under different heads as compared with the previous year:—

1887.	PARTICULARS.	1888.
Rs.		Rs.
58,259	Coaching	62,085
32,835	Goods	39,479
714	Electric telegraph	695
339	Sundries	2,059
92,147	Total	1,04,268

The increase, Rs. 3,776, in coaching traffic is due to development of third class passenger traffic.

The increase, Rs. 6,644, in goods traffic is due principally to the increased coal traffic for silk factories, brick-burning purposes, and steamer service.

X.—RATES AND FARES.

There was no alteration in the rates and fares during the year under review.

WESTERN BENGAL RAILWAY SURVEYS.

A rough reconnaissance survey and levels have been completed from a point on the Benares-Cuttack Railway Surveys, in the neighbourhood of Sasseram, across the Sone river to Gya.

From these observations a rough estimate can be submitted, showing the probable approximate cost of a line of railway from Mogul Serai station on the East Indian Railway to Gya station, including the bridge over the river Sone, the site for which is proposed to be some four miles above the Dehree-Baroon anicut.

The total length of the line as pegged out from Gya station to Magra station is 301 miles; and estimates for all the works on this are now in hand, and are expected to be submitted, with the tracings of the plans and sections, in about a couple of months.

Magra station is 29 miles from Howrah and 33 from Sealdah *via* Nalhati Junction.

In addition to the work indicated in the preceding paragraphs, a branch line from Soory to Assensole was located, and the estimates for this are now in hand.

The length of this branch is nearly 40 miles.

Besides the Assensole branch, two other branches have also been surveyed for connecting the Western Bengal Railway with Ranaghat station, on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

The first takes off from mileage 245 from Gya on the main line, and about six miles to north of Cutwa, and, crossing the Bhagirratti river on the 249th mile, passes *via* Debagram to Santipore, and thence to Ranaghat station.

The distance from Gya to Ranaghat station by this route is about 304 miles, and to Sealdah is about 349 miles.

The second branch to Ranaghat takes off from the neighbourhood of Culna, about the 282nd mile from Gya, and, crossing the Bhagirratti river, which is here 2,000 feet wide, proceeds *via* Santipore to Ranaghat station.

The distance from Gya to Ranaghat station by this route is 300½ miles, and to Sealdah is 345½ miles.

During the past working season, in accordance with the instructions received, the whole of the field work was finished, which is necessary for the purpose of framing reliable estimates of the probable cost of the proposed railway from Gya to Magra and from Gya to Ranaghat, as well as the location of the Assensole branch and the reconnaissance from Sasseram to Gya.

In October 1889 the plans and sections of the following lines will be submitted, as well as the necessary estimates showing the probable cost of each:—

- (a) From Gya to Magra station, 301 miles.
- (b) Branch from Soory to Assensole, 40 miles.
- (c) Branch from the neighbourhood of Cutwa to the Ranaghat station, 59 miles.
- (d) Branch from the neighbourhood of Culna to Ranaghat station, 19 miles.
- (e) Rough estimate from Mogul Serai station *via* Sasseram across the river Sone to Gya, 129 miles.

The following list of distances is given:—

- Mogul Serai to Gya *via* Sasseram, 129 miles.
- Gya to Magra, 301 miles.
- Gya to Ranaghat *via* Cutwa, 303 miles.
- Gya to Ranaghat *via* Culna, $300\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
- Mogul Serai to Magra, 430 miles.
- Mogul Serai to Ranaghat *via* Cutwa, 432 miles.
- Mogul Serai to Ranaghat *via* Culna, $429\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
- Mogul Serai *via* Magra to Howrah, 459 miles.
- Mogul Serai *via* Magra and Nalhati Junction to Sealdah, 463 miles.
- Mogul Serai *via* Cutwa to Sealdah, 477 miles.
- Mogul Serai *via* Culna to Sealdah, $474\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The distance from Mogul Serai to Howrah by the East Indian Railway is 469 miles, and by the East Indian Railway from Mogul Serai *via* Nalhati Junction to Sealdah is 464 miles.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

I.—WORKS COMPLETED.

On Ranaghat branch.

A brickwork well for drinking-water was supplied at Gangnapur.

A dead siding was provided at Gangnapur by transfer from Majergram. Goods were thereupon booked to and from Gangnapur and other stations.

Main line.

The police quarters that were sanctioned for the following stations have been completed, viz. at Baraset, Bongong, and Jessore; and station masters' and signallers' quarters have been provided at Jhinkergatchi.

The goods siding at Nawapara has been completed, as also the alterations to siding arrangements at Jhinkergatchi and the siding at Singhia.

A second water-column has been erected at Goberdanga (south end of platform), and quarters for pump coolies have been provided.

WORKS IN PROGRESS.

With reference to the additions to watering arrangements alluded to in paragraph 4 of last year's report, a large tank at Khoolna (the Shibbatty tank) has been deepened and a cut to connect it with the locomotive tank has been made.

A tank has also been excavated at Jessore for the supply of water to locomotive engines, and a tank at Bongong was also deepened for a similar purpose.

Brickwork wells for drinking water have been constructed at various stations.

Ballasting the first $30\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the line (reckoning from Dum-Dum Cantonment onwards) is in progress.

The ballasting of 10 miles of the line at the worst places of the Khoolna division is also in hand.

The preliminary survey between Singhia and Madaripur forms the subject of a special report already in the hands of Government, and little remains to be done beyond completing the drawings and estimates, &c., connected with the work.

General.—The establishment of a salt golah at Khoolna, for the management of which rules were framed by the Board of Revenue since the passing of the Act, still remains unaccomplished, no private firm of merchants having been found willing to enter upon the undertaking.

GOODS TRAFFIC.

The goods traffic on the Bengal Central Railway continues to improve, especially in respect of jute brought to Khoolna from the Madaripur district by country boats. The saving of time to merchants in sending their jute by this route, instead of sending it by country boat the whole way to Calcutta, is of the greatest importance to the trade, and is undoubtedly gaining in popularity, as the dangers of the big rivers are avoided.

The total receipts for jute in the calendar year 1888 were Rs. 1,07,156, whilst in the previous year they amounted to Rs. 66,705 only. Amongst other commodities, "oil-seeds," "coal," "sugar," and "provisions" show a considerable increase.

The through traffic in rice over the Jubilee bridge (at Hooghly) has not proved as successful as had been hoped.

II.—LINES UNDER SURVEY OR PROJECTED.

A survey of the country lying between Singhia station and Madaripur has been carried out.

IV.—LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

The Bengal Central Railway traffic arrangements are carried on by the administration on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The maintenance of the line, all engineering works, and the Company's stores are under the charge of the Company's own staff under the Agent and Chief Engineer.

V.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Police.—The Government Railway Police.

There are no schools or volunteers connected with the Bengal Central Railway Company's own staff.

The medical staff is maintained under a joint arrangement with the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The total number of persons in the permanent employ of the Company during the year was 613, including the Agency and the Engineering, Medical, and Stores Departments. Of these, 4 were Europeans and 2 East Indians.

VI.—STORES.

The Company's rolling-stock remains in the hands of the Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the traffic of the Company's line being carried on by the administration of that railway under a working agreement. The use of the Company's rolling-stock is not restricted to the limits of the Company's line.

Under former working agreements the depreciation charges on rolling-stock were borne by the Eastern Bengal State Railway: under the new working agreement, which was to have come into force with retrospective effect from the 1st July 1888, the depreciation charges on rolling-stock were to have been borne by the Company. The accounts for the second half of 1888 have been made up on the general basis of the new working agreements, but the depreciation charges have not been definitely accepted by the Board.

VIII.—REVENUE TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1888.

					Ra.
Gross revenue	...	...	...	...	7,12,901
Working expenses	...	...	...	...	—5,54,766
				Net earnings	1,58,145

IX.—TRAFFIC AND WORKING.

The following is the comparison of the earnings for the years 1887 and 1888 :—

MAIN HEADS.	1887.	1888.	DIFFERENCE.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching	4,64,594	4,80,035	15,442	
Goods	1,77,802	2,25,744	47,942	
Telegraphs	1,680	1,790	110	
Steam-boats .. ..	...	...	...
Sundries	4,419	5,332	913	
Total	6,48,494	7,12,901	64,407	
		Increase ...	Rs. 64,407	

The Locomotive, Carriage and Wagon Departments, as also the Traffic Department, are under the Management of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, who works the traffic of the Bengal Central Railway Company's line under a working agreement.

X.—RATES AND FARES.

There has not been any important alteration in the rates and fares since last report.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

I.—WORKS COMPLETED.

Pontoon and gangways at Salt Golah yard at Howrah Station.

Shifting small landing-stages out further into the river at Howrah Station.

Increased accommodation for Carriage and Wagon Department stores at Howrah Station.

Junction with Hooghly Bridge line at Hooghly Station.

Executing earthwork for the up line sidings, extending the goods shed siding to meet the branch line, and constructing a siding for standing room for two engines and two carriages at Hooghly Bridge junction at Hooghly Station.

Dismantling bungalows Nos. 4, 5, 6, and building an eight-roomed barrack at Burdwan Station.

Quarters for Traffic staff at Sectarampur Station.

Additional over-head tanks, quarters for traffic gunners, weighbridge house, and siding at Assensole Station.

Water-supply at Jamalpur Station.

Additions and alterations at Mokameh Station.

Patna-Gya line.

Waiting shed at Ponpoon Station.

II.—WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Increased shed accommodation on the south side of the boat dock at Howrah Station.

Junction with Hooghly Bridge line, loop line, viaduct station and flag station at Gorifa on the Naihati side.

Extension of sidings at west end of Burdwan Station.

Accommodation for guards, and junction arrangements with Bengal-Nagpur Railway at Assensole Station.

Additions and alterations at Sahebgungo Ghat Station.

Bungalow for District Traffic Superintendent at Sahebgunge.

Cost of fitting two pontoons for service as barges at Sahebgunge or elsewhere.

Additions and alterations to the station yard at Mokameh Station.

Extension of Mokameh Ghât branch line.

Improvement of Sleeper Foundry-shed at Jamalpur Station.

Additions and alterations at Bankipur Station.

Bungalow for Station Master and Assistant Station Master; extension of goods sheds and wharf accommodation at Bankipur station, and construction of the Ganges branch line at Bankipur.

Hospital and out-houses and accommodation for traffic at Dinapur Station.

Collieries.

Sinking two pits south of Bhadna.

Increased pumping power at 23 D shaft.

III.—LINES UNDER SURVEY AND CONSTRUCTION, OR WHICH HAVE BEEN OPENED DURING 1888.

Lines under survey.

A survey is projected of the grand chord line from Mogul Serai passing south of Gya to Burrakur.

IV.—MINERAL RESOURCES.

The fuel used on the East Indian Railway, and on the branches worked by it, consists solely of coal from the Kurhurbaree and Serampore collieries, which are the property of the undertaking.

The extension of the Burrakur branch of the East Indian Railway has not yet been started. The proposed line will cross the river Burrakur, and will be carried in a westerly direction for a distance of five miles. The new Burrakur coal is reported to be of very good quality, and the thickness of the seam varies from 60 to 70 feet.

The following statements exhibit the results of the colliery operations during the year :—

					Kurhurbaree.	Serampore.
					Tons.	Tons.
<i>Stock on 31st December 1887—</i>						
Steam	...	...	...	...	8,500	3,260
Rubble	...	...	...	...	1,200	800
Smithy	...	...	...	...	10,500	11,187
Slack	...	...	...	...	31,788	15,328
Coke	...	...	...	...	50	180
Total					52,033	30,755
<i>Outturn during 1888—</i>						
Steam	...	...	...	...	131,863	64,215
Rubble	...	...	...	...	15,127	10,868
Smithy	...	...	...	...	24,774	26,283
Slack	...	...	...	...	19,659	16,008
Coke	...	...	...	...	11,106	15,237
Total					202,529	132,611
<i>Issues during 1888—</i>						
Steam	...	...	...	...	131,703	63,475
Rubble	...	...	...	...	15,127	10,868
Smithy	...	...	...	...	35,274	37,470
Slack	...	...	...	...	21,526	16,008
Coke	...	...	...	...	10,936	15,027
Total					214,566	142,648
<i>Stock on 31st December 1888—</i>						
Steam	...	...	...	...	8,660	4,000
Rubble	...	...	...	...	1,200	1,000
Smithy	...	...	...	...	Nil.	Nil.
Slack	...	...	...	...	29,916	15,328
Coke	...	...	...	...	220	390
Total					39,996	20,718

The quantity of serviceable coal (steam, rubble and smithy) in stock on the 31st December, 1888 was as follows:—

	Tons.
At Kurhurbaree	9,860
„ Serampore	5,000
Making a total of	14,860
Against a stock on the 31st December 1887 of	35,447

The outturn (excluding coke) was about 22,500 tons more than the consumption, reducing the balance on 31st December 1888 by about 22,000 tons. The quantity of coal raised was 308,796 tons, against 280,220 tons in 1887.

The average cost of raising, including slack, was Re. 1-11-10 per ton, against Re. 1-12-9 the average cost in 1887.

The issue price of coal to Departments during the past year has been as follows:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Steam	2	2	6
Rubble	2	2	0
Smithy	1	10	0
Soft coke	2	8	0
Hard coke, foundry and locomotive	2	8	0

A trial to light some of the pits by electricity was made during the year, but it failed after working well for some weeks.

V.—LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

The length of railway open for traffic on the 31st of December (exclusive of sidings) was as follows:—

	Miles.	Feet.
East Indian Railway proper	1,513	2,376
Tarkeswar Railway	22	1,214
Patna-Gya State Railway	57	1,056
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur Railway	11	5,239
Scindia State Railway	74	4,657
Rajputana-Malwa Line, Agra	3	323
Eastern Bengal State Railway	23	1,290
Total	1,706	319

The explanation of the difference between the figures of 1887 and 1888 is, that in 1887 the Benares Branch, 5 miles 1,917 feet, was worked for 3 months, which length has now been handed over and forms part of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway. In 1887 the East Indian Railway proper was put down at 1,516 miles 239 feet as the length open to traffic at the end of the year, which included half of the mileage of the Benares Branch, or 2 miles 3,599 feet. This was an error, as, the line having been worked for only three months, only one-fourth of the branch should have been added.

The figures were, however—

	Miles.	Feet.
	1,516	239
less	2	3,599

leaving 1,513 1,920

as the actual length.

This year 456 feet of sidings have been added, so that the actual length worked at end of year was—

	Miles.	Feet.
	1,513	2,376

The total length of railway open for traffic, and of sidings maintained by the undertaking, at the end of years 1887 and 1888, compare as follows:—

YEARS ENDING—	Length of railway open for traffic.		Length of single track, exclusive of all sidings.		Length of sidings.		Total length of single track, inclusive of all sidings.	
	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.	Miles.	Feet.
31st December 1887	1,682	1,845	2,156	2,101	407	3,339	2,564	2,202
31st December 1888	1,679	3,982	2,153	4,694	409	2,788	2,563	160

The above table excludes 23 miles of the Eastern Bengal State Railway worked; but not maintained, by the undertaking, and also 42 miles, Cawnpore-Kalpi Section of the Indian Midland Railway, given over to the Indian Midland Railway Company during January 1888.

The following is a list of the more serious accidents which occurred during the year :—

Statement of accidents to life and limb during the year.

PARTICULARS OF PERSONS INJURED OR KILLED.	Total.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
Passengers	41	7	34
Company's servants	68	16	52
Labour-contractors' and ballast coolies	22	8	14
Trespassers and others	49	43	6
Suicides	16	15	1

During the year there has been a decrease by one in the number of accidents happening to passengers, while the number of fatal accidents has fallen from 110 to 89.

VI.—PERSONS EMPLOYED.

The following is a statement of the number of employes of different nationalities in the service of the Company in India during the past year :—

NATIONALITY.	Number.
European	975
East Indian	576
Native	42,487
Total	44,038

The details of the reduction of 906 employes from the figures of last year are—

	Rs.
Decrease in Engineering Department employes	703
Ditto Traffic	418
	1,121
Increase in Locomotive and other Departments' employes	215
Net decrease	906

The following table shows the numbers of drivers, shunters, and firemen employed in the Locomotive Department on 31st December 1888 :—

	European and East Indian.	Native.	TOTAL.
Drivers	203	107	310
Shunters	23	117	140
Firemen	81	743	824
Total	307	967	1,274

Schools.—English schools aided by the Company and receiving grants-in-aid from Government have been established at Raneegunge, Assensole, Madhupur, Nawadih, Sahebgunge, Jamalpur, Dinapur, Buxar, Mogul Serai, Mirzapore, Cawnpore, Tundla, Aligurb and Ghaziabad. Owing to the paucity of boys attending, Sahebgunge school was closed at the end of October last.

The average daily attendance during the year was 322·5, against the same number in 1887 and 418·5 in 1886. A number of children of European employes now are sent to the hill school at Mussoorie.

Native schools, similarly aided by the Company and Government, have been established at Burdwan, Raneegee, Assensole, Rampore Hât, Sahebgunge, Jamalpur, Mogul Serai and Tundla. The daily average attendance at the schools during the year has been 616, as against 804 in 1887 and 798·5 in 1886.

In addition to the above, there are 20 Native adult schools established at locomotive stations. These schools have been favourably reported on.

There are night schools for apprentices at Allahabad and Jamalpur. The daily attendance was 41 during the year. The result at Allahabad school is better than for the year 1887.

The English and Native schools at Howrah, though receiving a Railway grant, do not, according to the Government Circular No. 11 Railway of 13th April 1885, come under the category of the Railway aided schools, but are classified as district schools. The average daily attendance of the English school was 79, and that of the Native school 250, during the year under review. The amount of the Railway Company's grant was Rs. 50 per mensem, or Rs. 600 for the year.

With the aid of the Sonthal Mission at Pachamba, the Manager of the Company's collieries at Giridih opened five schools for the benefit of the children of miners and native workers at the collieries. The aggregate attendance has already exceeded 250 children.

Owing to the resignation of the school-mistress of the Mirzapore school, the parents withdrew their children, and it had to be closed for a few days during the year.

Hill School.—The construction of the new school-house at Mussoorie was commenced at the end of the financial year 1885-86, and the work completed, and the boys' portion was opened in June 1888, at a cost of Rs. 1,11,592, including the cost of the land. The school is open to the children of East Indians as well as Europeans.

The girls' school was opened in February 1889. The financial position of the hill school shows Rs. 6,069 receipts in excess of expenditure.

Excluding rent of room allowed free (Rs. 8,848), the total receipts during the year from all sources were as follows:—

	Rs.
Grant from Railway revenue	15,114
Government grant	12,324
Income from school-fees	25,326
Receipts from other sources	3,666
Total	56,430

Of the above, the sum of Rs. 2,279 was contributed from the Fine Fund.

Medical Department.—The line is divided into 12 medical districts.

The Consulting Physician to the Company reports that the health of employes has been satisfactory. The expenditure on this department for the East Indian Railway and branches during 1888 amounted to Rs. 1,40,978, against Rs. 1,84,284 for 1887.

Police.—The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,23,747, which is Rs. 3,979 more than the expenditure of the previous year. This is mainly due to expenditure incurred for clothing and contingencies. The amounts paid as compensation for loss of goods were for the two years 1887 and 1888, respectively, Rs. 11,834 and Rs. 12,316.

Volunteers.—During the year 1888-89 capitation allowance has been drawn for 978 extra-efficients and 163 efficient, or 1,141 in all.

The number of members who have during the year either resigned, died, been dismissed the Company's service, or struck off the roll for non-attendance at drill was 148, against 165 in the previous year.

The number of recruits enrolled during the year was 206.

The enrolled strength of the corps was 1,191, against 1,133 in 1887.

The number of non-efficients for the past season was 51—an increase of 5 on the year 1887-88.

The attendance at the annual inspection was 499.

In the annual musketry course the figure of merit for the battalion was 173·80, and the percentage of marksmen 21·41, against 20·74 for the previous year.

There are 24 ranges belonging to the corps, and a band is maintained at the head-quarters, Jamalpur.

In the capitation cash account there was a credit balance of Rs. 6,989.

Provident Fund.—The number of subscribers to the Provident Fund on 31st of December 1888 was 6,153, as compared with 6,320 on the 31st December 1887.

The total subscriptions amounted to Rs. 4,28,900, against Rs. 4,31,143 in 1887. The amount standing at the credit of the subscribers at the end of the year was Rs. 75,50,866.

The amount contributed by the undertaking for the year was Rs. 3,11,084. A bonus at the rate of cent per cent. was credited on all compulsory deposits, and at Rs. 36-14 per cent. on voluntary subscriptions; the interest realized from investments allowed of a dividend of Rs. 1-14-6 per cent. on the balances at credit of the members at the end of the first half-year, and a dividend of Rs. 1-14 per cent. on the balances at the end of the second half-year.

The valuation of the securities held by the institution on the 30th of June 1888, at their market value, resulted in a net gain of Rs. 3,31,131, or Rs. 4-8-9 per cent. on members' balances. There was a net loss on valuation on the 31st December of Rs. 66,293, which necessitated a proportional reduction of Re. 0-13-9 per cent. on members' balances. So that, taking the two half-years together, the net gain has been Rs. 3-11.

Fine Fund.—The balance in hand on the 31st of December 1888 was Rs. 36,773. The amount realized from fines during the year was Rs. 4,710. The disbursements during the year amounted to Rs. 3,495.

Expenditure on the Hooghly Bridge.—The expenditure on this work up to the 31st December 1888 was Rs. 51,07,823, which is in excess of the sanctioned amount by Rs. 1,42,014. The account, however, has not yet been closed, and credits to the amount of Rs. 1,80,000 are likely to be received on the sale of material used.

The rates per open and train-mile of the earnings, expenses, preference charges, and surplus profits, also the percentages of the three last upon earnings, may be thus shown:—

YEARS.	EARNINGS.		WORKING EXPENSES.			PREFERENCE CHARGES.			SURPLUS PROFITS.		
	Per mile open.	Per train-mile.	Per mile open.	Per train-mile.	Per cent.	Per mile open.	Per train-mile.	Per cent.	Per mile open.	Per train-mile.	Per cent.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
1880 ...	25,527·46	5·40	9,408·87	1·78	33·04	13,222·54	2·50	46·39	5,892·01	1·11	20·6
1881 ...	30,117·55	5·45	9,580·08	1·73	31·85	13,691·04	2·47	45·48	6,848·78	1·24	22·72
1882 ...	31,251·20	5·20	11,632·72	1·92	36·94	13,785·87	2·29	44·08	5,935·46	0·99	18·98
1883 ...	32,739·84	4·76	12,085·84	1·76	34·95	14,038·84	2·04	42·84	6,624·08	0·86	20·21
1884 ...	29,024·71	4·99	10,906·78	1·87	37·61	14,235·70	2·45	49·02	5,885·27	0·67	13·37
1885 ...	30,618·40	5·02	10,792·83	1·77	35·25	14,447·72	2·37	47·18	5,377·98	0·88	17·57
1886 ...	30,785·86	5·20	10,644·78	1·80	34·59	15,209·22	2·57	49·37	4,941·96	0·83	16·04
1887 ...	30,354·38	5·35	9,530·85	1·68	31·70	15,512·07	2·74	51·07	5,232·68	0·92	17·23
1888 ...	29,992·88	5·46	9,935·53	1·81	33·24	16,198·08	2·95	53·95	5,542·78	0·86	12·80

N. B.—Earnings and expenses are exclusive of steamer traffic; but it has been included in working out the percentage of working expenses upon total earnings.

The earnings during 1888 from—

	Rs.
Coaching traffic amounted to ...	1,45,24,861, or 31·97 per cent.
Goods „ „ ...	3,01,86,940 „ 66·43 „
Other sources „ „ ...	7,25,100 „ 1·60 „

There was an increase of Rs. 4,04,651 in the earnings from passenger traffic during the year, as compared with the earnings from the same source during the previous year. This sum is made up as follows:—

	Rs.
From 2nd class passenger traffic ...	26,636
„ Intermediate ditto ...	6,249
„ 3rd ditto ...	3,75,719
Total ...	4,08,604
Decrease 1st class passenger traffic ...	3,953
Net increase ...	4,04,651

There has thus been a small decrease in the receipts of 1st class passengers, and a considerable increase in the lower classes; mainly in the third.

The decrease is due chiefly to the fact of return-tickets being sold during the Jubilee of 1887 at single fares, and the consequent increased number of passengers and receipts that year. It is partly due to the smaller number of European officers travelling in connection with movements of troops during 1888 than in 1887.

Second Class.—The increase in 2nd class passenger traffic is to a large extent due to the difference between 2nd and 3rd class being recovered for the years 1886 and 1887 from Government for sepoys on return from furlough. This amount, as realization from Government, was included in traffic for the year 1888.

The larger number of long-journey passengers booked with the Eastern Bengal State, Tirhoot State, and Bengal and North-Western Railways caused an increase. An improvement in traffic with the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway also occurred, due to the opening of the Dufferin Bridge, rendering the route *via* Benares the shortest and cheapest.

Return-holiday tickets during Doorga Poojah and Christmas were issued at single fares, and this was largely availed of by the members of the Native Congress held at Allahabad amongst others.

Intermediate Class.—The causes of the increase may be enumerated as due to the development of traffic with the Eastern Bengal State Railway, carriage of recruits for the Burma Police, and to the extension of through booking arrangements with several lines.

The reduction of rate in monthly suburban tickets, and the issue of a much larger number of four-monthly return-tickets were the chief causes of the increase.

There is little doubt that the season ticket traffic might be largely and profitably increased by a reduction of rates and increase of speed. This last question—speed—depends greatly upon the introduction of automatic brakes.

Third Class.—The traffic with foreign lines exhibits a heavy increase, due to the transfer of the East Indian Railway Station at Benares to the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, thereby diverting the traffic from local to foreign, to the extension of through-booking arrangements with the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, Eastern Bengal State Railways *via* Naihati and other lines, also to the opening of the extension of the Indian Midland Railway to Jhansi from 1st February 1888.

Owing to the abolition of tolls formerly payable to the Port Commissioners for passengers over the Hooghly Bridge from 1st April 1888, it is estimated that the Company have been exempted from payment of about Rs. 7,500.

The following table of exports shows the relative importance of the trade of the ports of Bombay and Sind as compared with that of Calcutta:—

Table of Exports of Wheat, Cotton, and Seeds from India, Bengal, Bombay, and Sind.

YEARS.	WHEAT.				COTTON.				SEEDS.			
	Total export from India.	Export from Bengal.	Export from Bombay.	Export from Sind.	Total export from India.	Export from Bengal.	Export from Bombay.	Export from Sind.	Total export from India.	Export from Bengal.	Export from Bombay.	Export from Sind.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1884 ...	700,451	130,004	376,833	193,404	289,033	25,418	227,815	2,007	884,635	323,317	412,407	83,821
1885 ...	1,306,735	213,769	596,376	322,603	183,523	18,583	136,709	5,449	922,110	333,577	440,416	73,889
1886 ...	1,008,710	389,895	606,804	151,692	257,003	25,915	196,085	7,185	825,329	341,635	358,642	53,677
1887 ...	736,302	221,718	468,801	55,621	288,966	42,856	204,391	7,068	751,519	302,035	322,397	57,822
1888 ...	772,940	140,445	489,923	133,629	218,182	20,008	161,035	4,488	778,750	320,370	347,369	66,566

The above table shows that in wheat, cotton, and seeds the exports from Bengal are diminishing, and from Bombay and Sind are increasing.

TARKESWAR BRANCH—(22 MILES).

The receipts of this line from all sources were as follows:—

	Rs.
Coaching ...	2,66,276
Goods ...	13,071
Others ...	370
Gross Receipts ...	2,79,717

As compared with last year, there has been an increase in earnings from passenger traffic of Rs. 15,009, and in goods earnings of Rs. 871.

Out of the total receipts for the year, Rs. 2,42,284 were due to 3rd class passenger traffic. The average earnings per mile open per week amounted to Rs. 244.

PATNA-GYA STATE RAILWAY—(57 Miles).

YEARS.				Receipts from Coaching.	Receipts from Goods.	Total Coaching and Goods.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884	...	...	...	3,46,412	1,66,251	5,12,663
1885	...	...	...	3,38,465	1,74,354	5,12,819
1886	...	...	...	3,73,093	1,59,276	5,32,369
1887	...	...	...	3,70,691	1,53,919	5,24,610
1888	...	...	...	3,68,123	1,26,557	4,94,680

The earnings from both coaching and goods traffic have decreased, and the earnings per mile open per week were Rs. 168.

The following statement shows the traffic which may be ascribed entirely to the Jubilee bridge:—

HALF-YEAR ENDED—		COACHING.				GOODS.			
		Up.		Down.		Up.		Down.	
		No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
June 1888	...	39,943	2,286	51,221½	3,017	3,22,569	2,360	22,07,465	8,496
December 1888	...	44,224	2,575	39,115	2,265	3,95,823	2,738	18,57,852	7,717
Total	...	84,167	4,861	90,336½	5,282	7,18,392	5,098	38,64,817	16,213

The above statement excludes coal traffic of 71,12,512 maunds, and miscellaneous of 2,13,716 maunds, which have not been distinguished as up and down.

From a scrutiny of the returns it appears that the bulk of the goods traffic is in the down direction. Minerals form fully 59·5 per cent. of the whole traffic, coke 22·6 per cent., hemp and flax 11·9 per cent., lime 7·3 per cent., linseed 14·5 per cent., and wheat 11·7 per cent. of the general merchandise.

X.—TRAFFIC AND WORKING.

Engineering Department.—The expenditure on maintenance has been during the year as follows:—

	Rs.
East Indian Railway proper	51,22,443
Tarkeswar Railway	31,662
Patna-Gya State Railway	56,791
Dildarnagar-Ghazipur branch	5,364
Sindia State Railway	42,895

Rails.—The total length of road renewed and relaid with iron and steel rails was 138·59 miles. The total length of steel rails put into the road was 407·83 miles and of iron rails 30·76 miles. The amount credited to maintenance for value of permanent-way materials taken out and returned to stock was Rs. 9,67,682, against Rs. 6,90,906 in the previous year.

The iron rails put into the road are not new rails, but those in good order taken out of the road in course of relaying with steel rails.

Sleepers.—The total number of sleepers put into the road, in renewing and relaying during the year, was 337,238, against a total of 314,495½ during 1887. Of these, 183,490 were iron and the rest wooden.

Stone ballast.—The quantity of stone ballast put into the road on Revenue and Capital account was 8,462,471 cubic feet. The percentage of stone ballast in the road at the end of the year was 64·07, against 59·68 on 31st December 1887.

Locomotive Department.—The expenditure during the year was Rs. 37,35,884, showing an increase of Rs. 1,44,817. This is accounted for as follows:—

By an increase of Rs. 23,975 in the consumption of fuel, due to the increased tonnage of trains.

By an increase of Rs. 77,473, due to 13 engines and 1 tender having been replaced, as against 8 engines and 1 tender in 1887.

By an increase of about Rs. 29,300 under the head "Carriage of Revenue stores," due to a larger quantity of coal and coke having been carried to increase the reserve stock kept in hand on the line.

No new engines were received during the year, but the number of new engines put together was five.

Condemned engines.—Thirteen engines and 3 tenders were condemned during the year. The condemned engines were replaced by the new engines issued from stock. The condemned tenders were replaced by altered ones issued from store.

Repairs of engines.—The outturn of repaired engines and tenders was as under:—

				Engines.	Tenders.
Thorough repairs	...	...	...	129	133
Moderate "	...	...	...	8	9
Slight "	...	...	...	24	18

The following table shows the number of train and engine-miles performed by each engine daily (including those running on the line under repair, and waiting repair):—

HALF-YEAR ENDING—			Number of train-miles.	Number of engine-miles.	Total number of train-miles during the half-year.	Total number of engine-miles during the half-year.
30th June 1888	...	...	43·75	50·00	7,942·25	9,134·75
31st December 1888	...	...	37·75	44·00	6,948·25	8,082·00

The consumption of fuel was as follows:—

			1st-half of 1888.	2nd-half of 1888.
By passenger engine, per train-mile lb.	...	...	41·96	41·54
Ditto do., engine-mile "	...	...	41·50	41·10
By goods do., train-mile "	...	...	54·87	53·54
Ditto do., engine-mile "	...	...	45·48	43·63
Ditto and passenger engine, per train-mile lb.	...	...	51·93	50·45
Ditto ditto ditto, engine-mile "	...	...	44·69	43·07

The average number of Native drivers employed per month was 106 84. The average number of shunters employed was 120 per month.

The saving in wages effected during the year through the employment of Native drivers and shunters was Rs. 4,75,856.

Manauri Oil Mills.—The outturn was as follows:—

				Gals.
Castor oil, 1st quality	...	...	...	316,575
Do., (medicinal)	...	...	...	92
Linseed oil, raw	...	...	...	13,588
Do., boiled	...	...	...	6,960

Carriage and Wagon Department.—In addition to 165 wagons having been fitted with wooden wainscoting at a capital cost of Rs. 5,104, one ten-ton travelling crane was put in working order for Traffic Department, and the conversion of 23 platform trucks into open-sided wagons has been taken in hand. The number of vehicles in running order at the end of the year was 10,157.

The cost of repairs and oiling per train-mile was 2·13 annas, which is 0·06 annas less than that in the previous year.

During the year 84·88 carriages and 316·50 wagons, or about 3·82 per cent. of the total stock, was constantly under repairs, and 372 vehicles were renewed at a cost of Rs. 6,50,500.

The damages to stock from accidents are estimated at Rs. 39,767·.

Traffic Department.—The gross expenditure on this department during the year was Rs. 29,46,783, against Rs. 29,58,641 in 1887, being a decrease of Rs. 11,857, principally due to decrease in the expenditure for handling goods, owing to the general fall of traffic, and the surrender of the Cawnpore-Kalpi Section of the Indian Midland Railway; to the decrease in overtime allowances to train staff, due to the decrease in the train-mileage, and to the decrease under the heads Fuel, Lighting, Water and General Charges, the latter being due in a great measure to more new lamps having been supplied in 1887 and consequently fewer in 1888; and also to the consumption of oil having been less in 1888 on account of the surrender of the Cawnpore-Kalpi Section of the Indian Midland Railway.

Gross earnings.—The gross earnings were Rs. 4,47,11,802, against Rs. 4,52,84,645 in 1887, being a decrease of Rs. 5,72,843.

Taking the East Indian Railway proper, we find that—

			In 1887. Pica.	In 1888. Pica.
The cost of a ton-mile was	...	...	1·95	2·01
The "earnings" per ton-mile were	...	...	5·83	5·68
			Tons.	Tons.
The average paying load of a train was	...	...	198·88	207·57
Ditto ditto wagon was	...	...	5·98	5·95

The earnings from coaching traffic increased considerably. During the 1st half of 1888, the gain was $3\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs more than in the 1st half of 1887, the highest till then recorded. And during the 2nd half of 1888 the receipts were considerably in advance of those during any corresponding period.

There was an increase in steam-boat earnings, due to the improved connection afforded by the opening of the Assam-Bihar State Railway, and the running of the steamer to Munihari.

Downwards coal traffic shows large increase, due to the facilities afforded by opening the Jubilee Bridge.

Rice was the greatest revenue earner during the year.

The growth in the consumption of kerosine oil was continued.

The largest increase under any one staple was in linseed, while cotton showed a decrease.

XI.—RATES AND FARES.

In coaching traffic there were no alterations of fares, but the monthly suburban tickets showed increased sale, and the public availed themselves to an increased extent over the corresponding last half-year of double-journey tickets at single rates during the Doorga Poojah and Christmas holidays.

In goods traffic there were changes in rates in many of the items.

Between Patna and Calcutta, owing to the cessation of the river competition by the India General Steam Navigation Company, the rates for grain and seeds were increased from Rs. 27 to Rs. 30 per 100 maunds.

In the export of wheat and seed traffic from the Jubbulpore line, efforts were made to obtain for Calcutta a greater share of the despatches from the principal wheat station, Sihora Road, 25 miles from Jubbulpore, 759 from Howrah, and 641 from Bombay; railway charges were about 5 shillings per ton in favour of Calcutta, which rate was again reduced to Rs. 44 per 100 maunds to Howrah, from Sihora, equivalent to a further decrease of 2s. 3d. per ton, but without much effect.

The cause may be traced to a great extent to the advantage that Bombay has over Calcutta in having regular lines of steamers to the Continent of Europe, the exports to Great Britain and the Continent from Calcutta and Bombay for the 1st half of 1888—

		To Great Britain. Owt.	To Continent. Owt.
Having been from Calcutta	...	1,234,370	205,959
Having been from Bombay	...	1,497,077	4,254,997

The rate for grain and seeds from Etawah to Bombay *via* Jubbulpore was so adjusted as to equalise the charges by that route with the charges *via* Agra.

From Cawnpore to Howrah the rate for seeds was reduced from Rs. 53 to Rs. 51 per 100 maunds to compete against the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, as up to the end of June by far the greatest part of the traffic in mustard and poppy seeds from Cawnpore had gone to Bombay for the Continent of Europe.

Imported salt from Howrah to Patna was raised from Rs. 27 to Rs. 34 per 100 maunds.

Reduced rates for betelnuts from Howrah to Patna and stations beyond have been extended to bookings from the Eastern Bengal State Railway successfully.

Rates for piece-goods and manufactured iron from Howrah to Jubbulpore were reduced with the object of sharing the Jubbulpore traffic with the Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Rates for stone were largely reduced in competition with the river traffic.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

I.—WORKS IN PROGRESS.

Main line.

Mahi pile bridge, 8 spans of 60 feet.—This bridge was completed and opened for traffic during the year.

Loop line.—The earthwork in raising the line above flood level and the ballasting was finished during the year. The completion of this work and of the Mahi Pile Bridge enable the loop line to be used for traffic all the year round.

Digha transshipment yard.—Two joint goods sheds, aggregating 616 feet in length, a joint platform 1,500 feet long, and sidings aggregating about 10,000 lineal feet, have nearly been completed during the year, as well as an approach to the river bank.

Sidings, Sonapore.—Two new sidings were laid in at Sonapore Station to meet the requirements of the Tirhoot State Railway traffic and the Sonapore fair.

Ganges bridge, 3 spans of 40 feet.—Flood level in the Ganges rose to the bottom of the girders of this bridge during the past rains, and if the flood had risen higher, the safety of the bridge would have been endangered.

Arrangements have been made for raising this bridge 3 feet, and the work is now well in hand. A diversion has been laid in to carry the traffic till the alterations of the bridge and of the formation have been completed.

Ganges ferry.—The 2 steamers, 4 barges, 2 landing-stages, 2 approach girders, 4 tank engines, and 2 winding engines have all been practically completed, with the exception of few minor alterations, which are required to get the ferry to work smoothly.

At the date of this report the ferry is in working order.

Rolling-stock.—The stock has been maintained in good order during the year.

The Bogie wagons have been altered and fitted with spiral springs, so as to make them less rigid in their action.

Fifty low-sided wagons have been converted into timber trucks.

Eighteen third class carriages have been fitted with rifle racks, as prescribed in Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 889RC, dated 13th October 1885.

II.—LINES UNDER SURVEY.

A preliminary survey was made for a branch line from Chupra to Revilganj, and the plans and estimates are under preparation.

III.—MINERAL RESOURCES.

The fuel used on the railway is Bengal coal, and costs about Rs. 11 per ton delivered at Sonapore. The consumption per train mile averaged during the year 30·47lbs. and the cost 2·30 annas.

Wood fuel is being used on the Uska branch as a trial, and so far the result has been satisfactory.

IV.—LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

Main line, Sonapore to Bahraich ...	...	...	273.58 miles.
Ajodhya branch ...	...	...	20.10 "
Ganges loop line ...	...	...	9.34 "
Uska branch ...	...	...	39.25 "
Naipalganj extension ...	...	...	33.52 "
Total ...	...	...	376.79

Flood.—In the month of September 1888, owing to an extraordinary rainfall along the line, there were two breaches on the Uska branch—1 bridge 7 spans 20 feet arches was partially wrecked, and 1 bridge 1 span 20 feet girder was swept away, and the embankment was breached at two places.

The traffic on the branch was stopped between Phareint station and Uska Bazar for about a fortnight, when diversions were laid down and traffic restored.

VII.—CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS.

The capital accounts for the calendar year ending 31st December 1888 are annexed.

The total capital expenditure during the year on final heads was Rs. 26,36,378 and the expenditure to date Rs. 2,43,03,654, exclusive of interest charges amounting to Rs. 10,90,014, and suspense account, amounting to Rs. 5,24,487.

VIII.—REVENUE TRANSACTIONS.

The gross earnings during the year amounted to Rs. 22,09,543, against Rs. 19,44,002 in previous year, and the working expenses to Rs. 12, 88,84 against Rs. 11,06,997 in previous year, and the net earnings to Rs. 9, against Rs. 8,37,004 in previous year.

Out of which the Company paid Rs. 20,890 as income-tax.

This gave a dividend of 3.85 per cent. on the total capital expenditure to 31st December 1888.

The traffic somewhat improved during the year owing to export trade wheat and seeds being better than the year 1887.

Coaching traffic.—The passenger traffic, both local and foreign, has increased steadily during the year.

The increase over the receipts for 1887 was Rs. 31,116.

The total receipts during 1888 were:—

			Rs.
For 1st half of 1888 ...	...	...	3,92,230
For 2nd ditto ...	...	...	4,16,173
Total ...	...	...	8,08,403

as compared with Rs. 7,77,287 in 1887.

The following table gives the number of passengers and the earnings for the years 1886, 1887 and 1888:—

	1886.		1887.		1888.	
	No.	Receipts.	No.	Receipts.	No.	Receipts.
First class ...	...	Rs.	...	Rs.	...	Rs.
Second class ...	3,217	10,994	4,774	13,422	5,308	13,846
Intermediate class ...	8,072	14,838	11,048	17,742	10,365	14,840
Third class ...	7,852	4,811	5,679	4,449	4,720	3,914
Total ...	14,59,617	5,90,754	19,11,566	6,90,541	20,96,552	7,34,426
Total ...	14,78,758	6,21,397	19,33,067	7,26,154	21,16,945	7,67,025

There is a continuous increase in all classes of passengers, except second and intermediate class.

The increase is 15 per cent. in receipts and 9 per cent. in the number of passengers carried in 1888 over 1887, and 31 per cent. in receipts and 39 per cent. in the number of passengers over 1886, which is fairly satisfactory.

Goods traffic.—The receipts for goods traffic amounted to—

			Rs.
1st half of 1888 ...	...	...	7,06,257
2nd ditto ...	...	...	3,86,073
Total ...	...	...	10,92,330

as compared with Rs. 9,82,158 during 1886 and Rs. 8,84,444 during 1887.

The goods traffic receipts were thus better by Rs. 2,07,886 during the year 1888 than in 1887, and Rs. 1,10,172 than in 1886. The increase chiefly occurs under wheat and seed traffic.

The following table shows the increase in these items as compared with 1887 :—

	SEEDS.		WHEAT.	
	Tons.	Receipts.	Tons.	Receipts.
		Rs.		Rs.
1887	21,762	85,607	37,565	1,71,011
1888	40,644	2,05,757	42,068	2,32,381
Increase	18,882	1,10,150	4,503	61,370

The rice traffic from Uska branch increased from 24,871 tons to 45,621 tons, and the receipts from Rs. 75,083 to Rs. 1,20,709 during 1888 over 1887.

Steam-boat service.—The passenger traffic on the Ganges ferry improved considerably during 1888, the number of passengers carried being 52,206 and the receipts Rs. 5,920 more than in the year 1887.

The total earnings of the ferry during the year amounted to Rs. 2,17,361, thus—

			Rs.
1st half of 1888	...	...	1,24,491
2nd ditto	...	...	92,870
Total	...	...	2,17,361

against Rs. 1,80,909 for the year 1887 and Rs. 1,67,974 for 1886.

This shows a total increase of Rs. 36,452 over 1887 and Rs. 49,387 over 1886.

X.—RATES AND FARES, COACHING.

There has been no alteration in the coaching fares during the year, and the third class fare remains as before at 2 pias per mile.

Goods rates.—The only changes in the goods rates worthy of notice are those due to the agreement come to with the East Indian Railway and Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.

With the former Railway it has been agreed to equalise rates for the traffic for Cawnpore and the west, so that the rates *via* Digha and the East Indian Railway will be same as those *via* Ajodhya Ghât and the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway.

With the latter Railway it has been agreed to equalise rates for traffic to Howrah, so that the rates for stations on the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway on the south bank of the Gogra will be the same as those by the Bengal and North-Western Railway for the north bank of the Gogra.

The East Indian Railway, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, and Bengal and North-Western Railway have agreed to make the same charge for carriage of salt, viz., one-fifth pie per maund per mile to a distance of 250 miles and one-sixth pie per maund for greater distances.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

The general progress during the year has been as follows:—The conversion of gauge from Nagpur to Raj-Nandgaon was completed and opened for traffic on the broad gauge on the 27th November 1888.

The section Raj-Nandgaon to Raipur was opened for traffic on the 4th December 1888.

The section Raipur to Bilaspur was opened for goods on the 10th January 1889, and for passenger traffic on the 14th February 1889.

The Kutni-Umaria section was taken over by the Company on the 1st April 1888.

The total length of broad gauge line now being worked is 293 miles.

Besides the above amount of open line, rails have been laid and construction trains are working over them for a distance of 195 miles.

Construction work is now in progress over the whole of the system.

The following is a more detailed account of the state of the work on the various sections:—

MAIN LINE.

Nagpur to Bilaspur.—Opened for public traffic.

Bilaspur to Raigarh.—Earthwork practically complete.

Bridges nearly all completed, except those over the Hasdeo and Mand.

At the Hasdeo (five spans of 200-feet girders) the masonry is two-thirds complete. All the ironwork has been received, and at least three spans will be erected before June 1889.

At the Mand (nine spans of 100-feet) the work is not so far advanced, but the masonry will be completed by the rains. The ironwork of the girders is in hand.

Rails have been laid to 68 miles from Bilaspur, and the plate-laying is now proceeding.

Raigarh to Sogra.—The greater portion of this district has been realigned, sanction to which was only received in December 1888. Good progress has been made with the earthwork and masonry.

At the Eeb bridge (seven spans of 150-feet girders) the well foundations are progressing satisfactorily. A very excellent sandstone is found close to the bridge site, and good stone is available, except near Raigarh, almost all along.

Sogra to Monarpur.—Earthwork well advanced, masonry in progress, but skilled labour difficult to attract and keep. At the Brahmini river, the bridge for which is 10 spans of 150-feet girders, the foundations have been put in, and work is progressing on the remainder.

Monarpur to Goilkora.—Great difficulty is being experienced in getting labour to stay in the Saranda jungle on this section. Bricks for bridges have been burnt, and work is generally being pushed on as much as possible.

Goilkora to Purulia.—Earthwork practically complete. Masonry of all bridges, except the Subunurekha, nearly finished. Rails laid for 45 miles on this section.

Purulia to Assensole.—Rails laid; line ready for inspection previous to opening for public traffic. The wells at the Damuda bridge are all being sunk, and the well-sinking will be finished by the rains.

Under the present arrangement the East Indian Railway are to work this section when passed as fit for public traffic.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Open line.

The following statement gives the number of persons of all races employed on the open line:—

YEAR ENDING	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.				Number of miles open.	Number of stations.
	Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.		
31st December 1887	85	206	4,286	4,577	149	23
31st December 1888	102	343	12,954	13,399	225	28

NATIVE DRIVERS AND SHUNTERS.

The following is a comparative statement of the number of natives employed as shunters and drivers during the calendar years 1887 and 1888:—

RAILWAY.	DRIVERS.		SHUNTERS.		TOTAL.		REMARKS.
	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.	1887.	
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	2	4	5	14	7	18	

The system of training native lads is to pass them through the various grades, from Cleaners to Assistant Firemen, Firemen, Shunters, and then if they are able to read and write sufficiently well, and have proved themselves efficient in technical duties, they are allowed to take charge of engines on main line trains.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Permission was received from Government to form a Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Corps in 1888. An Adjutant has been appointed, and at the present time the Corps has 494 men enlisted, of whom 363 were efficient on the 31st March 1889. As many of the men are scattered all over the line on the construction work, it is difficult to put them through their drill.

The following statement shows the enrolled strength and the number of efficient in the various companies:—

COMPANY.	Enrolled strength.	EFFICIENTS.				Non-officients.	Sergeant-instructors.	Drill-instructors.	Head-quarters.	REMARKS.
		Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Volunteers.	Total.					
A	...	13	20	330	363	131	3	1	Nagpur.	
B	...									
C	...									
D	...									

PROVIDENT FUND.

State Railway rules were at first proposed for adoption; but as Government suggested that the Institution should be managed independently by a Committee of Railway officers, and demurred to the State Railway Rule as regards bonuses, a set of rules, based on those in force on the East Indian Railway, have been drawn up and submitted for an expression of the final orders of the Government of India and the Board.

The following statement shows the number of depositors and the sums at their credit on the 31st December 1888:—

RAILWAY.	Number of staff depositing.	NUMBER OF DEPOSITORS.		AMOUNTS AT CREDIT ON THE 31st DECEMBER 1888.				REMARKS.
		Voluntary.	Compulsory.	Voluntary.	Compulsory.	Bonus.	Total.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bengal-Nagpur ...	268	74	243	666	18,640	12,119	31,425	

POLICE

In addition to the Nagpur and Bhandara Police districts, there are now two more districts on the open line, viz. Raipur and Bilaspur, each under the orders of a District Superintendent of Police. These districts were opened and placed under the Police for purpose of law and order towards the close of the year, and the entire Police force on the whole open line, that is, from Nagpur to Bilaspur, 255 miles, consists of—

1 Inspector.	4 Head-constables.
2 European constables.	110 Constables.

The system of watch and ward by chowkidars, which was not found to give satisfaction, has now been transferred to the regular Police.

Beyond a few petty thefts, the year has been an uneventful one, and there is therefore nothing of importance to record.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Open line.

On opening out to Bilaspur the open line charge has extended, and now includes the length from Nagpur to Bilaspur. The subsidised Civil Surgeon at Nagpur superintends this length, assisted by the Railway Apothecary at

Dongargarh. The arrangements for treating the sick are as follows:—An Assistant Surgeon at Nagpur, a Hospital Assistant for the sick along the line up to Dongargarh, with an Apothecary at Dongargarh, and a Hospital Assistant attends to the medical wants of the Railway employes stationed between Nagpur and Bilaspur, a distance of 255 miles.

The year may be considered a generally healthy one.

In consideration of the great number of Railway servants admitted into the Mayo Hospital at Nagpur, the Company has given a contribution of Rs. 200.

The annual cost of the Department has been as under:—

	Rs.
Assistant Surgeon, Nagpur	1,200
Hospital Assistant at Nagpur	438
Menial establishment at Nagpur	256
Medicines ditto	785
Apothecary at Dongargarh	2,400
Menial establishment at Dongargarh	132
Medicines ditto	725
Supervision, Civil Surgeon	1,800

Five thousand and ninety-two cases were treated during the year ending 31st March 1889, the prevailing diseases being malarial fevers (1,840 cases), diseases of the digestive system, dysentery, and ulcers. There were but two cases of small-pox and none of cholera.

Construction.

Each District Engineer on the Construction has attached to his district a fully qualified Assistant Surgeon, and each Assistant Surgeon has working under him one or two Hospital Assistants, according to the length of the district. The Assistant Surgeon is stationed at the head-quarters of each district, and has at least a three months' supply of medicines for the use of his district. Each Hospital Assistant has also a small supply of medicines with him, and can procure additional medicines from the Assistant Surgeon in a few hours.

The Principal Railway Medical Officer, with his head-quarters at Chakardarpur, superintends the line from Assensole to the Eub.

The health of the European portion of the Construction staff on all the districts, save the Pendra, Brahmini and Saranda, has been fairly satisfactory, considering the unavoidable exposure and the total ignorance of Indian life and surroundings. Fever is the most prevalent disease, and appears in its worst form in the above-mentioned districts. Of the staff now employed at the Pendra, there are only three men left who were there when work first commenced in the early part of 1888.

The Saranda and Brahmini are no better off, the percentage of sick among the work-people during certain parts of the year being as high as 60. The sinking of wells all along the line has, however, been attended by a well-marked diminution of fever.

Cholera, too, has played its annual part, and Purulia has had more than an average attack.

Dysentery has not been as prevalent as was expected, which must be attributed to the introduction of good water.

FLOOD DAMAGES, ACCIDENTS, 1888-89.

On the 30th of October last an accident took place at the Damuda. The temporary bridge which had been constructed over this river, being damaged by a flood which came down that morning, gave way while a train was crossing it. A heavy L-class engine, four East Indian and two Bengal-Nagpur Railway wagons, and one brakevan were precipitated into the river. There was fortunately no loss of life. Damage to rolling-stock amounted to Rs. 1,294.

On the 18th December, on the Kulhan diversion, with a grade of 1 in 50, a material train parted owing to the couplings of two Great Indian Peninsula Railway wagons giving way. Twelve wagons were more or less damaged.

On the 23rd December, owing to excess speed in driving, a brakevan was derailed at mileage 162; nearly a mile of sleepers was damaged and the road cut up, the cost of which will be about Rs. 1,000. Traffic was interrupted for a day in consequence.

On the 30th January a heavy flood carried away a portion of the embankment at the temporary bridge over the Damuda.

RATES AND FARES.

The following are some of the alterations made in the rates for coaching traffic:—

- (1) The intermediate class rate has been reduced from 4 pies to 3 pies per mile.
- (2) The third class rate has been altered from 2 pies per mile to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pies per mile by mail and 2 pies per mile by mixed trains.
- (3) The minimum charge for passenger luggage has been increased from 1 anna to 2 annas.
- (4) The rate for two-wheeled carriages and palanquins has been reduced from 3 annas to $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per mile, and for four-wheeled carriages from 4 annas to 3 annas per mile, the minimum charge for carriages being increased from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5.
- (5) The minimum charge for horses has been increased from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5.
- (6) The rate for special trains has been increased from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per mile, subject to a minimum charge as for 20 miles.

No changes of any importance have as yet been made in the rates for goods traffic.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.

LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

Passenger and goods traffic was carried over the Railway throughout the year 1888 without interruption.

WORKS IN PROGRESS.

A covered way at Loop No. 2 is in progress and well advanced. This is to replace the original timber bridge.

LINES UNDER SURVEY OR PROJECTED—*Nil*.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

The Company has drawn its supply of coal from the Bengal Coal Company at a cost of Rs. 16 37 per ton delivered at Siliguri.

LINES OPEN FOR TRAFFIC.

Passenger and goods traffic was worked over the Railway throughout the year 1888 without interruption.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Mr. F. Prestage, Managing Director, having proceeded to Europe, Mr. S. B. Cary, Assoc., M.I.C.E., was appointed General Manager and Chief Engineer, and Mr. C. N. Barnard, Resident Engineer, acted for the General Manager, pending his joining the appointment.

CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS.

The total paid-up capital, including debenture, &c., was Rs. 27,70,000 on the 31st December 1888.

The total capital outlay to the 31st December 1888 is Rs. 27,03,754, or an average cost per mile of Rs. 53,015.

The expenditure on capital account during the year under review was Rs. 15,973.

REVENUE TRANSACTIONS.

YEAR.	Gross earnings.	Expenditure, excluding debenture interest.	Net earnings.	Percentage of expenditure to gross earnings.	Percentage of the net earnings to total capital outlay.	Train-mile.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
1887	4,77,151	2,66,528	2,10,623	55.86	7.69	1,06,823
1888	6,14,893	3,31,566	2,83,327	53.92	10.23	1,41,323

The gross earnings show an increase of Rs. 1,37,742, or 28.87 per cent., and the expenditure an increase of Rs. 65,038, or 24.40 per cent.

The net earnings have increased by Rs. 72,700, or 34.52 per cent.

The total weight of goods carried has increased by 31.90 per cent.

TRAFFIC AND WORKING.

The passenger and goods traffic for the year under review compares as follows with that of the previous year:—

TRAFFIC.	1887.		1888.		INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
	Units.	Receipts.	Units.	Receipts.	Units.	Receipts.	Units.	Receipts.
	Passenger.	Rs.	Passenger.	Rs.	Passenger.	Rs.	Passenger.	Rs.
Coaching	34,500	1,69,495	42,825½	2,14,442	8,325½	44,947	.....	.....
	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.		Mds.	
Goods	5,08,856	3,01,803	6,71,174	3,93,872	1,62,318	92,069	.....	.....

RATES AND FARES.

Rate.—Fusel oil flashing, like good quality kerosine, at or above 73°F. (Abel's test) has been classified and charged as first class on production of a certificate from the sender to that effect.

Fares.—No change has taken place in the fares.

DEOGHUR RAILWAY.

LINE OPEN.

The number of miles open is 4.79. There is no branch, nor has any new line been opened during the year, nor is any under construction.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Station Staff.

Station Master and Assistant	2
Native Guards	...	...	...	...	2
Menials	...	...	...	...	9

Locomotive and carriage.

Drivers and mechanics	...	...	...	...	5
Menials	...	...	...	...	10

Maintenance Staff.

Mechanic	...	...	...	...	1
Plate-layer and milmen	...	...	...	...	25

This Railway does not pay for Government Railway Police.

No contribution is given to any local or district schools.

A monthly contribution is given to the Deoghur Dispensary for medical attendance.

STORES.

			Rs.	A.	P.
Value of stores in hand is	...	...	1,529	2	10

CAPITAL TRANSACTION.

• Share capital	...	...	2,75,000	0	0
Revenue expended on capital account	...	...	43	0	0
Reserve fund expended on ditto	...	...	6,136	13	0

REVENUE TRANSACTION.

The revenue of the year was as follows:—

Traffic earning	25,652	14	3
Miscellaneous receipts	158	12	9

Total	25,811	11	0
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Revenue expended as follows:—

Maintenance of way, works, and station	2,746	7	6
Traffic expenses	...	...	4,301	6	10
Locomotive expenses	...	...	4,259	13	6
Carriage and wagon expenses	...	...	399	1	3
Store Department salaries and expenses	180	0	0
Charges, general	2,404	9	7

Total	14,290	13	8
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TRAFFIC WORKING.

Traffic has been conducted without delay or obstruction during the year. It shows a falling off from the previous year, but the current year shows a complete recovery and considerable increase.

		1st January to 31st December 1887.	1st January to 31st December 1888.
Number of passengers	...	172,926½	166,973
		Mds.	Mds.
Weight of goods	...	1,84,626½	1,61,701½

RATES AND FARES.

There was no alteration made in the rates and fares.

**SYNOPSIS OF MILEAGE OF RAILWAYS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PROVINCE OF BENGAL ON THE
31st OF MARCH 1889.**

SYSTEM.	RAILWAY.	MAIN SECTIONS AND BRANCHES.		GAUGE.	MILES OPEN.		UNDER CONSTRUCTION.		State under survey.	REMARKS.
		From	To		Ft. In.	State.	Assisted.	State.	Assisted.	
East Indian Railway and State Branches, worked by the Agency of the East Indian Railway Company.	East Indian main line	5 6	454½	In addition to the 788 miles of East Indian Railway which are here detailed as lying within the boundaries of the Province of Bengal, there are 177 miles of main and branch lines of the same railway which lie outside the province, the main and branch lines through the Oudh and Rohilkund (for as Megal, Serampur, the junction to the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway are laid double, the whole line is single. That of the Patna-Gya and North-Western Railway at Digha Ghat, that of the Patna-Gya State Railway at Bankipur, of the Tirhoot State Railway at Mokameh, and of the Tarkeswar Railway at Sheoraphuli. In addition to the branch lines here shown there are some colliery branches belonging to coal companies.
	East Indian chord line	.....	.....	...	188½	...	...	...	...
	East Indian branches	.....	.....	...	67½	...	...	...	...
	Patna-Gya	.....	.....	...	57	...	22	...	...
	Tarkeswar	.....	.....	...	785½	22	...	...	...
Total miles					795½	22	<p>(This whole system, containing 1,143½ miles of railway open to traffic, is now worked by the Eastern Bengal State Railway, the Central Bengal State Railway, the South-Eastern State Railway, the Northern Bengal State Railway, the Kaunia-Duria State Railway, the Assam-Bihar State Railway, Assam-Bihar Section, and the Dacca State Railway.</p> <p>No work, except earthwork between Ranaghat and Krishnagar. Work long since topped.</p> <p>If the Kaunia-Dhubri Section of the Assam-Bihar State Railway should ever be constructed on the metre gauge, the existing Kaunia-Duria line would get little or no traffic, and would probably cease to be kept up. Besides the 40½ miles of Kaunia-Duria State Railway, there are 40½ miles of ferries.</p>
Total mileage of the system					871½	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal State Railway and connected lines worked under the same management.	Eastern Bengal main line	.....	.....	5 6	176	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Bengal southern section	.....	.....	...	56	...	...	...	...
	Central Bengal	.....	.....	...	...	125	...	...	...
	Ranaghat-Bhugwangola	.....	.....	...	...	...	21½	...	93
	Dacca Railway	.....	.....	3 3½	86	...	...	...	...
	Northern Bengal	.....	.....	3 3½	280	...	...	...	...
	Kaunia-Duria	.....	.....	2 6	57	...	...	...	...
Assam-Bihar Section, A. B. S. Ry.					3 3½	38	116-75	<p>93</p>
Total miles					673	125	138½	...	93	
Total mileage of the system					799	...	38½	...	93	

[illegible]

Statement showing Provincial Profit or Loss upon the Bengal State Railways during the current and previous Financial Contracts.

YEAR.	Capital outlay to end of previous year. Rs.	Capital outlay during year. Rs.	Capital outlay to end of year. Rs.	Amount of interest. Rs.	Gross receipts. Rs.	Working expenses. Rs.	Net receipts. Rs.	Profit or loss to Local Government. Rs.	REMARKS.
EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.									
Capital outlay by the late Eastern Bengal Railway Company to end of June 1894	3,68,22,845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capital outlay on section ..	15,60,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1894-95	5,73,82,845	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1895-96	3,87,22,717	13,45,572	3,87,22,717	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1896-97	4,11,85,766	24,57,049	4,11,85,766	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1897-98	4,11,85,766	17,39,462	4,29,25,228	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1898-99	4,29,25,228	23,32,377	(a) 4,53,57,605	22,93,738	95,45,668	47,36,928	* 49,08,742	+23,13,006	(d) Eastern Bengal Dacca Assam-Bihar Kaimir-Duria Ra. 8,44,701 8,44,701 2,62,166 2,67,795 38,556
	4,53,57,605	7,86,976	4,64,44,581	(b) 32,10,367	1,07,05,894	46,01,050	59,04,844	+25,94,537	466 amount credited to Imperial Fund—side para-graph 7, Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. B-50 A-E, dated 30th March 1899 (Budget orders for 1898-99) Ra. 24,25,156 7,86,128 32,10,307
N. E.—As the net receipts from all the sections now comprising the Eastern Bengal State Railway system are shown in the column set apart for that purpose, interest for all the sections during 1898-99 is shown in this statement.									
(a) Excludes Rs. 93,64,736 outlay on Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway, shown separately in page 43.									
NORTHERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.									
1877-78	1,13,00,117	43,37,360	1,56,37,537	6,00,830	1,71,114	1,64,016	7,098	-6,82,833	
1878-79	1,66,37,537	98,61,808	1,94,99,339	7,90,950	10,92,892	8,95,730	1,97,162	-5,93,418	
1879-80	1,94,99,339	12,36,023	2,07,35,362	9,05,281	14,67,806	13,28,647	2,39,159	-6,66,122	
1880-81	2,07,35,362	3,57,548	2,10,92,910	6,41,138	17,03,253	9,53,189	7,78,064	+1,86,926	
1881-82	2,10,92,910	64,613	2,11,57,518	8,40,966	19,27,411	9,60,466	9,66,951	+1,25,995	Ra. 2,03,833 Provincial; Dinagepur branch. Credit of Ra. 1,28,220 Imperial ; on main line.
1882-83	2,11,57,518	4,94,808	2,16,52,311	8,31,367	22,79,804	10,71,898	12,08,376	+5,76,069	Ra. 4,55,796 Provincial; Dinagepur branch.
1883-84	2,16,52,311	6,51,915	2,23,04,126	8,41,304	21,32,741	13,35,459	8,97,311	+48,007	Ra. 3,16,373 Provincial; Dinagepur branch.
1884-85	2,23,04,126	-8,51,275	2,14,72,731	8,59,096	21,06,282	15,20,316	6,45,966	-1,82,102	Ra. 18,00,000, Imperial Capital, transferred to M. B. State Railway.
1885-86	2,23,74,731	2,30,011	2,19,00,202	8,31,640	23,35,304	14,90,371	8,44,933	+17,293	
1886-87	2,19,00,202	-5,631	2,19,05,761	8,36,161	26,24,013	14,11,748	12,12,271	+3,76,110	
1887-88	2,19,05,761	-1,74,448	2,17,29,306	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	+5,37,679	(c) See under M. B. State Railway.
1888-89	2,17,29,306	3,64,924	2,30,94,233	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	
Loss by exchange since commencement 8,84,830									

[illegible]

DACCA STATE RAILWAY.

1877-78	8,973	8,973</
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ASSAM-BEHAR STATE RAILWAY-A.B. SECTION.

[illegible]

Year.	Capital outlay to end of previous year.	Capital outlay during year.	Capital outlay to end of year.	Amount of interest.	Gross receipts.	Working expenses.	Net receipts.	Profit or loss to Local Government.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
ASSAM-BEHAR STATE RAILWAY—T. SECTION.									
1877-78	49,701	2,393	52,093	Ra. 52,053 Imperial money, but no interest charged till 1881-82.
1878-79	52,053	NIL.	52,053	..	..	..	..	..
1879-80	52,053	NIL.	52,053	2,343	..	..	..	..
1880-81	52,053	NIL.	52,053	2,343	..	..	..	..
1881-82	52,053	3,729	55,782	2,082	-2,082	Ra. 3,729 Provincial money.
1882-83	55,782	25,065	80,847	2,082	-2,082	Ra. 25,065 Provincial money.
1883-84	80,847	64,701	1,47,548	3,416	..	..	..	-3,416
1884-85	1,47,551	8,94,919	10,42,460	22,686	..	..	..	-22,686
1885-86	10,42,460	18,69,450	29,11,910	72,012	..	..	..	-72,012
1886-87	29,11,910	6,32,817	35,44,727	1,29,117	-1,29,117	(a) See under Tirhoot State Railway.
1887-88	35,44,727	3,82,577	39,27,304	1,59,604	..	..	..	-1,59,604
1888-89	39,27,304	7,68,676	46,95,980	(a)	..	..	..	(a)
	Loss by exchange since commencement ..	..	2,63,100	..	..	..	..	..
	Total Capital Outlay	49,63,999	
NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.									
1877-78	2,71,690	..	2,71,690	12,260	2,090	-10,200	
1878-79	2,71,690	68,092	3,41,372	13,794	..	..	40,331	+26,727
1879-80	3,41,372	6,078	3,47,450	15,496	..	..	31,180	+15,683
1880-81	3,47,450	-2,692	3,44,758	15,577	..	..	-2,885	-17,063
1881-82	3,44,846	-8,768	3,36,078	13,599	67,973	55,000	12,973	-736	
1882-83	3,36,078	-5,077	3,30,991	13,392	74,064	60,685	23,469	+13,381	
1883-84	3,30,991	25,349	3,56,340	13,708	80,632	58,317	24,305	+10,597	
1884-85	3,56,340	-7,030	3,49,310	14,074	76,375	72,129	4,246	-9,826	
1885-86	3,49,310	-5,299	3,44,011	13,827	79,905	66,780	13,025	-1,804	
1886-87	3,44,011	-11,803	3,32,208	13,497	86,543	67,106	19,436	+5,939	
1887-88	3,32,208	-296	3,31,912	13,758	94,054	61,920	32,134	+15,011	
1888-89	3,31,912	7,364	3,39,276	13,000	1,04,589	86,414	19,175	+5,375	
	Loss by exchange since commencement	12,297	
	Total Capital Outlay	3,51,183	

Statement showing all Bengal State Railway Capital Expenditure,

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	RAILWAY.	EXPENDITURE TO END OF 1883-84.		EXPENDITURE IN 1884-85.		Total to end of 1884-85.	EXPENDITURE IN 1885-86.		Total to end of 1885-86.
		Imperial.	Provincial.	Imperial.	Provincial.		Imperial.	Provincial.	
Construction of Railways charged against Revenue.	Kaunia-Duria Railway ...	Rs.	Rs. 9,06,080	Rs.	Rs. 33,101	Rs. 9,39,180	Rs.	Rs. 19,101 2,480	Rs. 9,60,771
	Total ...	.....	9,06,080	.....	33,101	9,39,180	.....	21,581	9,60,771
	Tarakeswar Railway (land and survey) ...	.....	68,445	.....	56,090	1,25,535	.....	25,968	1,51,503
Subsidised Railways, Land and Surveys.	Deochur Railway (land and survey) ...	.....	9,562	.....	.....	9,562	.....	.....	9,562
	Total ...	.....	79,007	.....	56,090	1,35,097	.....	25,968	1,01,065
Miscellaneous Railway expenditure.	Palamau Survey ...	.....	4,602	.....	.....	4,602	.....	-4,602	Refunded by
	Mozufferpore-Sitamarhi Survey ...	.....	7,075	.....	14,010	21,084	.....	12	21,106
	Chittagong Survey ...	.....	63,260	.....	-2,979	60,281	.....	.....	60,281
	Calcutta Central Station ...	.....	230	.....	.....	230	.....	-230	Transferred to
	Howrah-Ampta Survey ...	.....	2,900	.....	2,304	5,104	.....	.....	5,104
	Administrative charges ...	.....	1,11,201	.....	54,378	1,65,579	.....	230 58,549	2,24,358
	Western Bengal Survey ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Durbhunga-Sitamarhi Survey ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Sultanpur-Bogra Survey ...	.....	1,376	.....	.....	1,376	.....	-1,376	Transferred to
	Rungpore-Dhubri Surveys	.....	35,604	4,889	.....	40,533	12,327	10,053	60,833
	Assam-Bihar Survey ...	.....	6,937	.....	32,815	30,752	.....	-16,053 2,480 -20,319	Transferred to Transferred to Transferred to
	Sakri-Jainnagar Survey ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction of Railways.	Total ...	.....	2,31,335	4,880	1,00,437	3,38,651	12,327	20,694	3,80,682
	Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	3,73,82,845	.....	13,45,872	.....	3,87,28,717	24,11,049	.....	4,11,85,766
	Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway ...	68,28,902	25,35,707	-68,25,902	-25,35,707	.....	.....	.....	Taken over by the
	Banashah-Bhugwanga State Railway ...	1,98,111	66,008	28,770	.....	2,92,889	.....	764	2,98,653
	Northern Bengal State Railway ...	2,15,01,631	10,02,405	7,28,624 -15,59,999	.....	2,16,72,761	2,36,511	.....	2,19,09,262
	Tirhoot State Railway, main line ...	1,22,19,807	7,234	4,33,827	.....	1,35,62,868	-4,90,355 23,90,572	21,140	1,43,82,235
	Tirhoot State Railway, Hajipur Branch ...	18,07,707	21,140	5,82,815	.....	24,11,712	-23,90,572	-21,140	Transferred to
	Nalhati State Railway ...	3,55,364	.....	-7,030	.....	3,48,334	-5,209	.....	3,43,035
	Dacca State Railway ...	27,48,748	87,534	20,70,707	.....	49,12,989	10,97,043	.....	60,10,031
	Assam-Bihar State Railway, Tirhoot Section ...	{ 52,043 56,701 }	28,797	8,96,819	.....	10,44,370	18,68,460	.....	29,13,830
	Assam-Bihar State Railway, A.-B. Section ...	3,67,817	34,120	18,71,356	.....	22,73,993	21,10,733	20,319	44,04,045
	Total ...	6,35,20,526	37,83,095	-4,31,281	-25,35,767	8,43,45,023	72,75,131	21,063	9,10,41,337

Imperial and Provincial, since the commencement.

EXPENDITURE IN 1886-87.			EXPENDITURE IN 1887-88.			EXPENDITURE IN 1888-89.			Loss by exchange since commencement.	Grand total to end of 1888-89.
Imperial.	Provincial.	Total to end of 1886-87.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total to end of 1887-88.	Imperial.	Provincial.	Total to end of 1888-89.		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	3,363	9,04,134	.....	-1,840	9,02,285	.....	-10,803	9,51,482	.....	9,51,482
.....	3,363	9,04,134	.....	-1,840	9,02,285	.....	-10,803	9,51,482	.....	9,51,482
.....	1,074	1,52,577	.....	49	1,52,626	.....	5	1,52,631	.....	1,52,631
.....	.....	9,662	.....	.....	9,662	.....	-371	9,191	.....	9,191
.....	1,074	1,62,139	.....	49	1,62,188	.....	-366	1,61,822	.....	1,61,822
Government of India.										
.....	.....	21,106	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,106	.....	21,106
.....	.....	60,281	11,699	.....	71,980	3,723	.....	75,703	.....	75,702
administrative charges.										
.....	.....	5,104	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,104	.....	5,104
.....	54,860	2,78,224	.....	68,200	3,47,514	.....	68,240	4,15,760	.....	4,15,760
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,059	62,069	1,03,057	.....	1,03,057
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,067	9,067	.....	9,067
Famine Relief.										
429	.....	70,202	11,190	.....	81,452	1,705	.....	83,157	.....	83,157
Rungpur-Dhuhri Survey. Kuma-Durla Railway. Assam-Bihar Railway, A-B. Section.										
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,380	.....	2,380	.....	2,380
420	54,860	4,35,977	11,190	79,060	5,27,156	45,835	1,42,602	7,15,333	.....	7,15,333
17,39,462	.....	4,29,35,238	28,32,377	.....	4,62,67,005	7,86,076	.....	4,60,44,581	.....	4,60,44,581
Government of India.										
8,102	.....	3,01,755	94	.....	3,01,849	601	.....	3,02,450	.....	3,02,450
- 5,511	.....	2,19,09,751	-1,74,443	.....	2,17,29,308	3,64,924	.....	2,20,94,232	8,66,580	2,29,60,821
2,55,175	.....	1,48,37,400	3,44,960	.....	1,51,82,060	1,63,271	.....	1,53,65,331	7,04,816	1,60,70,147
construction account of Tirhoot Railway.										
-11,205	.....	3,31,830	-296	.....	3,31,532	7,354	.....	3,38,886	12,297	3,51,183
2,89,929	.....	62,80,860	-69,359	.....	62,10,501	60,323	.....	62,79,824	3,08,856	65,88,630
6,35,817	.....	35,40,037	3,32,577	.....	39,32,214	7,68,678	.....	47,00,890	2,63,100	49,63,990
16,36,055	.....	60,40,100	17,24,938	.....	77,65,038	22,54,240	.....	1,00,19,284	3,02,726	1,03,22,010
45,47,724	.....	9,61,89,561	45,20,546	.....	10,07,10,107	41,35,371	.....	10,51,45,478	24,78,394	10,76,23,862

GROSS RAILWAY RECEIPTS ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Railway.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXVI—State Railways— Gross receipts.	Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	95,45,668	1,07,05,894
	Northern Bengal State Railway ...	22,70,004	21,32,741	21,66,282	23,89,204	26,24,013	...	...
	Calcutta and South-Eastern S. Ry.	2,20,005	3,18,057	1,17,154	80,000	80,000	...	...
	Kaunia-Durla State Railway ...	1,06,275	1,40,791	1,56,755	1,29,808	1,45,428	...	...
	Dacca State Railway ...	...	...	25,585	1,27,229	2,70,006	...	...
	Tirhoot State Railway ...	7,09,812	9,81,667	12,40,716	12,80,258	15,99,212	18,05,057	17,08,537
	Nalhati State Railway ...	74,054	80,022	76,377	78,803	86,542	94,054	1,04,589
	Total ...	33,90,110	36,53,581	37,01,869	39,85,302	47,65,161	1,14,44,779	1,25,19,020

RAILWAY WORKING EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Railway.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38—State Railways— Working expenses.	Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	47,36,926	49,01,050
	Northern Bengal State Railway ...	10,71,528	12,35,430	15,20,316	14,90,371	14,11,742	...	...
	Calcutta and South-Eastern S. Ry.	1,16,227	1,95,126	86,006	...	...	...	...
	Kaunia-Durla State Railway ...	90,392	1,00,748	1,19,799	1,10,191	1,12,395	...	...
	Dacca State Railway ...	...	...	7,007	1,94,576	2,80,004	...	...
	Tirhoot State Railway ...	4,40,520	6,78,025	9,68,472	9,16,584	9,85,627	10,61,560	9,02,543
	Nalhati State Railway ...	50,585	56,317	72,129	71,100	67,106	61,920	55,414
	Total ...	17,09,252	22,06,216	27,73,789	27,71,822	28,63,057	58,60,406	59,49,007
Interest ...	On all borrowed railway capital ...	12,71,938	14,54,005	15,73,801	17,60,638	19,13,003	30,81,097	32,61,381

PROVINCIAL SHARE OF INTEREST CHARGES FOR RAILWAY EXPENDITURE.

HEAD OF ACCOUNT.	Railway.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
38—State Railways— Working expenses, Interest.	Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,82,312	8,44,701
	Northern Bengal State Railway ..	8,38,367	8,49,302	8,28,067	8,31,540	8,36,161	9,08,124	9,11,924
	Tirhoot State Railway ...	4,10,374	5,17,443	5,81,435	5,91,961	5,87,257	6,28,560	6,99,140
	Calcutta and South-Eastern S. Ry.	...	...	-76,073	-1,01,430	-1,01,430	...	...
	Nalhati State Railway ...	13,308	13,707	14,074	13,827	13,407	13,758	13,900
	Dacca State Railway ...	7,812	92,787	1,51,484	2,14,959	2,42,697	2,62,591	2,62,100
	Kaunia-Durla State Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	38,560	38,565
	Assam-Bihar State Railway, A.-B. Section.	...	7,350	52,128	1,31,769	2,06,705	2,88,212	3,07,795
	Assam-Bihar S. Ry., T. Section ...	2,082	3,416	22,686	78,012	1,28,117	1,59,604	1,83,186
	Total interest ...	12,71,938	14,54,005	15,73,801	17,60,638	19,13,003	30,81,097	32,61,381

Telegraph and Post-Offices.

TELEGRAPHS.

THE mileage of telegraphic communication open at the end of the year 1887-88 was 5,084, which does not include the lines between Sawan, on the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and Naipalganj with the branches to Uskabazar and Ajhodya, erroneously included in the last report. Two hundred and sixty-four miles were added and none removed, making a total of 5,348 miles at the end of the year under review. One thousand three hundred and fifty-eight miles of wires were added and none removed during the year, there being thus a total of 17,202 miles of wire at the close of 1888-89.

The number of messages despatched from Government offices during the year was 495,233, which shows an increase of 49,778 over that of the previous year. The Indian share of collections was Rs. 7,57,659-5-6.

The following statement shows the number of telegraph-offices open at the end of the previous year, and the number opened and closed during the year :—

	Number of telegraph-offices open at end of previous year.	Add number opened during the year.	Minus number closed during the year.	Number open at end of the year.
Government offices ...	153	16	2	167
Railway and canal offices ..	281*	5	1	285
Offices not open for paid telegrams ...	101	24	...	125
Total ...	535	45	3	577

* Thirty-seven offices of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, erroneously included in the previous year, have now been omitted.

Subjoined are the names of the offices which were opened and closed during the year :—

GOVERNMENT OFFICES OPENED.

Burkhal.	Gobindpore.	Rangamati.
Demagiri.	Hajipore.	Rhenok Ridge.
Dharmashala.	Hukitola.	Sankrail.
Gantok.	Jajpur.	Sedoncheu.
Guatong.	Pakyong.	Sonpur.
		Uluberia.

RAILWAY OFFICES OPENED.

Bhogaon, A.-B. S. Ry.	Kankinara, E. B. S. Ry.
Daudpur, B. & N.-W. Ry.	Manshai, A.-B. S. Ry.
Debipore, E. I. Ry.	

GOVERNMENT OFFICES CLOSED.

Ghum.
Jambu.

RAILWAY OFFICE CLOSED.

Jadubpur, E. B. S. Ry.

THE POST-OFFICE.

The following statement shows the total number of post-offices, letter-boxes, postmen, and village postmen in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. It includes those paid both from the District Dâk Fund and by contributions from Native States:—

CIRCLE.	Year.	Post-offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.
Bengal ... {	1887-88 ...	1,332*	3,781*	1,192	1,110*
	1888-89 ...	1,349	3,849	1,876	456
Behar ... {	1887-88 ...	535	453	209	671*
	1888-89 ...	535	520	622	263
Eastern Bengal ... {	1887-88 ...	361	837	212*	284
	1888-89 ...	365	865	396	106
Total ... {	1887-88 ...	2,228*	5,071*	1,613*	2,065*
	1888-89 ...	2,249	5,234	2,893	825

* Revised figures.

There were in the year 1888-89 25,365 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of postal lines in the province maintained from Imperial and zemindari revenues and from contributions from Native states, against 25,177 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles in the previous year, the resultant increase being 187 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the details in connection with which are given below:—

YEAR.	Railway lines.	Mail cart lines.	Runner or boat lines.	Steamer lines.	Total.
1887-88 ...	2,018	265	19,123 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,831 $\frac{1}{2}$ *	25,177 $\frac{3}{4}$ *
1888-89 ...	2,042	194	19,270	3,859 $\frac{1}{2}$	25,365 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Revised figures.

The total number of letters, postcards, newspapers, packets, parcels, and money-orders received for delivery in Lower Bengal in 1888-89 is estimated from the periodical enumerations at 67,639,052, against 63,558,950 in the previous year, there being thus an increase of 4,080,102 articles, or nearly 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The following is a statement showing the postal correspondence of the different districts in the Lower Provinces in 1888-89, classified according to the number of letters received and despatched through the post-office per mille of population:—

Above 3,500 mille of population.	More than 2,500 and not more than 3,500.	More than 1,500 and not more than 2,500.	More than 1,000 and not more than 1,500.	More than 800 and not more than 1,000.	More than 600 and not more than 800.	More than 350 and not more than 600.	Less than 350.
1. Howrah.* 2. Hooghly.* 3. Barjeeling.† 4. Calcutta.‡ 5. Dacca.†	1. Burdwan. 2. 24-Pergun- nahs. 3. Chittagong.	1. Pabna 2. Moorsheada- ind. 3. Furriddpore. 4. Julpiguri. 5. Nuddea. 6. Mymensing. 7. Noakhally. 8. Tipperah. 9. Patna.	1. Rajshahva. 2. Birbhumi. 3. Maldah. 4. Bankura. 5. Backer- gungo. 6. Jessore. 7. Khulna. 8. Shahabad. 9. Monghyr.	1. Cuttack. 2. Singhbhum. 3. Hazaribagh. 4. Manbhum. 5. Corah Behar. 6. Midnapore. 7. Bagura. 8. Rungpore. 9. Serani. 10. Bhakulpore.	1. Dinagopore. 2. Durbhunga. 3. Chumparan. 4. Mozuffor- pore. 5. Purneah. 6. Southal Per- gunnahs.	1. Puri. 2. Lohardugga. 3. Balasore.	1. Tributary States of Orissa. 2. Tributary States of Chota Nag pore.

* Between 3,500 and 4,000.

† 4,500 and 5,000.

‡ 10,000 and 16,000.

§ 51,000 and 62,000.

The figures below indicate the number and value of insured and value-payable articles posted in the Lower Provinces, and the commission realised thereon:—

ARTICLES.	Number.	Value declared. Rs.	Commission. Rs.
Insured ...	49,369	1,66,70,569	43,882
Value payable ...	498,362	48,38,930	1,07,067

Of the total number (498,362) of value-payable articles posted in the Lower Provinces, 466,909 were posted in Calcutta alone, their declared value being Rs. 45,68,863. The number of value-payable articles posted in the year was more than 25 per cent. in advance of the figures for 1887-88.

The number of money-orders issued, inclusive of telegraphic, foreign, revenue, and official money-orders, was 2,215,687, and their value Rs. 4,07,62,770, while the number and value of those paid were, respectively, 2,304,166 and Rs. 4,22,59,863. In the previous year the number issued was 1,924,868, of the value of Rs. 3,56,74,468,* and the number paid was 2,035,249, valued at Rs. 3,76,37,379.*

* Revised figures.

The number of revenue money-orders issued during the year was 98,579, of the value of Rs. 7,08,016, and the number paid was 94,322, of the value of Rs. 6,71,081. The remittances of land revenue and cesses by revenue money-orders during the year under report were nearly twice as many as in the previous year, and the aggregate amount of such remittances paid during the year was more than three times the amount paid in 1887-88. The remittance by money-order of income-tax and all other payments due to Government or district boards was authorised by Government with effect from the 1st July 1888, and from the same date a system was introduced for the payment of such money-orders by book transfer. During the remaining nine months of the year 32,069 official non-revenue money-orders were paid in the Lower Provinces by book transfer, and their aggregate value amounted to Rs. 5,27,746. Altogether during the year 126,391 money-orders for land revenue and other dues demanded by Government and district boards were paid by book transfer in the Lower Provinces, the total value of those paid being Rs. 11,98,827.

The total number of British postal orders sold during the year 1888-89 was 2,395, against 2,200 in 1887-88. The orders most in demand were those for 20 shillings, 10 shillings, and 5 shillings, in the order in which they are here mentioned.

The following figures show the transactions of the post-office savings banks during the year under report:

Number of accounts opened	...	...	35,452
Ditto ditto closed	...	...	17,058
Ditto deposits	...	...	194,389
Amount of deposits	...	...	Rs. 1,02,30,524
Number of withdrawals	...	...	114,533
Amount of withdrawals	...	...	Rs. 83,27,318
Number of accounts open at the close of the year	...	...	97,894
Value of accounts open at the close of the year	...	...	Rs. 1,34,21,281

Owing to the very small demand for stock-notes, their issue was discontinued, and their sale by the department has been abandoned since August 1888.

Stock-notes.

Government securities.

The details regarding the purchase, sale, and deposit of Government securities during the year

are appended:-

			Number.	Value. Rs.
Purchased	...	...	276	1,66,900
Sold	...	...	14	9,500
Deposited	...	...	26	16,400

* Fifty-nine policies of the value of Rs. 54,200 were issued during the year in favour of postal employes, as against 62 of an aggregate value of Rs. 67,800 in the previous year.

Postal life insurance.

Three policies of the total value of Rs. 4,000 fell due during the year, and were paid to the legal representatives of the deceased. The following is a classification of the postal employes who insured their lives during the year:-

Miscellaneous officers drawing Rs. 200 and upwards.	Inspectors.	Postmasters, sub postmasters, and branch postmasters.	Clerks.	Signallers.	Postmen and village postmen.	REMARKS.
1	1	22	26	6		

The benefits of the scheme for postal life insurance and monthly allowances having been extended at the close of the year 1887-88 to the Telegraph Department, 17 policies, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 29,400, were purchased by telegraph employés of the classes shown in the subjoined statement:—

Sub-Assistant Superintendent.	Telegraph-masters.	Accountants.	Clerks.	Signallers.	Peons.
1	2	7	5	1	1

The total number of policies on the lives of postal and telegraph employés outstanding on the 31st March 1889 was 263.

The total number of privileged newspapers at the beginning of the year was 155, and during the year the proprietors of 63 other papers availed themselves of the privilege of compounding with the post-office by paying in advance for the postage on the number of probable issues estimated by them. There were thus in all 218 privileged newspapers in existence during the whole or part of the year. Of these, 7 ceased to exist and 30 renounced the privilege, there being thus 172 privileged newspapers existing at the close of the year 1888-89, against 155 at its commencement. Of the 218 privileged papers that were in existence during the whole or part of the year, only 10 were above 3 tolas in weight. The proprietors of the other 208 papers, by adopting the privileged system, obtained under the rules a reduction of the postage from half an anna to three pies per copy. The privileged papers published during the year were printed in English, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Uriya, French, English and Bengali, Persian and Urdu, English and Urdu, or English, Hindi, and Urdu.

At the beginning of the year 1888-89 there were 112 combined post and telegraph-offices in the Lower Provinces, and eight were opened in addition during the year. Altogether 106,518 messages were despatched from these offices during the past year, their total value being Rs. 1,08,211. The aggregate cost of all the offices for establishment and contingencies amounted to Rs. 30,237, and there was a credit balance of income over expenditure amounting to Rs. 77,974. The number of messages received for delivery at these combined offices, and the number passed in transit through them, were 102,723 and 48,562 respectively.

There were 49 prosecutions of postal servants during the year, against 43 in the previous year. Of these 49, convictions were obtained in 44 cases, in two the accused were acquitted, in one the sentence of the Sessions Court was reversed by the High Court on appeal, proceedings were pending in one at the close of the year, and in the remaining case the accused, who was on bail, was reported to have been drowned while on his way to court. The majority of the offences committed by postal servants were cases of misappropriation of portions of the cash balance or of sums entrusted to them for the issue on payment of money-orders. In all cases the loss, if not recovered from the offenders or their sureties, is made good by the post-office, and does not fall on the remitters or payees of money-orders. There was only one case of highway robbery of the mail in the Lieutenant-Governor's jurisdiction during the year under report. Another case, at first believed to have been a robbery and reported as such, was found on subsequent investigation to have been a case of assault on a mail-runner whilst carrying the mails. In the solitary case that actually occurred, the letter mail from Bishenpur for Panagar was plundered at about 7 p.m. on the 10th November 1888 near Ruttunpur, a village four miles from the Radhanagar post-office, in the Bankura district. The entire mail was taken away by the robbers, and nothing except an empty bag has as yet been recovered.

At the beginning of the year under report there were 290* post-offices in the Lower Provinces maintained from funds raised under the Zemindari Dâk Act and by contributions from

Zemindari dâk.

Native States, viz. 177 in Bengal, 90 in Behar, and 23 in Eastern Bengal. During the year 21 new offices were opened and 19 closed, leaving a balance at the close of the year of 292 zemindari dāk offices and offices maintained by contributions from Native states. Of this number, 178 are in the Bengal postal circle, 91 in Behar, and 23 in Eastern Bengal. Of the 312 zemindari dāk letter-boxes existing at the commencement of the year, 15 were closed, while 32 new boxes were set up, and there thus remained a balance of 329 letter-boxes at the close of the year. Of these, 264 are in the Bengal circle, 53 in Behar, and 12 in Eastern Bengal. The total mileage of runners' lines maintained during the year from the zemindari dāk cess was 12,210 miles, against 12,107 in 1887-88. The total number of articles estimated to have passed through the district post was 3,890,109, against 3,886,836 in 1887-88. The total number undelivered was 97,348, against 100,107 in the previous year. The receipts and charges on account of the district post according to figures received from the Accountant-General were as follows:—

Postal Circles.			Receipts.	Charges.
			Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	...	..	2,10,281	2,07,865
Behar	...	..	1,06,775	1,05,170
Eastern Bengal	...	..	56,100	53,677
	Total	..	<u>3,73,156</u>	<u>3,66,712</u>

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

(a)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Statement showing the Imperial Receipts in 1888-89 as compared with those of 1887-88.

MAJOR HEADS.			Actuals, 1887-88.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Receipts.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land revenue	...	...	2,84,53,000	2,81,92,000	...	2,61,000
Opium	...	...	6,10,07,000	6,44,52,000	34,45,000	...
Salt	...	...	1,85,31,000	2,27,29,000	41,98,000	...
Stamps	...	...	34,54,000	34,60,000	6,000	...
Excise	...	...	81,49,000	81,69,000	20,000	...
Customs	...	...	36,23,000	38,71,000	2,48,000	...
Assessed taxes	...	...	18,70,000	19,56,000	86,000	...
Forest	...	...	3,29,000	3,38,000	9,000	...
Registration	...	...	5,09,000	5,47,000	38,000	...
Interest	...	...	9,94,000	9,22,000	...	72,000
Receipts in aid of superannuations, etc.	...	...	1,78,000	1,90,000	12,000	...
Stationery and printing	...	...	32,000	47,000	15,000	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,94,000	1,51,000	...	43,000
Total	...	...	12,73,23,000	13,50,24,000	80,77,000	3,76,000

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease:—

INCREASE:

Opium.—The increase was under “Sale of opium by public auction at the presidency,” the price realised per chest amounting to Rs. 1,120, against Rs. 1,059 realised in 1887-88. The number of chests sold was the same (57,000) in both years.

Salt.—The increase was chiefly due to the increase in the rate of duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per maund with effect from the 19th January 1888.

Stamps.—The increase was under “Non-judicial stamps,” and was attributed to bad harvests and the prevailing scarcity, which gave an impetus to money-lending transactions. There was a decrease under “Judicial stamps,” due to a falling off in the number and value of the civil suits instituted.

Excise.—The increase occurred chiefly under ganja, tari, and opium, against a decrease under country spirits.

Customs.—The increase was under “Import duty,” and was due to larger clearances of spirituous liquors, and to the levy of a duty on petroleum after the 10th February 1888 under Act II of 1888.

Assessed Taxes.—The increase was chiefly in Calcutta.

Forest.—The increase appeared under the head “Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.”

Registration.—The increase was under “Fees for registering documents,” and was ascribed to the unfavourable harvests, which caused a larger number of documents to be presented for registration.

Receipts in aid of superannuations, etc.—The increase was mainly under “Subscriptions to the Military Orphan Fund.”

Stationery and Printing.—The increase was due to larger receipts from stationery sold to State Railways.

DECREASE.

Land Revenue.—The decrease was due to the suspension of revenue in consequence of scarcity and the failure of the Burdwan Raj estate to pay its March instalment of land revenue before the close of the year.

Interest.—The decrease was due to the provincialisation of the receipts from interest on Provincial advances and loan accounts.

Miscellaneous.—The decrease was under "Recovery of insurance and other charges on English stores," against some increase under "Premium on bills." The higher actuals of 1887-88 were due to receipts on account of insurances on State Railway stores.

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure in 1888-89 as compared with that of 1887-88.

MAJOR HEADS.	Actuals, 1887-88.	Actuals, 1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
<i>Expenditure.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. .
Refunds and drawbacks ...	4,26,000	4,61,000	35,000	...
Assignments and compensations ...	1,12,000	1,18,000	6,000	...
Opium ...	2,41,94,000	2,59,24,000	17,34,000	...
Stamps ...	1,21,000	1,23,000	2,000	...
Excise ...	3,20,000	3,26,000	6,000	...
Assessed taxes ...	76,000	75,000	...	1,000
Forest ...	1,95,000	1,87,000	...	8,000
Registration ...	2,89,000	3,00,000	11,000	..
Interest on ordinary debt ...	7,000	5,000	...	2,000
Interest on other obligations ...	1,15,000	1,10,000	...	5,000
General administration ...	2,72,000	2,63,000	...	9,000
Police ...	29,000	31,000	2,000	...
Ecclesiastical ...	1,82,000	1,77,000	...	5,000
Political ...	57,000	59,000	2,000	...
Territorial and political pensions ...	9,50,000	10,23,000	73,000	...
Civil, furlough, and absentee allowances ...	6,000	7,000	1,000	...
Superannuation allowances and pensions ...	9,000	3,000	...	6,000
Stationery and printing ...	9,50,000	9,24,000	...	26,000
Miscellaneous ...	34,000	28,000	...	6,000
Total ...	2,83,44,000	3,01,48,000	18,72,000	68,000

The following remarks explain the principal items of increase and decrease in Imperial charges in 1888-89 as compared with those of 1887-88:—

INCREASE.

Refunds and Drawbacks.—The increase was mainly due to larger payments under "Salt" and "Customs."

Opium.—The increase was under the head of "Payments to cultivators and manufacturing charges."

Excise.—The increase occurred principally under the heads of "Travelling allowance" and "Establishment."

Registration.—The increase was chiefly under "Commission to Sub-Registrars and *ex-officio* Registrars."

Territorial and Political Pensions.—The increase was under "Other than stipends to Nizamut family."

DECREASE.

General Administration.—The decrease was under the head of "Civil Offices of Account and Audit."

Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.—The high actuals of 1887-88 were due to the refund of subscription overpaid by Mr. K. G. Gupta.

Stationery and Printing.—The high actuals in 1887-88 were due to the bills for purchases made in 1886-87 having been paid in 1887-88.

Miscellaneous.—The decrease was under "Charges for remittance of treasure," and was due to an increased demand for supply bills and the consequent reduction of the cost incurred in the removal of surplus balances to Calcutta."

Comptroller-General. Currency notes of the denominations of Rs. 100 and upwards form the principal items of the remittances made from the mofussil to Calcutta.

The largest amounts remitted were from Burdwan (Rs. 10,89,720), Dinagepore (Rs. 10,10,745), Hooghly (Rs. 9,30,625), and Mymensingh (Rs. 8,10,000); the remittances from all the other districts were below 6 lakhs, excepting Bankura, Cuttack, Hazaribagh, and Singhbhum, whence no remittances were made.

The receipts and issues of other treasuries represent the note transactions which district treasuries have with other district treasuries, instead of, as under the usual rule, with the Bank of Bengal in the case of receipts, and with the Reserve Treasury in the case of issues.

In the year under review the transactions of this nature have been between Gya and Mozufferpore, Singhbhum and Dumka, the Sunderbuns and the 24-Pergunnahs, the 24-Pergunnahs and the Sunderbuns, and Sarun and Patna.

The excess of Rs. 2,500 in the issues, was due to the remittance from Sarun to Patna being included in the issues, but not in the receipts, as the transactions with the branch bank at Patna are not included in this report.

The receipts from currency chests represent the notes drawn from the chests in exchange for silver paid into them from the treasury, and the issues, the notes paid into the chests in exchange for cash drawn from them by the treasury or the public. There were no receipts from currency chests. The issues to the chests comprise exchange for coin at Moorshedabad (Rs. 2,33,000) and Rajshahye (Rs. 45,000), and the balance (Rs. 20,000) represents portion of the amount transferred from the treasury to the chest at Backergunge on its being re-established.

The note transactions with the public are arranged under three heads, *vide* entries (5), (6), and (7) given in the statement above. The receipts and issues under the several heads since the year 1880-81 are exhibited in the following statement:—

RECEIPTS.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From the public in payment into treasuries ...	1,87,51,745	2,04,47,615	2,25,04,000	2,15,48,800	2,20,67,490	2,35,08,240	2,39,06,800	2,66,38,530	2,70,25,540
From the public in exchange for silver ...	98,54,460	1,17,03,445	1,37,24,000	1,30,78,325	1,19,07,040	1,28,64,270	1,18,22,775	1,10,30,505	70,87,675
From the public in exchange for notes of other values ...	2,65,735	3,61,280	4,88,000	5,30,210	5,47,865	8,16,540	9,17,875	8,15,125	8,85,725
Total ...	2,88,71,940	3,25,12,340	3,67,16,000	3,51,57,335	3,45,83,295	3,71,89,050	3,66,46,350	3,84,84,160	3,49,98,940
ISSUES.									
To the public in payments ...	85,60,700	86,51,070	1,06,11,000	1,02,06,710	1,08,09,175	1,06,01,540	1,01,14,020	1,02,07,810	1,17,21,800
To the public in exchange for silver ...	48,70,695	51,34,700	58,10,000	68,85,925	65,41,510	67,19,450	62,31,440	66,63,970	61,54,495
To the public in exchange for notes ...	2,65,735	3,61,280	4,88,000	5,30,210	5,47,865	8,16,540	9,17,875	8,15,125	8,85,725
Total ...	1,37,03,130	1,41,27,050	1,69,09,000	1,77,12,845	1,78,98,550	1,82,27,530	1,72,63,335	1,76,86,905	1,87,62,080

The receipts of notes from the public in payments into treasuries have steadily increased since the year 1880-81. The issues of notes to the public have been variable.

The receipts and issues of notes "from and to the public in exchange for silver" and the issues "to the public in payments" are to some extent influenced by the necessity that arises to provide coin at certain seasons, such as the opium and others, and to effect this by prohibiting the encashment of currency notes at specific treasuries, so as to be able to withdraw the surplus accumulations in whole rupees by the issue of supply bills, or to withhold the supply of currency notes wholly or partially to treasuries where large balances have accumulated in whole rupees to avoid the expense of transit, packing, and other charges consequent on remitting the amount of surplus in specie to the Reserve Treasury, Calcutta.

The receipts and issues "from and to the public in exchange for notes of other values" exceed those of all years since 1880-81, excepting 1886-87.

The following statement shows the sales of stock-notes in the several districts of Bengal during the year 1888-89 as compared with 1887-88 :—

DISTRICTS.	Amount of sales in 1888-89.			Amount of sales in 1887-88.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Bhagulpore ...	...	...	...	250	0	0
Dacca ...	87	8	0	875	0	0
Gya ...	...	...	...	1,50	0	0
Hazaribagh ...	25	0	0	100	0	0
Hooghly ...	...	...	...	425	0	0
Midnapore ...	1,275	0	0	1,775	0	0
Nuddea ...	250	0	0	2,050	0	0
Sarun ...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
Dinagapore ...	12	8	0	.....	
Rungpore ...	12	8	0	.....	
Account current ...	...	...	...	3,050	0	0
Transfer adjustments ...	300	0	0	300	0	0
Total ...	1,962	8	0	10,975	0	0

The scheme not proving a success, orders were passed by the Government of India in their Resolution No. 4539, dated the 17th August, 1888, for the discontinuance of the further sale of stock-notes and the withdrawal as far as possible of those in circulation.

(b)—Provincial and Local Finance.

Provincial.—The following statement shows the actual receipts and expenditure on account of Provincial services for 1888-89 as compared with those of 1887-88:—

RECEIPTS.	1887-88.	1888-89.	EXPENDITURE.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	19,99,000	33,09,000	Direct demands on the revenues—		
Principal heads of revenue—			1. Refunds and drawbacks ...	1,56,000	1,42,000
I.—Land rev. { Proper ...	97,88,000	95,94,000	2. Assignments and compensations ...	1,89,000	1,39,000
{ Adjustment ...	(-)2,40,000	(-)4,07,000	Charges in respect of collection—		
III.—Salt ...	78,000	88,000	3. Land revenue ...	34,06,000	35,12,000
IV.—Stamps ...	1,03,62,000	1,03,79,000	5. Salt ...	12,000	21,000
V.—Excise ...	27,16,000	27,23,000	6. Stamps ...	3,64,000	3,70,000
VI.—Provincial rates ...	42,37,000	41,56,000	7. Excise ...	1,07,000	1,09,000
VII.—Customs ...	60,000	47,000	8. Provincial rates ...	3,47,000	3,17,000
VIII.—Assessed taxes ...	18,70,000	19,56,000	9. Customs ...	5,31,000	6,24,000
IX.—Forests ...	3,29,000	3,38,000	10. Assessed taxes ...	76,000	75,000
X.—Registration ...	5,09,000	5,47,000	11. Forests ...	1,95,000	1,87,000
Total ...	2,97,09,000	2,94,21,000	12. Registration ...	2,89,000	3,00,000
XII.—Interest ...	67,000	1,20,000	Total ...	56,72,000	56,96,000
Post-office, Telegraph, and Mint—			13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	...	46,000
XIV.—Telegraphs ...	1,000	1,000	14. Do. on other obligations ...	...	6,000
Receipts by Civil Departments—			Post-office, Telegraph, and Mint—		
XVI.—Law and Justice—			16. Telegraphs ...	1,000	1,000
Fees, fines, and forfeitures of Judicial Courts ...	7,74,000	7,90,000	Salaries and expenses of Civil Department—		
Jails ...	7,10,000	7,75,000	18. General administration ...	15,43,000	16,02,000
XVII.—Police ...	3,13,000	3,38,000	19. Law and Justice—		
XVIII.—Marine ...	9,10,000	9,05,000	Judicial Courts ...	79,40,000	81,02,000
XIX.—Education ...	2,22,000	6,11,000	Jail ...	15,31,000	17,96,000
XX.—Medical ...	1,39,000	1,36,000	20. Police ...	47,87,000	48,37,000
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	1,56,000	1,65,000	21. Marine ...	9,16,000	9,88,000
Total ...	36,97,000	37,20,000	22. Education ...	24,22,000	24,58,000
Miscellaneous—			24. Medical ...	14,44,000	14,88,000
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation ...	46,000	49,000	25. Political ...	...	24,000
XXIII.—Stationery and printing ...	1,88,000	1,75,000	26. Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	3,04,000	3,14,000
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	6,95,000	8,42,000	Total ...	2,08,87,000	2,16,09,000
Total ...	9,29,000	10,66,000	Miscellaneous—		
Railways—			29. Superannuation, etc. ...	12,80,000	13,70,000
XXVI.—State Railway (gross earning) ...	1,12,73,000	1,17,34,000	30. Stationery and printing ...	10,46,000	10,21,000
Irrigation—			32. Miscellaneous ...	3,42,000	2,26,000
XXIX.—Major works (direct receipts) ...	11,03,000	13,94,000	Total ...	26,69,000	26,17,000
XXX.—Minor works and navigation—			Famine Relief and Insurance—		
By Public Works Department ...	8,63,000	8,68,000	33. Famine relief ...	...	54,000
By Civil Department ...	1,02,000	1,02,000	37. Construction of Railways	—2,000	—11,000
Total ...	20,68,000	23,64,000	Railways (Revenue account)—		
			38. State Railways—		
			Working expenses ...	59,35,000	59,49,000
			Interest on debt ...	30,82,000	32,61,000
			40. Subsidised Companies—		
			Land, etc. ...	...	...
			41. Miscellaneous Railway expenditure ...	68,000	1,43,000
			Total ...	90,85,000	93,53,000
			Irrigation—		
			42. Major Works—		
			Working expenses ...	15,03,000	14,18,000
			Interest on debt ...	23,18,000	23,40,000
			43. Minor works and navigation	15,19,000	14,76,000
			Do. by Civil Department ...	2,000	2,000
			Total ...	53,37,000	52,36,000

RECEIPTS.	1887-88.	1888-89.	EXPENDITURE.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Buildings and Roads—			Buildings and Roads—		
XXXII.—Civil works—			45. Civil Works—		
By Public Works Department ...	1,76,000	2,00,000	By Public Works Department ...	27,61,000	39,04,000
By Civil Department ...	2,27,000	2,75,000	By Civil Department ...	1,66,000	1,20,000
Total ...	4,03,000	4,75,000	Total ...	29,27,000	40,24,000
Contributions ...	...	...	Contributions ...	2,61,000	7,50,000
Total ...	4,81,47,000	4,89,01,000	Total ...	4,68,37,000	4,93,81,000
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,01,46,000	5,22,10,000	Closing balance ...	33,09,000	28,29,000
			GRAND TOTAL ...	5,01,46,000	5,22,10,000
			Provincial surplus (+) or deficit(—) ...	(+13,10,000)	(—)4,80,000

Receipts.—The total *Land Revenue* collections for 1888-89 amounted to Rs. 3,73,99,000, against Rs. 3,80,01,000 for 1887-88. The allotment of 10 per cent. on collections from Government estates amounted to Rs. 3,26,000, and the total Provincial share of land revenue was Rs. 95,94,000. The decrease was chiefly due to bad harvests and the failure of the Burdwan Raj estate to pay its March instalment of land revenue before the close of the year. The adjustments between Imperial and Provincial revenues resulted in a net deduction of Rs. 4,07,000, as shown below:—

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed contribution to Imperial under the new contract ...	(—)6,90,000	...	...
For a new pilot brig ...	...	+ 1,00,000	...
„ two Custom House appraisers ...	...	+ 8,000	...
„ provincialisation of ordinary political charges ...	...	+ 21,000	...
„ provincialisation of the police charges of the Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	...	+ 41,000	...
„ forest survey charges ...	(—)3,000	...	...
Inter-provincial adjustments ...	(—)70,000	...	...
For interest on capital outlay on railway due to exchange for 1887-88 and 1888-89 ...	...	+ 1,86,000	...
Total ...	(—)7,63,000	+ 3,56,000	= — 4,07,000

The increase in the Provincial receipts from *Salt* was due to an expansion of bonding transactions and the consequent increase in realisations on account of warehouses-rent. The Provincial receipts from *Stamps* amounted to Rs. 1,03,79,000, against Rs. 1,03,62,000 obtained in 1887-88. The increase was under general stamps, the bad harvest and prevailing scarcity of the year giving an impetus to money-lending transactions. The increase would have been greater had it not been for a deficiency under court-fees caused by a falling off in the number and value of the civil suits instituted. The increase under *Excise* was distributed under ganja, tari, and opium, against which there was a decrease under country spirits. The receipts from *Provincial rates* amounted to Rs. 41,56,000, against Rs. 42,37,000 of the preceding year. The decrease was chiefly in public works cess collections, and was due to the same causes as affected the land revenue collections. The increase under *Assessed Taxes* was chiefly in Calcutta. The increase under *Forest* was chiefly from “Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.” The increase under *Registration* was ascribed to the unfavourable harvests causing a large increase in the number of documents presented for registration. The large increase under *Interest* was due to the provincialisation of the receipts from interest on Provincial advances and loan accounts.

The increase under *Law and Justice* (Courts of Law) was from “General fees, fines, and forfeitures.” The increase under *Jails* was due to larger sales

of jail manufactures. The increase under *Police* was chiefly under "Recoveries on account of village police" and "Police supplied to cantonments and railways." The high actuals of 1887-88 under *Education* were due to refunds of charges paid by Government on behalf of District Boards in 1886-87. The increase under *Scientific and other Minor Departments* chiefly occurred under emigration-fees. The decrease under *Stationery and Printing* occurred under "Other press receipts," and was due to less printing work having been done for Local Funds.

The increase in Provincial receipts from *Railways* was derived chiefly from the Eastern System of State Railways, and was due to a favourable jute season and the opening of the Dinagapore-Rayganj portion of the Assam-Bihar State Railway. The decrease in receipts from *Irrigation Major Works* in 1887-88 was almost entirely under the Sone Canals. The increase under *Civil Works by Public Works Department* was due to larger receipts from the sales of buildings and the value of the materials of old buildings. The increase under *Civil Works by Civil Department* was due to the withdrawal of some ferry rents from the District Boards.

Expenditure.—The high actuals of 1887-88 under *Assignments and Compensations* were due to payments of arrears of malikana in that year. The increase under *Land Revenue* was chiefly under survey and settlement charges. The increase under *Salt* was nominal, and was due to the adjustment under this head of the municipal taxes on the Sulkea Salt Golahs, which were formerly charged to *Miscellaneous*. The increase under *Excise* occurred principally under the heads of "Travelling allowance" and "Establishment." The increase under *Registration* occurred chiefly under "Commission to Sub-Registrars and *ex-officio* Registrars." An additional charge on account of *Interest* was imposed on the Provincial Government in 1888-89 by a new agreement, under which the Provincial Government is required to pay to the Imperial Government the interest on Provincial advances and Loan accounts, recovering it from those to whom the loans or advances are made. The increase under *Law and Justice* (*Courts of Law*) occurred under all the heads except Courts of Small Causes. The increase under *Jails* was chiefly under jail manufactures, there being a corresponding increase in receipts. The increase under *Police* was mainly under the district executive force. The increase under *Marine* was chiefly due to the payment of the cost of the new steamer which replaced the *Cassandra*. The ordinary *political* charges were provincialised in 1888-89 with an assignment of Rs. 21,000, and the charges aggregated Rs. 24,000. The decrease under *Stationery and Printing* was mainly under Government presses. The high actuals of 1887-88 were due to increased allowances to establishment in the Presidency Jail Press for overtime work. The increase under *Miscellaneous Railway expenditure* was due to charges incurred on account of the Western Bengal Railway Survey and the Surveys of portions of the Tirhoot State Railway.

The increase under *Contributions* was due to the extension of the Local Self-Government Act, and the localisation of educational, ferry, and pound charges, and to special grants to the district boards for the maintenance of certain Provincial roads.

Summary.—The following comparative statement shows in a compact form the principal results under receipts and expenditure, according to the contract assignment with the Government of India, and the actuals of 1887-88 and 1888-89:—

RECEIPTS.	Contract assignment.	Actuals of 1887-88.	Actuals of 1888-89.	EXPENDITURE.	Contract assignment.	Actuals of 1887-88.	Actuals of 1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Principal heads of revenue	2,84,82,000	2,97,08,583	2,94,21,000	Direct demands on revenues and charges in respect of collection.	53,15,000	56,71,487	56,30,000
Interest	73,000	67,093	1,20,000	Interest ... ..	...	...	52,000
Telegraphs ... ..	...	1,163	1,000	Telegraphs	1,000	915	1,000
Receipts of Civil Department.	39,40,000	36,97,494	37,20,000	Salaries and expenses of Civil Department.	2,18,65,000	2,08,87,253	2,16,03,300
Miscellaneous	9,99,000	9,28,738	10,06,000	Miscellaneous	26,61,000	26,61,129	26,17,000
Railways	1,00,19,000	1,12,73,485	1,17,34,000	Famine relief ... ..	...	...	54,000
Irrigation	22,74,000	20,67,809	23,64,000	Construction of railways ...	...	—1,849	—11,000
Civil Works	7,50,000	4,02,801	4,75,000	Railway (revenue account)...	87,63,000	90,84,000	93,53,000
				Irrigation	45,69,000	53,37,490	62,34,000
				Civil Works	31,14,000	29,26,311	40,24,000
				Contributions	1,50,000	2,61,008	7,50,000
Total *	4,64,47,000	4,81,47,256	4,89,01,000	Total ...	4,64,47,000	4,68,37,189	4,93,81,000

The year 1887-88 was a period of comparative prosperity. The receipts under the principal heads of revenue were highly favourable. Railways showed a great advance above the contract estimate, and at the same time there was a large reduction of expenditure in the Civil Department; but to a considerable extent this reduction was fictitious, as the savings under the head of education were adjusted by corresponding grants made to district boards. These adjustments were not, however, completed within the year, and while the accounts closed with a small increase of expenditure over the contract assignment of only Rs. 3,90,189, the increase in receipts was Rs. 17,00,256. The net surplus of the year was Rs. 13,10,067.

The year 1888-89 opened accordingly under favourable conditions. But the harvest generally was a poor one, and the elasticity of the revenues, which had been marked during several years of prosperity, suffered a severe check. For the first time for many years the stamp revenue receded. The income from railways, however, continued to show a satisfactory increase, and it was mainly on this account that the total receipts of the year were about 7½ lakhs of rupees more than those of 1887-88. The expenditure side shows, on the other hand, an increase of more than 25 lakhs, which was largely due to the increased grant for civil works of about 11 lakhs, made when it was known that the credit opening balance of the year was more than 33 lakhs, and financial prospects in other directions were generally good. The additional grant was urgently required, and has been very profitably expended. There was a necessary increase in expenditure under railways, under contributions to district boards, and an augmented outlay under most heads of general administration. The accounts closed with an increase of expenditure over the contract assignment of Rs. 29,34,000, and an increase in the receipts of Rs. 24,54,000. The net deficit was Rs. 4,80,000, and the closing cash balance was reduced to Rs. 28,29,000.

Local.—The following table shows the receipts and expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1888-89:—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
The District Road Fund ...	1,04,059	2,39,413	3,43,472	2,39,599	1,03,873
The District Road Account ...	17,067	1,02,080	1,19,147	95,510	23,637
The District Fund ...	22,47,836	67,34,686	89,82,522	65,73,442	24,09,080
The District Post Fund ..	1,44,818	3,72,912	5,17,730	3,66,087	1,51,643
The Inland Labour Transport Fund	...	25,041	25,041	25,041	...
Total ...	25,13,780	74,74,132	99,87,912	72,99,679	26,88,233

The *District Road Fund* existed only in Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, Manbhoom, and Darjeeling, and the *District Road Account* in Singbhoom, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, where the Cess Act was not in force. The latter was maintained in a state of solvency by the contributions from Provincial revenues amounting to Rs. 72,403, of which Rs. 21,480 were granted to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Rs. 40,923 to the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Rs. 10,000 to Singbhoom.

The *District Fund* existed in 38 districts in which the Local Self-Government Act was in force. In Bankura the accounts show a deficit owing to the contribution sanctioned in March 1888 for educational purposes not having been credited to the fund until June 1889. In Puri also there was a debit balance up to July 1888, when it was corrected by the contribution of Rs. 26,200 sanctioned in April 1888. The other districts had a credit balance throughout the year. In addition to the usual grants-in-aid from Government to meet the difference between receipts and charges transferred from Provincial to district boards, a contribution of Rs. 1,56,404 was made to the district

Boards of Hooghly, 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Julpigoree, for the maintenance of certain Provincial roads transferred to their charge.

The transactions of the Excluded Local Funds in the year under report were as follow :—

	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Police Funds—					
Railway Police Clothing ...	1,972	2,399	4,371	3,321	1,060
Marine Funds—					
Hospital port-dues ...	78,179	62,119	1,40,298	53,268	87,030
Balasure Port ...	(—)5,391	15,648	10,357	17,018	(—)6,661
Cuttack and Pooree ports ...	(—)23,768	3,962	(—)19,806	9,428	(—)20,234
Chittagong Port ...	47,357	51,111	98,468	30,509	67,959
Total ...	96,477	1,32,840	2,20,317	1,10,223	1,19,094
Education Funds—					
Hindu College ...	2,888	5,213	8,101	5,100	3,001
Durga Churn Laha's Scholarship ...	365	2,776	3,141	3,141	...
Vizianagram Scholarship ...	6,980	.....	6,980	992	5,988
Jagiriah ...	96	1,507	1,596	969	627
Khond Mehal School ...	4,906	1,246	6,152	2,911	3,241
Total ...	15,235	10,735	25,970	13,113	12,857
Medical and Charitable Funds—					
Pilgrim Lodging-house ...	16,438	18,039	34,477	20,618	13,859
Balasure Pilgrim Hospital ...	490	765	1,255	739	516
Cuttack Unnochattra ...	10	5,733	5,743	5,558	185
Chooni Lal Seal's Endowment...	2,457	2,000	4,457	1,817	2,640
Total ...	19,395	26,537	45,932	28,732	17,200
Public Works Funds—					
Darjeeling Improvement ...	12,102	21,697	33,799	19,123	14,676
Wahabee ...	29,450	257	29,707	12,000	17,707
Juggernath Road ...	3,190	992	4,182	1,182	3,000
Khond Mehal Road ...	11,679	4,679	16,358	6,637	9,721
Total ...	56,421	27,625	84,046	38,942	45,104
Miscellaneous Funds—					
Zoological Garden ...	1,203	51,535	52,738	41,459	11,279
Mohsin Endowment ...	57,440	1,12,094	1,69,534	1,33,695	35,839
Burial Board ...	(—)745	12,196	11,451	9,604	1,847
Total ...	57,898	1,75,825	2,33,723	1,84,758	48,965
Cantonment Funds ...	16,813	46,115	62,928	45,607	17,321
GRAND TOTAL ...	2,64,211	4,22,076	6,86,287	4,24,696	2,61,591

The "Chittagong Port Fund" has been transferred to the control of the Port Commissioners of Chittagong, and its transactions will no longer appear in the accounts of the Excluded Local Funds.

The "Durga Churn Laha's Fund" was formed from an endowment made by the gentleman whose name it bears for the grant of scholarships and student-ships. The receipts of this fund consisted chiefly of interest on Government promissory notes belonging to the fund. The excess of expenditure over receipts during the year 1888-89 was met partly from the balance brought over from 1887-88, and partly from the contribution of Rs. 750 sanctioned from Provincial revenues.

The "Wahabee Fund" has practically ceased to exist. The receipts represented money refunded by the Manager of the Patna Anglo-Arabic School out of the amount drawn by him for the purchase of a Government promissory note for Rs. 15,000. The payments consisted of expenditure incurred for the survey of the town of Patna, including Bankipore, with a view to the

improvement of the drainage and water-supply. The figures for the "Juggernath Road Fund" represented the transactions in Pooree only, the Cuttack and Balasore Funds having been closed and transferred to the district boards concerned.

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 25,000 was invested in Government securities out of the accumulated cash balance at the credit of the "Mohsin Endowment Fund."

The "Cantonment Funds" closed the year 1888-89 with a credit balance of Rs. 17,321, as shown below:—

DISTRICTS.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Cuttack ...	1,491 0 3	4,469 12 5	5,960 12 8	3,796 5 4	2,164 7 4
Darjeeling ...	248 6 9	2,005 1 4	2,253 8 1	1,880 4 1	393 4 0
Lohardugga (Dorunda) ...	1,823 2 11	1,273 0 6	3,096 3 5	1,600 5 3	1,495 14 2
Patna (Dinapore) ...	373 10 8	11,553 13 6	11,927 8 2	8,847 14 3	3,079 9 11
24-Pergunnahs (Alipore)	491 2 2	2,401 0 0	2,982 2 2	2,331 8 9	650 9 5
24-Pergunnahs (Barrack-pore) ...	3,360 7 6	16,058 1 4	19,418 8 10	18,099 2 3	1,319 6 7
24-Pergunnahs (Dum-Dum) ...	9,024 15 3	8,264 5 1	17,289 4 4	9,071 5 7	8,217 14 9
Total ...	16,812 13 6	46,115 2 2	62,927 15 8	45,606 13 6	17,321 2 2

The receipts of the Alipore and Darjeeling Cantonment Funds are not sufficient to cover their expenditure, and every year grants-in-aid are made from the Military Department. The grants in the year under notice were Rs. 1,932 and Rs. 1,049 respectively. In Cuttack and Dinapore the expenditure was well within the income, but in Dorunda, Barrackpore, and Dum-Dum the expenditure exceeded the receipts, and the deficiency was met partly from the surplus of the previous year, and partly from contributions from Government and Local Funds.

During the year 1888-89 the cesses continued to be levied at the maximum rates in all the districts in which Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 is in force, except Backergunge, where the public works cess was levied at full rates and the road cess at half rates. The current demand for the year amounted to—

	Rs.
Road cess	37,64,524
Public works cess	38,55,372
Total	76,19,896

The following table compares the results of the year with those of its immediate predecessor:—

	DEMANDS.			Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	Percentage of balance on gross demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1887-88	76,13,146	16,61,553	92,74,699	75,35,113	16,498	16,98,409	18·3
1888-89	76,19,896	17,20,602	93,40,538	74,36,777	20,945	17,98,942	19·2

The percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand was 75·37, that of current collections on current demand 81·05, and that of total collections on current demand 98·25.

The actual collections were shorter than they have been in any year since 1884-85, while the demand has increased from Rs. 74,36,830 in that year to Rs. 76,19,896 in the period under review.

The following table shows the demand, collection, and arrears of the Road and Public Work Cesses on lands and mines for the year 1888-89:—

Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances of Road Cess and Public Works Cess on Lands and Mines for the year ending 31st March 1889.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
District.	Cases.	Arrear balance out- standing from last year.	Demanded for the year.	Gross demand (columns 3 + 4).	Previously paid in advance for the pre- vious year.	Net demand (column 5 - 6).	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collected on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collections.	Arrear balance (col- umn 5 - 8).	Current balance (col- umn 8 + 9).	Gross balance (columns 12 + 13).	Remission.	Net balance (columns 14 - 16).	Collected in advance during the year on account of future years.	Increase of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Decrease of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Percentage of arrears collected on account column 8 on column 9.	Percentage of current collection on net cur- rent demand (column 9 on column 6 - 5).	Percentage of total collection on current demand (column 11 on column 6).
Burdwan	Road Cess	81,447	1,69,796	2,51,243	2,351	2,51,243	15,265	1,18,063	2,256	1,35,384	66,182	49,332	1,15,534	...	1,15,534	2,307	...	11	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	81,370	1,99,766	2,51,136	2,351	2,51,136	12,236	1,18,063	2,256	1,35,384	66,104	49,332	1,15,436	...	1,15,436	2,268	...	13	...	...	...
	Total	1,62,817	3,39,562	5,02,379	4,702	5,02,379	30,501	2,36,126	4,512	2,71,169	1,32,286	98,704	2,30,970	...	2,30,970	4,535	...	23	18.7	70.5	79.8
Bankura	Road Cess	22,166	44,400	66,566	503	66,063	9,231	32,185	538	42,004	19,895	11,707	24,593	...	24,593	503	32	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	22,167	44,400	66,567	503	66,064	9,231	32,186	538	42,005	19,896	11,708	24,594	...	24,594	503	32	...	...	...	...
	Total	44,333	88,800	1,33,133	1,006	1,32,127	19,502	64,371	1,076	84,009	39,791	23,415	49,194	...	49,194	1,012	64	...	41.8	75.3	94.8
Beerbhoom	Road Cess	5,481	57,217	62,698	1,140	61,558	5,402	60,891	1,137	57,150	79	5,480	5,663	17	5,548	1,140	17	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	5,481	57,217	62,698	1,141	61,557	5,402	60,890	1,137	57,149	79	5,480	5,663	18	5,547	1,141	16	...	...	...	...
	Total	10,962	1,14,434	1,25,396	2,281	1,23,115	10,804	1,01,181	2,274	1,14,299	158	10,972	11,330	35	11,095	2,281	33	...	98.5	90.0	99.8
Midnapore	Road Cess	36,832	1,40,892	1,77,724	2,324	1,75,400	32,329	1,05,642	3,110	1,40,951	4,653	32,706	37,419	1,821	36,098	2,524	536	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	36,832	1,40,892	1,77,724	2,325	1,75,401	32,329	1,05,643	3,109	1,40,951	4,653	32,706	37,419	1,821	36,098	2,524	536	...	...	...	...
	Total	73,664	2,81,784	3,55,448	4,649	3,50,799	64,658	2,11,285	6,219	2,81,062	9,306	65,412	74,838	3,642	72,196	5,047	1,172	...	87.3	76.3	100
Hooghly	Road Cess	45,761	1,03,957	1,49,718	3,451	1,46,267	20,060	66,068	2,963	86,111	16,701	34,419	51,119	1,764	49,355	2,125	838	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	45,761	1,03,957	1,49,718	3,452	1,46,267	20,060	66,068	2,963	86,112	16,701	34,419	51,119	1,764	49,355	2,125	838	...	...	...	...
	Total	91,522	2,07,915	2,99,437	6,903	2,92,534	58,120	1,32,136	5,927	1,66,223	33,402	68,838	1,02,238	3,528	98,710	4,251	1,676	...	63.5	65.7	94.3
24-Pargunnahs	Road Cess	26,447	1,09,321	1,35,768	3,507	1,32,261	22,432	87,259	3,451	1,13,532	3,625	18,555	22,190	230	21,920	3,730	...	279	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	26,446	1,09,321	1,35,767	3,506	1,32,261	22,432	87,259	3,451	1,13,532	3,624	18,555	22,190	231	21,899	3,729	...	279	...	...	...
	Total	52,893	2,18,642	2,71,535	7,013	2,64,522	44,864	1,74,518	6,902	2,27,064	7,249	37,111	44,380	461	43,899	7,469	...	557	86.2	92.4	103.8
Nuddea	Road Cess	14,181	63,023	77,204	1,507	75,697	13,553	55,313	1,753	70,624	603	6,143	6,746	222	6,521	2,221	...	583	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	14,181	63,023	77,204	1,507	75,697	13,553	55,313	1,753	70,624	603	6,143	6,746	222	6,521	2,221	...	583	...	...	...
	Total	28,362	1,26,046	1,54,408	3,014	1,51,394	27,106	1,10,626	3,506	1,41,248	1,207	12,286	13,492	445	13,047	4,442	...	1,066	95.7	90.0	112.0
Jessore	Road Cess	33,184	61,434	94,618	2,403	92,215	24,299	65,369	2,981	95,050	5,544	30,072	30,590	1,419	29,147	2,650	321	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	33,183	61,433	94,616	2,403	92,214	24,299	65,369	2,981	95,050	5,544	30,072	30,590	1,419	29,147	2,650	321	...	...	...	...
	Total	66,367	1,22,867	1,89,234	4,806	1,87,429	48,598	1,30,738	5,962	1,90,100	11,088	60,144	61,180	2,838	58,342	5,300	641	...	73.2	76.7	104.3
Khulna	Road Cess	24,619	66,507	91,126	1,164	89,962	17,525	54,283	1,846	73,526	7,004	10,834	17,923	...	17,923	1,416	480	...	...	...	...
	Public Works Cess	24,619	66,507	91,126	1,164	89,962	17,525	54,283	1,846	73,526	7,004	10,834	17,923	...	17,923	1,416	480	...	...	...	...
	Total	49,238	1,33,014	1,81,252	2,328	1,79,924	35,051	1,08,566	3,692	1,47,052	14,008	21,668	35,846	...	35,846	2,832	960	...	17.1	83.3	111.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
District.	Cases.	Arrear balance out- standing from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand (columns 3 + 4).	Previously paid in advance for the pre- sent year.	Not demand (columns 6 - 5).	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collections.	Arrear balance (col- umn 3 - 8).	Current balance (col- umn 4 - column 11 + 12).	Gross balance (columns 12 + 13).	Remission.	Net balance (columns 14 - 15).	Collected in advance during the past year on account of future years.	Increase of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Decrease of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Percentage of arrear collection on current demand (column 20 on column 3).	Percentage of current collection on net cur- rent demand (column 21 on column 4 - 5).	Percentage of total col- lection on current demand (column 22 on column 4).
Moorshedabad	Road Cases Public Works Cases Total	17,609 17,516 35,125	65,863 65,863 1,31,726	83,474 83,351 1,66,825	1,319 1,319 2,638	82,155 82,032 1,64,187	6,965 6,965 13,930	57,221 57,221 1,14,442	1,213 1,213 2,426	67,399 67,399 1,34,798	8,644 8,644 17,188	7,325 7,325 14,650	15,969 15,969 31,938	...	15,969 15,969 31,938	1,305 1,305 2,610	...	92 92 184	...	...	...
Dinapore	Road Cases Public Works Cases Total	11,489 11,489 22,977	81,092 81,091 1,62,183	92,580 92,580 1,85,160	1,188 1,188 2,376	90,892 90,892 1,81,784	11,466 11,467 22,973	63,399 63,398 1,26,777	1,003 1,003 2,007	72,778 72,779 1,45,557	2 2 4	14,515 14,515 29,030	14,517 14,517 29,034	...	14,517 14,517 29,034	1,186 1,187 2,373	...	183 183 366	...	...	...
Rajahmundry	Road Cases Public Works Cases Total	14,330 14,331 28,661	77,673 77,673 1,55,346	92,003 92,004 1,84,007	691 691 1,382	91,312 91,312 1,82,624	14,332 14,333 28,665	69,519 69,519 1,39,038	582 582 1,164	77,973 77,973 1,55,946	98 98 196	14,482 14,482 28,964	14,481 14,481 28,962	...	14,481 14,481 28,962	427 428 855	...	183 184 367	...	...	...
Rangpore	Road Cases Public Works Cases Total	24,497 24,497 48,994	1,57,711 1,57,711 3,15,422	1,62,208 1,62,208 3,24,416	3,719 3,719 7,438	1,53,492 1,53,492 3,06,984	22,009 22,009 44,018	1,09,577 1,09,577 2,19,154	218 217 435	1,32,404 1,32,403 2,64,807	1,848 1,848 3,696	14,803 14,803 29,606	16,281 16,281 32,562	...	16,281 16,281 32,562	3,742 3,741 7,483	...	3,524 3,524 7,048	...	...	...
Bogra	Road Cases Public Works Cases Total	3,637 3,638 7,275	44,702 44,702 89,404	48,339 48,340 96,679	456 456 912	47,883 47,883 95,766	3,637 3,638 7,275	41,089 41,089 82,178	573 573 1,146	45,301 45,301 90,602	...	3,157 3,157 6,314	3,157 3,157 6,314	...	3,157 3,157 6,314	659 660 1,319	...	84 86 170	...	...	...
Pabna	Road Cases Public Works Cases Total	8,391 8,390 16,781	46,916 46,917 93,833	55,307 55,307 1,10,614	1,317 1,317 2,634	45,589 45,589 91,178	7,983 7,983 15,966	39,181 39,181 78,362	1,071 1,071 2,142	45,940 45,939 91,879	403 403 806	6,388 6,388 12,776	6,791 6,791 13,582	...	6,791 6,791 13,582	1,478 1,474 2,952	...	108 107 215	...	...	...
Darjeeling	Road Cases Public Works Cases Total	63 62 125	21,681 21,685 43,366	21,683 21,684 43,367	899 899 1,798	20,784 20,785 41,573	63 63 126	20,721 20,722 41,443	1,026 1,026 2,052	21,917 21,917 43,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur	Road Cases Public Works Cases Total	5,493 5,491 10,984	44,633 44,634 89,267	49,435 49,435 98,870	83 83 166	48,603 48,603 97,206	5,399 5,399 10,798	43,204 43,204 86,408	71 71 142	48,768 48,768 97,536	3 3 6	654 654 1,308	657 657 1,314	...	657 657 1,314	83 83 166	...	12 12 24	...	...	...
Purandarpore	Road Cases Public Works Cases Total	23,579 23,538 47,117	56,076 56,076 1,12,152	79,653 79,653 1,59,306	647 650 1,297	79,006 79,006 1,58,254	13,644 13,720 27,364	33,519 33,519 67,038	673 689 1,362	48,016 48,205 96,221	9,935 10,115 20,050	21,310 22,083 43,393	31,545 32,200 63,745	...	31,545 32,200 63,745	647 689 1,336	...	236 219 455	...	...	...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Districts.	Cases.	Arrear balance outstanding from last year.	Demand for the year.	Gross demand (columns 3 + 4).	Previously paid in advances for the present year.	Net demand (columns 5-6).	Collected on account of arrears during the year.	Collection on account of current year made within the year.	Collected in advance on account of future years during the year.	Total collections.	Arrear balance (column 3-8).	Current balance (column 10 + 11).	Gross balance (columns 12 + 13).	Residual.	Net balance (columns 14-15).	Collected in advance during the past year on account of future years.	Increase of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Decrease of column 10 as compared with column 17.	Percentage of arrears demand (column 8 on column 3).	Percentage of current collection on net current demand (column 9 on column 6-7).	Percentage of total collection on current demand (column 11 on column 6).
Purneah	Road Cess Public Works Cess Total	4,733 4,734 9,467	79,604 79,604 1,59,208	84,337 84,338 1,68,675	481 482 963	83,845 83,856 1,67,701	4,711 4,712 9,423	73,585 73,583 1,47,170	716 716 1,432	79,612 79,613 1,59,225	22 22 44	5,839 5,837 11,675	6,560 6,559 13,119	16 15 31	5,544 5,544 11,088	490 490 980	246 236 482	...	...	...	...
Maldah	Road Cess Public Works Cess Total	4,070 4,069 8,139	29,368 25,367 54,735	31,408 25,367 56,775	414 415 829	29,052 25,366 54,418	4,041 4,040 8,081	24,197 24,196 48,393	430 431 861	29,698 29,697 59,395	29 29 58	3,785 3,786 7,571	3,814 3,815 7,629	...	3,814 3,815 7,629	396 386 792	34 35 69	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	Road Cess Public Works Cess Total	5,204 5,204 10,408	65,590 65,590 1,31,180	70,794 70,794 1,41,588	7,593 7,593 15,186	63,201 63,201 1,26,402	3,566 3,566 7,132	59,973 59,973 1,01,956	1,040 1,040 2,080	65,584 65,584 1,31,168	1,838 1,838 3,676	7,019 7,019 14,038	8,657 8,657 17,314	...	8,657 8,657 17,314	1,047 1,047 2,094	...	7	...	...	...
Pooree	Road Cess Public Works Cess Total	5,993 5,991 11,983	31,575 31,574 63,149	37,567 37,565 75,132	867 866 1,733	36,700 36,699 73,399	4,676 4,675 9,351	27,379 27,379 54,758	29 25 54	32,034 32,033 64,067	1,316 1,316 2,632	3,929 3,929 7,858	4,645 4,645 9,290	224 224 448	4,431 4,431 8,862	835 835 1,670	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	Road Cess Public Works Cess Total	6,765 6,765 13,530	35,740 35,740 71,480	41,505 41,505 83,010	2,152 2,152 4,304	33,353 33,353 66,706	4,487 4,488 8,975	30,125 30,125 60,250	1,678 1,677 3,355	36,294 36,294 72,588	1,278 1,277 2,555	3,459 3,459 6,918	4,757 4,756 9,513	...	4,757 4,756 9,513	2,152 2,152 4,304	...	...	...	...	...
Hasaribagh	Road Cess Public Works Cess Total	10,732 10,731 21,463	46,664 46,667 93,331	57,398 57,398 1,14,796	513 514 1,027	56,885 56,884 1,13,769	10,732 10,731 21,463	36,494 36,494 72,988	1,437 1,437 2,874	48,623 48,623 97,246	...	9,659 9,659 19,318	9,659 9,659 19,318	...	9,659 9,659 19,318	500 500 1,000	937 937 1,874	...	...	...	...
Lohardugga	Road Cess Public Works Cess Total	1,904 1,903 3,807	51,160 51,161 1,02,321	53,064 53,064 1,06,128	610 609 1,219	52,454 52,455 1,04,909	1,890 1,888 3,777	49,541 49,542 99,083	584 584 1,168	53,014 53,014 1,06,028	15 15 30	1,009 1,010 2,019	1,024 1,023 2,047	...	1,024 1,023 2,047	610 609 1,219	...	...	...	...	...
Singhbogga	Road Cess Public Works Cess Total	49 49 98	2,769 2,770 5,539	3,518 3,519 7,037	38 38 76	3,480 3,481 6,961	...	3,705 3,706 7,411	...	3,705 3,706 7,411	...	3,705 3,706 7,411	3,705 3,706 7,411	75 75 150	3,705 3,706 7,411	45 45 90	...	...	...	...	...
Manbhoom	Road Cess Public Works Cess Total	21,945 29,949 51,894	45,851 45,851 91,702	65,839 65,839 1,31,678	10 10 20	45,849 45,849 91,689	21,869 21,869 43,738	30,127 30,127 60,254	6 6 12	52,032 52,032 1,04,064	49 49 98	13,744 13,744 27,488	13,744 13,744 27,488	62 61 123	13,744 13,744 27,488	10 10 20	...	...	...	...	...
Total of all districts	Road Cess Public Works Cess GRAND TOTAL	8,51,631 8,69,031 17,20,662	37,64,324 38,55,573 76,19,897	46,16,125 47,3,403 93,49,528	1,24,095 1,26,153 2,50,248	44,91,590 46,98,243 91,89,833	6,40,447 6,56,820 13,97,267	29,50,809 30,22,164 59,72,973	1,07,316 1,09,521 2,16,837	36,98,872 37,9,305 74,98,177	2,11,194 2,15,511 4,26,705	6,89,121 7,07,951 13,97,072	9,00,305 9,19,563 18,19,867	19,213 10,713 29,925	8,99,093 9,08,350 17,99,443	97,136 98,689 1,95,825	18,500 18,583 36,083	18,048	75,737	81,06	98,23

As compared with the arrear demand, it is observed that in the following districts the arrear collections fell short of 90 per cent.—

			Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.
Burdwan	...	...	18·7	70·5
Bankoora	...	...	41·8	73·3
Shahabad	...	...	44·7	89
Moorshedabad	...	...	51	88·6
Furreedpore	...	...	57·7	60·4
Hooghly	...	...	63·5	65·7
Cuttack	...	...	68·5	89·6
Khulna	...	...	71·1	83·3
Jessore	...	...	73·2	76·7
Balāsore	...	...	77·8	89·7
Pooree	...	...	78	89·1
Sarun	...	...	79·5	72·7
Gya	...	...	81·6	77·3
Mozufferpore	...	...	81·9	70·9
Patna	...	...	83·1	75·1
Durbhunga	...	...	83·1	85·2
Bhagulpore	...	...	83·9	89·1
Monghyr	...	...	86·2	70·6
24-Pergunnahs	...	...	86·2	82·4
Midnapore	...	...	87·3	76·3
Chittagong	...	...	87·5	89·4

In the Burdwan district there was an arrear demand of Rs. 1,62,817, and the collections amounted to only Rs. 30,531, a circumstance attributed to the difficulty experienced in realizing direct from the holders of rent-free lands, which will be removed as soon as these holdings have, under the revaluation lately sanctioned, been amalgamated with the estates or tenures in which they are situated. The unsatisfactory current collections in this district were due to a sum of Rs. 56,000 payable by the Burdwan Raj estate not having been realized till after the close of the year. In Furreedpore the discovery of frauds and mistakes in the cess towji have led to unfavourable results. Both the Deputy Collector and the Head Clerk of the Cess Department were suspended, and the collections were for some time at a standstill. A special officer was deputed to enquire into the frauds, and the matter is now under the consideration of Government.

In the following districts, although the arrear collections were not less than 90 per cent., the current collections fell below that standard:—

			Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.
Manbhoom	...	...	68·6	99·7
Dacca	...	...	71·5	95·5
Chumparun	...	...	75·8	99·6
Tipperah	...	...	77·4	94·3
Hazaribagh	...	...	79·1	100
Rajshahye	...	...	81·2	99·3
Backergunge	...	...	81·3	92·2
Dinagpore	...	...	81·8	99·9
Pubna	...	...	85·9	95·1
Noakhally	...	...	86·1	97·1
Maldah	...	...	86·4	99·2
Rungpore	...	...	88·3	92·2

The short collections have been generally ascribed to the 15 days' grace allowed for payments.

The collections on both the current and arrear demand exceeded or reached 90 per cent. in eight districts—

			Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.
Darjeeling	...	...	100	100
Bogra	...	...	100	92·8
Julpigoree	...	...	99·9	98·5
Purneah	...	...	99·5	93
Lohardugga	...	...	99·2	98
Beerbhoom	...	...	98·5	90
Nuddea	...	...	95·7	90
Mymensingh	...	...	91·3	92·3

The number of certificates filed for the recovery of arrears was 71,546, which, with 31,062 pending on the 31st March, 1888, gave a total of 102,608 for disposal. Of these, only 67,303 were disposed of, leaving 35,305 pending at the end of March, 1889, and this outturn of work compares unfavourably with that of the previous year, when 82,021 certificates were disposed of. Of 67,303 certificates disposed of, payment was made in 27,263 cases on the mere issue of notice, in 15,969 on the issue of notice of sale of moveable property, and in 18,681 on the issue of notice of sale of immoveable property. Sales actually took place only in 619 cases, and 28 of these were ultimately cancelled. The number of certificates filed was smallest (719) in the Chota Nagpore Division, and largest in the Patna, Burdwan, and Presidency Divisions—14,765, 13,395, and 12,858 respectively. In Sarun and Moorshedabad, where both the arrear and current collections were unsatisfactory, the certificate procedure was much too sparingly resorted to, only 4 cases having been instituted in the former district and 145 in the latter.

Complete revaluations of the districts of Chumparun, resulting in an increase of Rs. 25,204 in the annual demand, and of Julpigoree, resulting in an increase of Rs. 7,181, were brought to a close during the year. Partial valuations and revaluations were completed in the Dacca, Backergunge, Rungpore, and Bogra districts.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Salaries Commission, the power hitherto exercised by the Board of Revenue of granting remission of cesses under clause 3, section VII, chapter IV of the Board's Rules, volume II, has been delegated to Collectors. It has been ruled that the responsibility of Government for contributions to local funds will not extend beyond twelve months from the close of the financial year to which the demand relates, and instructions have been issued that applications for the Government share of the cost of revaluations shall be made within twelve months after the close of the proceedings. All lands held by Government for the purposes of the Sone Canal, the Orissa Canals, and the Midnapore and Hidgellee Tidal Canals, as well as all lands held as part of or for the purposes of railways in Bengal, have, under section 2 of Act IX (B.C.) of 1880, been exempted from the operation of the Act.

Land Revenue.

COLLECTIONS OF THE LAND REVENUE.

THE current demand on account of the four classes into which estates are divided is shown in the following statement:—

Class of estates.	Current demand.		
	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Permanently-settled estates ...	3,22,97,484	3,22,91,720	3,22,90,777
II.—Temporarily-settled estates ...	27,26,304	26,48,556	26,54,561
III.—Government estates ...	22,36,201	22,32,370	23,08,688
IV.—Ryotwari tracts ...	8,35,309	8,43,757	8,59,079
Total ...	3,80,95,298	3,80,16,403	3,81,13,105

There was thus a net increase of Rs. 96,702, which more than covered the previous decrease of Rs. 78,895. The increment represents the gain accruing from resettlements carried on in various districts, and from the progressive rates of rents payable under certain land grants and leases.

The demands, collections, remissions, and balances of the year 1888-89, as compared with the two preceding years, are shown below:—

Financial results.

YEAR.	DEMAND.			COLLECTIONS.			Remissions.	BALANCES.			Percentage of total collections to total demand. (Column 12 on column 4.)	Percentage of total collections to current demand. (Column 13 on column 2.)
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1886-87 ...	3,80,95,298	25,13,482	4,06,08,780	3,63,87,215	20,20,558	3,84,07,773	1,77,733	16,89,709	3,33,565	20,23,274	91.58	100.82
1887-88 ...	3,80,16,403	19,17,014	3,99,33,417	3,62,58,301	15,81,746	3,78,40,047	23,820	17,69,538	3,13,018	20,82,556	94.75	99.53
1888-89 ...	3,81,13,105	20,44,660	4,01,57,671	3,54,36,974	17,32,244	3,71,69,218	30,882	26,73,355	2,34,216	29,07,571	92.56	97.52

The total collections were less than those of 1887-88 and 1886-87 by Rs. 6,70,823 and Rs. 12,38,555 respectively. The

Collections and balances.

current and arrear demands were each about a lakh of rupees higher than in the preceding year. It is a satisfactory feature in the collections that though the current collections were about eight lakhs less, the arrear collections were $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs higher. This result was reproduced in the balances, which showed an increase of nine lakhs in the current account and a diminution of Rs. 30,000 in the arrear balances, which are the more difficult to realise. All comparisons of the year are, however, vitiated by the abnormal, though merely temporary, balance of over 4 lakhs of rupees from the Burdwan Raj estate. Thus the percentage of total collections on total demand fell from 94.75 to 92.56, and the percentage of total collections to current demand from 99.53 to 97.52. If this unusual occurrence in the Burdwan Raj, for which there was a precedent four years before, be eliminated, the remaining fluctuations were no more than can be fairly attributed to the deficiency of the harvests. In permanently-settled estates the balances increased from Rs. 9,40,278 to Rs. 13,83,757, mainly owing to the Burdwan Raj default already mentioned.

The Patna balance amounted to Rs. 1,55,077, of which no less than Rs. 1,40,308 were due from estates which defaulted on the 28th March 1889, and will have to be recovered under the sale procedure. The arrears due by wards' estates under this class were Rs. 4,80,052, against Rs. 1,75,690 in 1887-88; but apart from the Burdwan Raj default, only Rs. 48,531 were due from these. In temporarily-settled estates the opening balance of the year, Rs. 3,70,399, developed into a closing balance of Rs. 6,65,563, and in only three districts were the outstanding sums reduced. In the ryotwari tracts in 11 districts the balances increased from Rs. 78,182 to Rs. 84,324. Regard being had to the moderation with which the land revenue is assessed in all classes of estates, these balances occur too often and in too large amounts. The remissions of grace amounted to Rs. 30,882, against Rs. 23,820 in the previous year.

The total number of Government estates increased during the year from 3,058 to 3,307, and their rental from Rs. 22,32,370 to

Government estates.

Rs. 23,08,688. The increase was both in the estates under direct management (from 1,395 to 1,575) and of those under farming leases (from 1,663 to 1,732). There were 32 ryotwari tracts, which are included in the Government estates, instead of 28 in 1887-88, and their current demand has risen from Rs. 8,43,757 to Rs. 8,59,079, but the collections have fallen from Rs. 8,53,737 to Rs. 8,45,189. The percentage of total collections to total demand has accordingly dwindled in those tracts from 91.49 to 90.84, and on Government estates generally from 76.46 to 71.65.

The 1,575 Government estates under direct management have a rental of

Estates under direct management.

Rs. 16,08,965, whereas the 1,732 estates under farming leases are let for Rs. 6,99,723, which shows that only the less valuable estates are farmed out.

There were also 262 private estates under direct management, and the total number of estates so treated was 1,803, with a rental of Rs. 28,94,844 and a gross demand of Rs. 36,48,685. The collections amounted to Rs. 24,70,561, or 85.3 of the current demand as compared with 98.7 of the previous year and 102.6 in 1886-87. The decrease occurred in all the divisions except Chota Nagpore, where the collections were best, the percentage on both the gross and current demand exceeding 90 per cent. The Rajshahiye Division was next, the collections there being over 100 per cent. on the current (as separate from the gross) demand. The standard of 90 per cent. was not attained in the Burdwan, Patna, and Orissa Divisions. In Majnamoota and Jellamoota, in Midnapore, which suffered from floods and drought, the Deputy Collector engaged in the enquiry reported that some two lakhs of rupees would probably have to be remitted; but the Collector expressed the opinion that many of the ryots who could pay were being dissuaded by others and holding back in the hope of eventually obtaining wholesale remissions. In Orissa, also, the poor harvests, especially in the two principal estates Khoorda and Bunki, greatly retarded collections. In Khoorda certain surbarakars were dismissed or suspended, amins deputed to make collections, and proceedings instituted under the Public Demands Recovery Act. In the face of the distress, which, though much exaggerated, undoubtedly existed, it was not considered desirable to press the surbarakars unduly. The cost of direct management of the 1,803 estates was 6.9 on the rent demand, an improvement on the 7.3 of the two previous years.

The miscellaneous revenue collected amounted to Rs. 1,63,232, as compared

Miscellaneous revenue.

with Rs. 1,72,982 in 1887-88; and of this sum Rs. 1,17,515 represented 'other receipts,' i.e., other

than fees and fines under certain Acts, the sale of Government estates, and abatements of revenue.

14. The following statement shows the demands, collections, and balances of road and public works cess during the past

Road and public works cess.

two years:—

YEAR.	DEMANDS.			Collections.	Remissions.	Balances.	Percentage of balances on gross demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1887-88	76,13,146	16,01,553	92,74,099	76,35,113	16,498	16,98,400	18.3
1888-89	76,18,896	17,20,003	93,40,568	74,86,777	20,925	17,98,948	19.2

With a larger demand the collections were smaller, and the outstanding balance heavier than in the previous year. The remissions were also greater. The statutory allowance of 15 days' grace for cess payments, which throws part of the collections for the March kist into the following year, is the main cause of the heavy outstanding balance at the end of each year, and it may be a question whether some alteration should not be effected with a view to obviate these results; but this does not account, taking one year with another, for the lower collections and the larger remissions.

The redemption of land revenue proceeds but slowly, and there is no object in encouraging it except in the case of very small estates of which it is desirable to clear the revenue roll. Steps were taken to give effect to the proposal sanctioned last year, for the issue of a proclamation notifying that for a term of one year petty estates in the Chittagong district, permanently settled and paying less than one rupee per annum Government revenue, might be redeemed at 10 times their annual jumma, but the scheme was not in full working order till after the close of the period under review.

The total amount of land revenue, road and public works cess, and Remittance of land revenue by zemindari dâk cess, remitted by postal money-orders postal money-orders. rose from Rs. 2,07,156, sent by 47,248 orders, to Rs. 6,60,800, covered by 92,402 orders. These figures show that the value of each order rose from Rs. 4-6 to Rs. 7-2. The development of the system has been greatest in Cuttack, Chittagong, Furreedpore, Dacca, and Mozufferpore. The following interesting observations from the Board's report may be quoted:—

"The system continues to work well, and is becoming more and more popular with the public. The Collectors of Burdwan and Midnapore observe that the expansion of the system has thrown more work on the Treasury establishment, which has now to deal with numerous chalans and pass them on to the several departments of the Collector's office, whereas formerly parties had to do this for themselves. Much time is thus taken up, and the closing of the daily accounts is often delayed. The Board are, however, of opinion that the advantages of the system far outweigh the inconvenience thus caused to the Collectorate establishment.

Only 1,197 orders for Rs. 5,765 were refused—a much smaller number than last year. The grounds of refusal were—want of full particulars, remittances made for demands not covered by the rules, or bearing dates later than the last day of payment, or sent erroneously for demands not payable to Government. Amounts sent on account of arrears of revenue in respect of estates which had defaulted, unaccompanied by a stamped petition from the defaulters under section 18, Act XI of 1859, were also refused, as well as orders which, contrary to rule, included the demands of more than one estate owned by the same person."

The system of payment of revenue by means of money-orders has lately been extended to payments of rent under rules carefully drafted by Mr. H. M. Kisch, Postmaster-General of Bengal. The experiment is now being tried in the Burdwan Division for six months, with effect from the 1st September last. The rules were published in the Gazette with a view to eliciting criticism, and were not finally published until objections had been fully considered.

The administration of the Sale Law has received special attention for some time past. In February last the Board submitted a further report on its working, with proposals for the general rearrangement and amendment of the law. These have been examined, and the conclusions of the Local Government have lately been submitted to the Government of India, with a view to the legislation required. The number of defaults and sales for the past and previous years is reproduced in the following statement:—

				Defaults.	Sales.
1884-85	...	...	...	10,575	1,836
1885-86	...	...	...	12,445	1,770
1886-87	...	...	...	14,456	1,859
1887-88	...	...	...	14,745	1,863
1888-89	...	...	...	13,153	1,142

There was a remarkable diminution in the number of sales, which is accounted for by the Chittagong figures having fallen from 2,996 to 1,067 defaults and 881 to 304 sales, and was due to the exclusion this year of the statistics of dependent tenures, which had formerly been included by mistake. In some quarters the opinion prevails that the policy of leniency to defaulter

has been carried too far; and one experienced Collector writes:—"The continued condonation of these defaults, which (as the Board's orders stand) is inevitable, is calculated to weaken our revenue machinery, and it is to be hoped that the reports submitted on the subject will result in some system of penalising defaulters for delay. At present the sale day is a farce." The proportion of actual sales to defaults was only 8·68, or about half of the percentage of five years ago. The greater moderation now displayed has not apparently in any way affected the revenue.

The number of certificates filed in 1888-89 was 169,072, against 176,608 and 177,618 in the two preceding years. The

Certificates.

decrease has occurred under four classes of demands, viz. for embankment-dues, water-rates, cesses, and miscellaneous demands under section 7 of the Public Demands Recovery Act. Of the number filed, 24,338 were for arrears of Government rent, 20,971 for water-rates, 72,001 for cesses, 24,922 for the demands of the Court of Wards. The large number of pending cases has again increased from 93,641 to 105,057, and is to some extent accounted for by heavy institutions towards the close of the year in Midnapore, and by mismanagement in Hooghly in road-cess cases. The case of Midnapore is already under separate consideration with respect to the smallness of the process-fee charged on the issue of certificates for the realisation of water-rates. The tenants of the Soojamoota estate gave further proof of their stubbornness by withholding payment of their rents pending the settlement of the Burdwan Raj litigation. It became necessary therefore to file certificates in order to save a large amount of arrears from being barred by limitation, and to send a Deputy Collector to do the work. The total number of certificates filed being 169,072, payment was made in 53,667 cases on mere issue of the notices, and in 63,718 cases on attachment of the property; and in 5,735 cases recourse to actual sale was found necessary.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

The only change of any importance made in the agency and mode of administering estates under direct management was by the employment of a Deputy Collector for the khas mehals in Bhagulpore. The total sum of Rs. 1,46,844 was spent from all sources on works of improvement and maintenance in these estates. This compares favourably with the amount, Rs. 93,603, spent last year, but it admittedly includes Rs. 32,232 expended on relief works in Orissa, chiefly in the Khoorda estate, which can hardly be said to fall under the designation of works of improvement. The large sum of Rs. 11,945 was again spent in the Majnamoota and Jellamoota estates. The cultivation of new staples was experimentally continued during the year. Buxar wheat was cultivated, but not with much success, in Burdwan, Bogra, Julpigoree, Cuttack, Nuddea, Moorshedabad, and Gya. The potato was cultivated in Bogra, Julpigoree, Cuttack, and Shahabad, but without encouraging results, except in the Sasserain subdivision. Carrots were grown in Patna with partial success. Experiments were made in Hooghly on paddy crops supplied with manure by the Agricultural Department, but the result was uncertain, as the crops in the district suffered generally from floods. Arrangements to facilitate the prosecution of agricultural experiments in Government and wards' estates with the assistance and advice of the officers of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture were sanctioned during the year, and before its close two of these officers were deputed to certain districts for the purpose. Meanwhile, certain experiments were undertaken under the supervision of local officers. The Board have recorded the following remarks on this subject:—

"The funds available for purely agricultural improvements or experiments are small. The results of the experimental cultivation of new crops have also not been such as to encourage much larger expenditure in that direction. The present report records failures in many districts, and the most satisfactory features under this head appear to be the continued popularity of the excellent Beheea sugar-mills, and the favour with which a new sickle has been received in the Buxa subdivision. The patent or other ploughs tried are objected to by the ryots, chiefly on the grounds that they are too heavy for the country bullocks, and cannot be repaired by the village blacksmith when out of order. It is clear that a new plough thoroughly suited to the agricultural conditions of the country is still to be invented, and that

for the present at least the primitive and indigenous plough has no rival in the estimation of the Bengal peasant."

Primary schools are maintained in Government estates in most districts, and the $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. contribution from the collections of Government estates was, as usual, made over to the district fund for the improvement of communications. The largest expenditure on this account was in Julpigoree, viz. Rs. 28,671; and Government, moreover, made a special grant of Rs. 3,600 for the construction of two new roads and the repair of an old one in this district. The tehsil registers and accounts were inspected as usual. In Bogra, where serious irregularities were discovered, the examination of the Jaipur tehsil office was incomplete at the close of the year, and serious defalcations by putwaris since 1882-83 have been detected. In several districts the subordinate officials have had to be dealt with for pecuniary misconduct. The condition of the ryots was unavoidably affected by the loss of crops from floods or insufficient or badly distributed rainfall in many districts.

Besides the surveys and settlements in progress under the Tenancy Act, similar operations were conducted under other

Surveys and settlements. Acts in different parts of the country. The survey of 46 miles of embankment lands in the Ghatal subdivision was completed. All the 627 villages of the Angul estate (which is British territory, attached to no district, but surrounded by the Tributary Mohals in Orissa) were demarcated, and found to contain 474 square miles of cultivation; the remainder, 407 square miles, of the total area consists of reserved forest. The survey was made by the agency of trained surbarakars under the supervision of the Survey Department. The assessment of 350 of the villages has been finished, and it has been calculated that an increase of Rs. 60,000 may be obtained on the whole estate by the assessment of newly-cultivated lands at existing rates, though it will probably have to be made progressive and extended over a period of years.

The survey of Banki has been finished, and five villages tentatively assessed, and in this estate also an increase of Rs. 10,000 is expected from the assessment of newly-cultivated lands at existing rates. As the current settlement of the Western Dooars in Julpigoree will expire in 1890, a resurvey and settlement have been ordered. Work was commenced in November 1888 in the Mynagori tehsil and Ambara Fallacotta, and it is now in contemplation to extend the operations to the east of the Jaljaka river to an area of 1,521 square miles. The total estimated cost is Rs. 2,64,356, and an increase of Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 of revenue is anticipated. The survey is being conducted by a party of the Survey of India, and a selected officer is in charge of the settlement. Considerable progress has been made with the survey of the town of Calcutta. The proprietors of the Jellamoota estate, in Midnapore, having consented to engage on certain terms, preliminaries are being arranged to give effect to the settlement from September 1889. A new Settlement Manual was issued during the year for the guidance of revenue officers.

Though the operations of initial registration have been nearly brought to a close in the 24-Pergunnahs, Moorshedabad,

Land registration.

Chittagong, Cuttack, Pooree, Balasore, the completion reports have not yet been received. It is only in the Cuttack district, where 3,000 cases connected with revenue-free tenures are pending, that any considerable work remains to be done. The revision and rewriting of the first registers under the Act is complete in only 25 districts. During the year 44,797 applications were made for the registration of mutations under section 42 of the Act. This represents a percentage of 4.6 on the total number of interests registered under initial registration, and is a decided improvement on the percentage, 3.8, in 1887-88. This result may be attributed to the rules issued with the approval of Government for furthering registration by means of executive action; but the improvement is nevertheless, as the Board observe, not so great as might have been expected. The percentage of registrations is as high as 7.9 in Rajshahye and 6.6 in Dacca, in which divisions it is always the highest, and as low as 2.3 in the Orissa Division. It is a matter for regret that more advantage is not taken of this useful Act.

The number of partitions effected during the year was 579, the same as in the previous year. The number instituted and disposed of during the last five years in the

Partitions.

Patna, Bhagulpore, and Dacca Divisions (and there is very little of this work in the other divisions) appears from the following statement:—

				PATNA.		BHAGULPORE.		DACCA.	
				Institutions.	Disposals.	Institutions.	Disposals.	Institutions.	Disposals.
1884-85	...	...	...	425	398	67	69	77	12
1885-86	...	...	...	440	375	79	55	69	88
1886-87	...	...	...	433	393	61	86	48	68
1887-88	...	...	...	436	380	38	99	92	67
1888-89	...	...	...	466	403	45	73	127	73

The pending cases in the Patna Division have increased from 1,557 to 1,615—a number which represents four years' work at the ordinary rate of disposals. So also in the Dacca Division, where the institutions have suddenly sprung up from 92 to 127, the 337 pending cases are equivalent to 4 or 5 years' work. The number of cases disposed of was better in Patna, Mozufferpore, and Monghyr than in other districts.

The cost of the land acquisition proceedings during the year was high, but not so abnormal as in 1887-88. The following statement shows the variations for several years

Land acquisition.

	Area of land acquired.			Cost of acquisition.			Average cost per acre.
	A.	R.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.
1884-85	2,946	3	15	3,12,072	4	7	106
1885-86	3,262	3	30	11,42,697	8	11	350
1886-87	7,363	3	30	4,99,887	12	6	67
1887-88	2,824	1	36	14,50,313	7	3	513
1888-89	6,829	2	24	11,19,270	3	1	163

No comparison can be drawn between the figures of different years without detailed examination of the projects undertaken at each period, as urban and foreshore lands are necessarily much more valuable than lands acquired in rural areas for lines of railways. Proceedings for the acquisition of the land required for the Dinagepore division and the second section of the Kosi extension of the Assam-Bihar State Railway, the Purulia division of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, and 30 miles of the Bengal Central Railway were confirmed during the year, and orders issued for the acquisition of the land required for branch lines from the Bengal-Nagpore Railway to the Burrakur and Sitarampore coal-fields, for the Panapore and Pahleza Ghât loop lines of the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and for the line from the Beldarghore Docks to Budge-Budge. Certain amendments of the Board's revised land acquisition rules have been under consideration for some time past, and it is hoped that a new edition of the rules may be issued at an early date. Proposals have also been submitted to the Government of India for amendments to the substantive law on the subject.

RENT.

The working of the Tenancy Act, in its general aspect, has been briefly dealt with by the Board, whose opinion it is that "tenants and landlords are more and more acquiring knowledge of the provisions of the Act, but it cannot yet be said that the new law is familiar to them, and that there is no hesitation in appealing to it in matters which can only be satisfactorily settled by resort to the courts. The Act has, however, so far worked smoothly, and does not appear to have caused any increase of agrarian disputes." The relations between landlord and tenant are also fairly satisfactory in the Lower Provinces as a whole; and although some districts furnish petty instances of strained relations between their conflicting interests, chiefly arising from measures taken by landlords to enhance rents or a want of cordiality between the two classes, serious manifestations of ill-feeling were not numerous. Thus, there were disputes in Beerbhoom,

Working of the Bengal Tenancy Act and relations between landlords and tenants.

Backergunge, and Mymensingh, in pergunnah Bogri in Midnapore, considerable disaffection in Majnamoota and Jellamoota, as already mentioned, ill-feeling in Dubalhatti and Chittagong, a serious riot in Durbhunga, and friction between the landed interests in tuppeh Duhosuho in Chumparun, and there were indications of a tension of relations between zemindars and ryots in other quarters which might lead to disturbance. In one case at least advantage has been taken of the provisions of section 101 (1) (b) of the Tenancy Act, which admits of a survey being made and a record of rights prepared under the orders of Government "where the preparation of such a record is calculated to settle or avert a serious dispute existing or likely to arise between the tenants and their landlords generally."

The total number of the forms of rent receipt sold was 1,979,200, against 2,252,142 in the preceding year. The forms are

Form of rent receipt.

now generally obtained by landlords from private presses at cheaper rates than at the Treasury. In the course of the year the Commissioner of Dacca reported that an objection had been taken by some tenure-holders in Dacca to the headings "Area of holding" and "Rent of holding" in the rent-receipt form, as the term "holding" could not be said to include tenures. The Board, after consulting other officers on the subject, submitted for approval an amended form of receipt, in which the words "area of holding or tenure, if known" and "rent of tenure or holding" were substituted, and the alteration has been sanctioned by Government.

The notices of voluntary transfer of tenures fell during the year from 89,564 to 63,372. The decrease is general, and is due

Notice of transfer and landlord's fees.

to the more careful restriction of the issue of these notices to permanent tenures and ryoti holdings at fixed rates, and to the discontinuance of the issue of notices in cases of transfer of fractional parts of a tenure. The law was not properly understood on these points previously. It was mentioned in last year's report that the Board had suggested that the Bill for the registration of permanent tenures having been allowed to drop, there was no sufficient ground for retaining in the Tenancy Act the sections, 12 to 15, which were intended by the framers of that Act to supplement the provisions of a law which it was understood would be introduced into the Bengal Council for the registration of tenures. The Board were desired to obtain the opinion of revenue officers and of the land-holding classes generally, both landlords and tenants, as to whether the sections referred to should be retained in the law or not; and it appears that opinions are divided to a remarkable degree, though somewhat preponderating in favour of cancelling the sections. The Board have reconsidered their original proposal for the simple repeal of the sections, and substituted others, but the Government of Bengal has decided to give the sections a further trial. There is still a feeling of reluctance on the part of the landlords to accept the fees, and in many cases they are ultimately deposited in the Treasury and never claimed by the landlords in whose favour they are deposited.

It has been settled during the year, under the orders of Government,

Preparation of price-lists.

that the price-lists of staple food-crops shall be prepared monthly, instead of fortnightly, as was previously done. The lists are said to have been regularly prepared and duly published at the head-quarters of each district and its subdivisions, and the procedure laid down in the rules was followed. No objection is reported to have been filed by anybody to the prices recorded; and it would appear from this that the people are either not familiar with these provisions of the law, or do not appreciate their object. The importance of these price-lists will probably not be understood by the tenants until the landlords begin to use them for the purpose of enhancing rents.

The number of applications for surveys and settlements under Chapter X

Surveys, settlements, and record of rights.

of the Act has diminished from 66 in the preceding year to 40. Of these, 16 related to Government estates, 1 to a ward's estate, and 23 to private estates. There was a considerable amount of survey and settlement work done during the year. The operations extended to an area of 3,611,057 acres, of which 1,161,483 were surveyed during the year up to 31st March 1889. Of the area surveyed, 399,955 acres were comprised in Government estates, 717,123

in wards' estates, and 44,405 acres in private estates. All the important areas were under survey by professional agency, and the whole of the proceedings were under the supervision of the Director of Land Records. The figures showing the cost of survey and settlement per acre vary considerably. For instance, in estates surveyed professionally, the cost per acre varies from four annas to six annas seven pies per acre, and the cost of settlement from ten pies to three annas eleven pies per acre. In non-professional surveys the cost ranges from two annas to one rupee and three pies per acre, and the cost of settlement from two annas nine pies to nine annas one pie per acre. The total cost of both survey and settlement together ranges in estates surveyed by professional agency from five annas ten pies to eight annas ten pies, and in the case of non-professional agency from two annas to one rupee per acre. These variations of course depend upon differences of the country dealt with, the *personnel* of the officers employed and other causes, but they render it very difficult to accept an all-round estimate for work on a large scale. The Government estates dealt with during the year were Angul, Banki, the Julpigoree Western Dooars, old thana Ramoo in Chittagong, Bhetia and Kamina Chuk in Midnapore, some petty estates in Backergunge and Tipperah, and the Port Canning estates in the 24-Pergunnahs. Allusion has already been made to the increase of revenue expected from Angul and the Western Dooars. Though Rs. 70,000 are entered in the latter case as the increase in the revenue estimated by the Settlement Officer, later correspondence shows that for the present the Director does not place it higher than Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000.

The wards' estates in which survey and settlement operations were conducted during the year were the Srinagar and Banaili Raj, Sunkerpore, Churamon, Maldwar, Burdwan Raj khas mehals, Kujong, and Kanika in Cuttack. The private estates dealt with were those of the Raja of Dubalhatti in Rajshahye, Kesiari, Bogri, Purusattampore, Purbapitpore in Midnapore, some small estates in Mozufferpore, mouza Jugodishpore in Chandauti in Burdwan, and Alakdia Durgapore in Tipperah. These proceedings were undertaken on the application of the landlords in consequence of disputes between them and their tenants. The Dubalhatti case threatened at one time to assume a serious aspect, and it is satisfactory that since the close of the year an amicable compromise on the basis of terms suggested by the Settlement Officer and the Director has been agreed to by the Raja and the great majority of the tenants. Since the close of the year an extensive programme of survey and settlement operations for the next five years has been submitted to the Government of India and is still under consideration. An important ruling has also been issued in connection with the question of the levy of costs by certificates and of the apportionment of costs under section 114 of the Tenancy Act. It has been decided, in consultation with the Legal Remembrancer, that the costs of operations under Chapter X of the Act can only be apportioned after the conclusion of the operations, and ~~not~~ by degrees while the survey and settlement are in progress; that steps for the realisation of any portion of them, whether by the certificate procedure or otherwise, must be deferred until such apportionment; and that, unless a deposit has been made under sub-section 2 (a) of section 101, the funds must be advanced by the Government in the first instance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The half-yearly inspections of their offices were regularly made by Collectors in most districts, but in nine districts only one inspection was performed. The reasons generally ascribed for this neglect of duty were, as usual, the transfer of officers at or about the time when the inspection ought to have been made, and the pressure of business arising out of the insufficiency of the district staff. Renewed instructions, insisting on thorough compliance with the standing orders on this subject, have been issued.

The importance of training young civilians in survey and settlement work, wherever possible, is being more and more realised, and during the year under report greater attention was paid to the subject than before. There are without doubt difficulties which militate against the acquisition of

a knowledge of survey and settlement work, which must be useful throughout his service to every revenue officer. The assistants cannot always be spared from headquarters; they have to prepare for their examinations; and their ignorance of the language and customs of the country prevent their affording much aid in the operations which they are enabled to attend. These objections are, however, not insuperable, and Commissioners and the Director of Land Records and Agriculture have been requested to take every opportunity of employing young civilians on survey and settlement work. In some divisions and districts for some time to come sufficient opportunities will certainly be available.

Sources of Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

IN March, 1888, a committee was appointed to consider and report upon the number of holidays on which the Custom House should be closed, overtime charges, and the general routine of Custom House business. This committee submitted its report in September following, and its recommendations have since been carried into effect. Another administrative change was initiated in a measure which has since passed into law as Act VIII of 1889. The main object of this law is to repeal the proviso to section 37 of the Sea Customs Act, which enacts that when the rate of duty, or tariff valuation (if any), applicable to any goods imported has been raised after the grant of port clearance at the port of shipment, the rate and valuation applicable to such goods shall be, not the rate and valuation in force on the date on which the bill of entry thereof is delivered to the Customs Collector under section 86 of the Act, but the rate and valuation in force on the date on which port clearance at the port of shipment was granted.

The subjoined statement shows the gross and net customs duty, including duty on imported salt, collected in Bengal during the past five years :—

	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt) ...	13,25,339	13,99,392	15,05,764	14,86,067	21,61,242
Import duty on salt ...	1,91,86,114	1,80,35,154	1,94,85,102	1,85,30,955	2,27,28,687
Export duty ...	16,24,288	18,10,621	15,80,340	21,87,248	17,09,406
Total gross duty ...	2,21,35,741	2,12,45,167	2,25,71,206	2,21,54,260	2,65,99,335
<i>Refunds and Drawbacks.</i>					
Imports ...	2,43,338	2,29,064	2,48,992	2,48,759	2,81,544
Exports ...	84,539	62,202	40,863	61,742	84,930
Total ...	3,27,877	2,91,266	2,89,855	3,28,501	3,66,474
Total net duty ...	2,18,07,864	2,09,53,901	2,22,81,351	2,18,25,759	2,62,32,861

The revenue is now gradually rising to the amount at which it stood prior to the year 1882-83, when the salt duty was reduced and all other import duties, except those on arms and ammunition, liquors and opium, were remitted. The net receipts of the year under review show an advance of Rs. 44,07,102, or more than 20 per cent. over those of the previous year. This was due mainly to larger salt supplies, and the recent increase in the rate of duty from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per maund. There was also an increase in receipts from import duty on general merchandise, due to larger clearances of spirituous liquors and to petroleum having become dutiable from the 10th February, 1888, when Act II of 1888 came into force. The receipts from export duty declined by Rs. 4,31,030, or about 21 per cent., owing to smaller shipments of rice.

OPIUM.

In Behar the moist state of the ground encouraged early sowings, but the young plant was to some extent scorched by the sun, and in Chupra and Alleegunge some slight indications of blight appeared, but were fortunately checked by the advent of timely west winds. The weather was very favourable for the lancing and collection of the drug, the quality and consistence of which was better than has been reported for years. In the Benares Agency the season commenced under favourable circumstances, but here also the early sowings were affected most injuriously by the hot weather in November. The second and later sowings, however, germinated freely. At the time of the collection the weather was particularly favourable, and the quality of the drug in this Agency also is said to have been better and higher in consistence than usual.

Settlements were curtailed by 35,178 bighas, while the area actually cultivated showed a still further contraction, being 40,711 bighas short of that of the preceding year; but, although there was this decrease in area, shared in by both Agencies, there was an increase in the quantity of opium produced, amounting to 10,609 maunds at Patna and 4,856 maunds at Benares. The following statement gives a comparative view of the area of land engaged for, that sown, and that actually cultivated, together with the produce of both Agencies :—

SEASON.				Area engaged for.	Land sown for cultivation.	Net cultivation.	Produce at 70° consistence.
				Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Mds. s. c.
BEHAR.							
1886-87	...	...	...	465,218	472,673	458,269	49,582 18 14
1887-88	...	...	...	457,105	460,511	447,763	60,191 39 6
Increase				.....	.....	.....	10,609 20 8
Decrease				8,113	12,162	10,506	.....
BENARES.							
1886-87	...	...	...	454,634	443,996	441,018	57,904 36 13½
1887-88	...	...	...	427,569	417,591	410,813	62,850 22 6½
Increase				.....	.....	.....	4,855 25 9
Decrease				27,065	26,405	30,205	.....

The extension of cultivation was formerly the object of Government, but a departure was made in the year 1885-86 in consequence of the large stock of opium in hand at the commencement of that season, and orders were then passed with a view to prevent any further increase in production. The change of policy thus initiated has recently been given a still more pronounced turn by the issue of instructions directing a specific reduction of cultivation—a step necessitated by the further accumulation of an excessive reserve both at Calcutta and in the factories. These orders were not received by the Benares Agent till after the settlements had commenced and had made fair progress; but nevertheless a loyal effort was made to give effect to the wishes of Government. Unremunerative tracts were abandoned, advances refused to unsatisfactory cultivators and bad villages, inferior cultivation in the neighbourhood of large towns closed, and by these means the area, which the Agent had been desired to limit to 425,000 bighas, actually reduced to 427,569 bighas. In the Behar Agency effect was not given to the orders of Government directing a limitation of the area of cultivation, the decrease in the area of settlement being attributed to the lateness of the rains, and the attention of the Agent was drawn to the subject. As regards the quality of the produce, a remarkable advance was noticed in both Agencies, and particularly in Benares, in the deliveries of opium of a consistence of over 70°.

In Behar all outstanding balances were recovered, without any difficulty or complaint on the part of the cultivators. In Benares, out of a balance of Rs. 10,91,082 which had accumulated on account of advances for opium during the years 1879-80 to 1887-88, Rs. 5,375 only remained to be adjusted, and the

enquiries made indicated that the greater portion of this would be recovered without hardship to the cultivators.

The orders of Government requiring the sanction of the officers of the department to prosecutions under the Opium Act continued to work well, petty offenders against the letter of the law being left unharassed, and only real culprits brought to justice. There were 1,151 prosecutions and 976 convictions, against 1,134 prosecutions and 968 convictions in 1886-87. The subject of placing on a legal footing the present system of granting licenses for the cultivation of the poppy was during the year under review disposed of in the manner suggested by a Conference convened to consider the difficulty brought to the notice of Government by the Board. Revised forms of licenses and their counterfoils were issued with the approval of Government.

The following statements show the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department during 1888-89 as compared with the official years 1872-73, 1873-74, 1882-83, 1886-87, and 1887-88. Some of the figures for 1887-88 will be found to differ from those given in the last year's statements, owing to the accounts for that year not having been finally closed when the Accountant-General submitted the statement from which the figures were taken:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
OFFICIAL YEAR.	NUMBER OF CHESTS SOLD.			AMOUNT REALIZED.		Abkari and miscellaneous receipts.	Total receipts.	Total charges.	Net revenue.
	Behar.	Benares.	Total.	Behar.	Benares.				
				Rs.	Rs.	* Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872-73	24,375	18,300	42,675	3,44,55,479	2,46,80,240	15,02,211	6,06,07,930	1,80,91,371	4,26,06,559
1873-74	25,704	17,046	42,750	3,30,32,800	2,10,81,550	17,15,423	5,58,29,838	1,09,82,181	3,59,47,657
1882-83	28,200	28,200	56,400	3,50,21,135	3,88,83,395	6,73,009	6,05,77,629	2,28,12,515	4,67,65,114
1886-87	28,275	26,475	54,750	3,22,72,415	2,01,07,370	6,51,259	6,21,24,044	2,72,35,485	3,49,07,559
1887-88	28,500	28,500	57,000	3,07,32,475	2,06,47,200	6,27,209	6,10,06,884	2,61,04,454	3,69,12,430
1888-89	28,125	28,875	57,000	3,10,51,110	3,18,84,820	6,11,460	6,44,51,390	2,59,78,944	3,84,72,446

Statement showing the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the Opium Department for the following years.

ITEMS.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1882-83.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds of sale of opium by public auction at the Presidency	5,91,36,719	5,41,14,410	6,89,04,530	6,14,69,785	6,03,79,675	6,39,39,930
Value of opium supplied for abkari and medicinal purposes	868	1,679	2,541	14,939	11,691	11,364
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to Government of Bengal	10,08,082	10,49,045	5,27,801	5,51,837	5,66,810	5,63,023
Cost price of opium sold in Excise Department to other Governments	4,44,262	5,31,787	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fines, savings, and miscellaneous receipts	8,999	1,32,317	1,42,757	87,493	48,706	57,075
Confiscations ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts	6,06,07,930	5,58,29,838	6,95,77,629	6,21,24,044	6,10,06,884	6,44,51,390
CHARGES.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries and establishments	7,80,830	7,81,006	8,32,180	8,87,461	8,87,058	8,88,447
Manufacturing charges	11,05,060	11,80,405	33,06,387	24,74,992	16,86,276	17,34,241
Payments for cultivation	1,01,09,552	1,80,12,850	1,95,89,185	2,38,56,829	2,16,06,814	2,35,54,075
Confiscations ... ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous disbursements	5,920	7,320	24,763	7,183	8,908	7,183
Total charges	1,80,91,371	1,00,82,181	2,28,12,515	2,72,36,485	2,61,04,454	2,59,78,944
Net revenue	4,26,06,559	3,59,47,657	4,67,65,114	3,49,07,559	3,69,12,430	3,84,72,446

Statement showing the receipts, charges, and net revenue on account of abkari opium for the following years.

YEAR.	Sale proceeds of opium.	Cost of opium and contingencies.	Balance.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1872-73	21,99,119	7,810	21,91,809	
1873-74	23,25,779	6,996	23,18,783	
1882-83	15,06,551	6,176	15,00,375	
1886-87	15,69,831	4,918	15,64,913	
1887-88	16,03,267	5,246	15,98,021	
1888-89	15,98,684	5,055	15,93,579	

It will be seen from the above statements that the number of chests of provision opium of both Agencies sold during the year under review amounted to 57,000, being the same number as was sold of the previous twelve months' production. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 6,44,51,390, and the charges to Rs. 2,59,78,944, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 3,84,72,446, which was Rs. 16,60,016 in excess of that of the previous year, and Rs. 35,74,887 more than that of 1886-87. The average price realised per chest amounted to Rs. 1,119-15-11 $\frac{3}{4}$ against Rs. 1,059-4-8, there being thus an increase of Rs. 60-11-3 $\frac{3}{4}$.

SALT.

The following table shows the receipts and charges of the department since 1883-84:—

HEADS.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase in 1888-89 compared with 1887-88.	Decrease in 1888-89 compared with 1887-88.
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Imperial—</i>								
Import duty on salt	1,78,15,875	1,91,90,460	1,80,36,071	1,94,85,100	1,85,30,950	2,27,28,086	41,97,736	.....
Excise ditto	8,82,118	10,11,999	9,02,137	4,71,815	3,82,854	3,22,087	.....	60,767
Total	1,81,97,993	2,02,02,459	1,89,38,208	1,99,56,915	1,89,13,804	2,30,50,773	41,36,969	.....
<i>Provincial—</i>								
Rent of warehouses	60,160	85,245	65,192	68,445	45,726	53,998	8,272	.....
Miscellaneous	39,824	39,311	36,283	33,875	32,482	33,900	1,508	.....
Total	99,984	1,24,556	1,01,475	1,02,320	78,208	87,998	9,780	.....
Total Receipts	1,83,97,977	2,03,27,015	1,90,39,683	2,00,59,235	1,89,92,012	2,31,38,761	41,46,749	.....
CHARGES.								
<i>Imperial—</i>								
Salaries, establishments and contingencies.	9,728	5,324	6,253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Compensation paid under convention with the French Government.	20,000	20,000	20,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	.....	.....
Salt preventive establishment in Orissa and Naraingunge.	15,117	13,109	12,362	217	.....	.....	.....	.....
Refunds of Customs duty on salt	1,87,068	2,11,903	1,85,726	2,05,369	2,02,044	2,26,413	24,369	.....
Total	2,31,913	2,50,338	2,24,341	2,25,586	2,22,044	2,46,413	24,369	.....
<i>Provincial—</i>								
Salaries, establishments and contingencies.	18,320	21,048	18,130	11,005	12,368	21,223	8,855	.....
Refunds other than Customs and excise duty.	.....	65	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	18,320	21,113	18,189	11,005	12,368	21,223	8,855	.....
Total Charges	2,50,233	2,71,451	2,42,530	2,36,591	2,34,412	2,67,636	33,224	.....
Approximate net revenue	1,80,47,744	2,00,55,564	1,68,57,153	1,98,21,944	1,87,57,600	2,28,71,125	41,13,525	.....

The results of the year under review, as compared with the previous year, show an increase of Rs. 41,46,749, or 21·8 per cent., in the receipts, and of Rs. 33,224, or 14·1 per cent., in the charges. There was an increase under all the heads of receipts except "Excise duty on salt," which shows a falling off of Rs. 60,767, or 15·8 per cent. The advance in import duty is due chiefly to the increased rate, which was raised from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2·8 per maund with effect from the 19th of January, 1888. The increase in the charges was principally caused by larger refunds of Customs duty on salt.

The total quantity of salt in stock at the commencement of the year was 11,54,794 maunds; of this 11,17,716 maunds had been imported and the remainder was excise salt. During the year 1,04,80,285 maunds were imported and 2,44,512 maunds were manufactured, against 99,86,076 maunds and 1,03,559 maunds, the corresponding figures for last year. The increase in imports was shared by both the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong. The stock in hand at the close of the year was 20,46,288 maunds. The total quantity cleared from bond amounted to 23,35,542 maunds, against 17,59,788 maunds in 1887-88, and realized a duty of Rs. 58,19,422, against Rs. 36,75,377.

The consumption in saliferous districts, other than those of Orissa, showed a net decrease of 14,466 maunds as compared with the previous year. The decrease occurred in all the districts except Chittagong, and is coincident with the depression in the material prosperity of the localities concerned. There have been many petty prosecutions for the consumption of illicitly manufactured

salt, and it has been pointed out by Government that, instead of hunting for these trivial cases, the police should direct their attention rather to cases of illicit manufacture for sale, which alone can cause any appreciable loss to the revenue. The opinion of all officers is unanimous that the rise in the rate of salt duty has practically had no influence on the consumption, and that no hardship has been caused thereby.

The following table shows the despatches of salt into the interior by the different water-routes and railways during the past two years:—

YEAR.	Via Balli Khal.	Via Bankrail.	Via Gewakhally.	Via Kidderpore.	Via Ballinghata.	Total carried by water.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal and Calcutta and South-Eastern Railways or via Chitpore.	Via Bethulla Ghat.	Total carried by rail.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1887-88	12,03,063	6,80,216	3,18,793	3,30,585	15,00,874	40,33,521	37,75,346	9,50,374	1,57,563	48,73,383	89,55,804
1888-89	10,81,504	6,40,676	2,79,498	3,02,140	16,66,203	40,38,084	35,56,027	10,33,303	17,635	46,06,955	86,35,939
• Increase ... ..	.....	.. ..	.....	41,655	75,382	.....	.....	88,929	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	1,21,549	640	39,295	.....	.....	44,537	2,19,319	.....	1,59,938	2,75,328	2,19,965

It appears that there was a net decrease of 44,537 maunds in the quantity of salt conveyed by water and of 2,75,328 maunds in the despatches by rail.

The quantity of salt bonded at the Sulkea Golahs was 31,31,049 maunds, against 21,53,021 maunds in the previous year. Larger imports, lower rate of rent, and the fact of more steamers having been engaged in the trade, all tended to increase the bonding operations. The quantity remaining in store at the close of the year was 16,66,818 maunds, against 10,37,324 maunds at the commencement.

A lengthy correspondence on the subject of *puckwa* salt, or salt educed in the manufacture of saltpetre, led to the deputation during the year of a special officer to enquire into the whole question. Mr. Ashton's valuable report has conclusively shown that *puckwa* is common salt of more or less purity produced in saltpetre refineries, and that a large amount of edible salt, upon which the tax, if levied, would amount to about Rs. 90,000 a year, passes into consumption in the districts about Calcutta and in the Bhagulpore Division without the payment of any duty. Such salt is clearly liable to taxation, and there appears no reason why a lower rate of duty should be levied on it than on common salt. It will always be at the option of the refiners to destroy *puckwa* which they do not choose to send to market. On the other hand, the substance which is used for hide-curing, known as *khari*, contains no common salt, while *puckwa* cannot be effectively used for this purpose, and there is, therefore, no room for fear that restrictions in the trade of *puckwa* will interfere with the hide-curing industry. With reference to these considerations the Indian Salt Act XII of 1882 has been extended to the districts of the Bhagulpore Division, with effect from the 29th June, 1889, and the control of the saltpetre refineries has been entrusted to the Commissioner of the Northern India Salt Revenue. It is now proposed to extend the Act to all those parts of Bengal (including Calcutta) where it is not in force, and to make over the administration of saltpetre refineries generally to this special department.

Measures have been taken during the year for introducing the new patent scales which have been invented by Mr. Kilby for the weightment of salt from shipboard. It is confidently expected that the adoption of these scales will result in a considerable saving to Government in the annual expenditure now incurred in weighing salt under the old system, and afford at the same time a very great convenience to shippers and others engaged in the salt trade.

EXCISE.

The financial results of the administration of the Excise Department during

Financial results.

the year under review show an increase of Rs. 26,936 in the receipts and of Rs. 8,407 in the charges, leaving an increase of Rs. 18,529 in the net revenue. The largest increases in receipts occurred in the 24-Pergunnahs (Rs. 36,107) and Chittagong (Rs. 23,102).

and the most marked decreases in Gya (Rs. 49,456), Calcutta (Rs. 45,977), and Patna (Rs. 43,981). The variations in each Division are shown below:—

DIVISIONS.		1887-88.	1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	...	11,41,125	11,69,681	28,556	...
Presidency	...	29,64,777	29,72,143	7,366	...
Rajshahye	...	7,14,258	7,50,612	36,354	...
Dacca	...	7,73,088	8,03,482	30,394	...
Chittagong	...	2,60,624	2,87,896	27,272	...
Patna	...	26,58,064	26,14,265	...	43,799
Bhagulpore	...	12,11,957	11,98,293	...	13,664 *
Orissa	...	5,30,250	5,22,438	...	7,812
Chota Nagpore	...	6,07,894	5,70,173	...	37,721

The fluctuations in the total collections under the different heads are shown in the following table:—

ARTICLES OF EXCISE.	REVENUE.			IN 1888-89 COMPARED WITH 1887-88.		IN 1888-89 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE OF PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS.	
	Average of 1883-84 to 1887-88.	In 1887-88.	In 1888-89.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirits	49,31,069	52,05,042	50,90,315	.....	1,14,727	1,59,246	.....
Rum	97,439	89,885	72,851	.....	16,034	.....	24,589
Imported wines, &c.	2,18,533	2,31,083	2,21,453	.....	11,030	2,020	.....
Tari	6,62,447	7,27,787	7,88,901	61,114	.....	1,00,454	.....
Panwai	1,74,880	2,01,216	2,15,191	13,976	.....	40,502	.....
Charas	2,199	2,772	2,755	.....	17	556	.....
Sidhi, sabzi or bhang	36,886	42,004	42,671	685	.....	6,280	.....
Majum	2,314	2,202	2,002	.....	110	.....	222
Madak	87,394	85,305	85,753	448	.....	.....	1,641
Chundu	30,620	37,415	38,254	.....	1,161	5,034	.....
Spirits used for arts	297	194	119	.....	75	.....	178
Ganja	20,47,185	22,46,020	23,18,353	73,333	.....	2,71,168	.....
Opium	19,09,391	19,84,006	20,08,134	23,138	.....	98,843	.....
Miscellaneous	6,786	6,064	4,131	.....	1,923	.....	1,655
Total	1,02,35,348	1,08,02,037	1,08,88,973	1,72,613	1,46,677	0 91,909	28,284

The population being taken at 66 millions, the total excise revenue, exclusive of the customs duty on imported liquors, was at the rate of 2 annas and 7 pies per head.

The small increase of Rs. 8,407 in the charges during the year 1888-89 was under the heads of travelling allowance and establishment.

The total number of shops licensed for the sale of country spirits was 4,048, against 4,104 in the preceding year: 575 were licensed under the sudder distillery system against 570, and 3,473 under the outstill system against 3,534. The total revenue derived under both the systems fell from Rs. 52,05,042 to Rs. 50,90,315. The most marked decrease occurred in the districts of Gya, Lohardugga, Calcutta, Hazaribagh, Monghyr, Mozufferpore, Bhagulpore, and Patna, and has been attributed by the Board of Revenue to "the rise in the price of mohwa and food-grains; to the importation of rum by many of the tea-planters for the use of their coolies; and to the decrease in the advance fees realised in consequence of the non-settlement of a large number of shops for 1889-90."

Among the measures adopted by the Board of Revenue during the year to carry out the recommendations of the Excise Commission, the principal one was the abolition of outstills and the substitution of the distillery system in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs and Howrah and the Serampore subdivision of the Hooghly district. A further extension of the sudder distillery system has been sanctioned during the current year. The policy of Government in this respect is clearly indicated in the orders which have been issued from time to time, and the principle is now definitely established that outstills should be gradually abolished in one populous district after another until central distilleries are replaced in all localities suitable for their introduction. At the same time no pains are spared to improve the outstill system where outstills are retained, and the Excise Commissioner is now doing his best to raise the duty paid on outstill liquor in the form of license fees to the rate per gallon London-proof paid on distillery liquor in each district. These reforms must be persisted in, although their immediate result is a considerable reduction in the excise revenue. The number and capacity of outstills have also been

diminished. Excluding the districts where there are no outstills, and the Chittagong Division, where, in deference to local peculiarities, an exception has been made to the general rule for limiting the capacity of stills, the following figures show the number and aggregate liquid capacity of outstills sanctioned for the current year and the two years preceding it:—

				Number of outstills.	Liquid capacity of out- stills in gallons.
1887-88	...	...	...	3,420	73,216
1888-89	...	...	...	3,247	60,661
1889-90	...	...	...	3,049	51,214

Distinct instructions have been given to the licensing officers to ascertain and consider local opinion regarding the selection of sites, and directions have been issued that, where municipalities exist, the Municipal Commissioners should be consulted in determining the location of shops. It has further been ruled that on no account are shops to be opened near market-places, schools, factories, or other public places.

Among the minor improvements which have been carried out during the year may be noticed the appointment of a superior class of officers to the immediate charge of distilleries. Of the 25 distilleries in the province, 13 are now in charge of Kanoongoes and 12 under Sub-Deputy Collectors. The system of fixing minimum prices for the sale of country liquor has been extended to all districts, except those of the Chittagong Division.

The system known as the Patna system was in force throughout the year in 18 districts. In these districts there has been a decrease in the total consumption of country spirits of 238,492 gallons as compared with the figures for 1887-88, while the revenue from this source has increased by Rs. 1,09,772. So far as can be judged from the results of a single year, it would appear that the system has been a success.

The number of licenses issued for the wholesale vend of rum was 17 against 21 in 1887-88, and for the retail sale 53 against 65. The revenue from rum fell from Rs. 88,885 to Rs. 72,851. The decrease was partly attributable to the reduction of duty from Rs. 5 to Rs. 4 per gallon. The revenue from the sale of licenses for imported spirits and wines also fell from Rs. 2,33,083 to Rs. 2,21,453. Under tari the revenue rose from Rs. 7,27,787 to Rs. 7,88,901, although the number of licenses fell from 19,056 to 18,467. The revenue derived from license fees for the sale of pachwai was Rs. 2,15,191 against Rs. 2,01,216.

The quantity of ganja estimated to have been produced was 8,266 maunds, against 7,821 in the previous year. The number of shops licensed to sell ganja fell from 2,949 to 2,926, and the quantity consumed was also less than in the previous year, while there was an increase of Rs. 73,333 in the revenue. The reduction in the consumption of ganja, accompanied by a corresponding increase of revenue, year by year, is one of the most satisfactory features in the Excise administration of this Province. The subject of the importation of the drug, known as Gurjat ganja, from the Tributary States into the regulation districts of Orissa has recently been again brought to the notice of Government. The impression has hitherto prevailed that this drug competed injuriously with Rajshahye ganja, and on this ground its importation was first, in 1878, heavily taxed, and subsequently, in 1884, altogether prohibited. Since this prohibition, however, the article has been steadily smuggled into regulation territory. In the light of the fuller information now in the possession of Government, it appears that the so-called Gurjat ganja is a drug entirely different from, and much less harmful in its effects than, the Rajshahye article, and the question is under consideration whether the importation should not be again legalised with a small duty of only 8 annas a seer, as on bhang and sidhi.

The number of licenses for the sale of charas fell from 19 to 18, and for the sale of majum from 51 to 48. There was an increase of 12 in the number of licenses for bhang,

the number granted being 272, against 260 in 1887-88. There was an increase of 57 in the number of licenses for the sale of opium, and though the consumption decreased by 14 maunds, there was an increase of Rs. 23,138 in the revenue realised. There were several important cases of opium-smuggling during the year.

Opium.

The number of arrests for offences against the excise laws was 3,879, against 4,739 in the previous year, and the number of persons convicted was 3,324 against 4,144.

Miscellaneous.

An important change in the general administration of excise has been effected by the experimental appointment of Mr. E. V. Westmacott as Excise Commissioner immediately after the close of the year under review. A considerable portion of that officer's time has since been occupied in visiting districts and conducting excise settlements for the current year. Besides this appointment several large increases in establishment have been sanctioned, and the permission of the Secretary of State has recently been accorded to the appointment of seven additional Excise Deputy Collectors. A further and considerable increase of expenditure in the Excise Department must shortly be incurred, and has only been postponed on financial grounds.

STAMPS.

The total revenue derived from the Indian Stamp Act during the year 1888-89 exceeded that of the preceding year by Rs. 2,00,613. There was also an increase in the charges, amounting to Rs. 20,272, the net increase being thus reduced to Rs. 1,80,341, or over 5 per cent.

The gross collections from judicial stamps, including the sale of plain paper used with court-fee stamps, showed a falling off of Rs. 1,78,418. The charges and refunds were, however, lower by Rs. 22,128, and the net decrease, therefore, amounted to Rs. 1,56,290, or 1.6 per cent.

The gross revenue collected under both the Acts during the year was Rs. 1,38,38,230, against Rs. 1,38,16,035 in the previous year. The total charges under both heads amounted to Rs. 6,14,221, and the net revenue to Rs. 1,32,24,009.

Under non-judicial stamps the realizations from the sale of impressed sheets amounted to Rs. 25,71,263, against Rs. 24,12,972 in the previous year, while the revenue derived from the sale of impressed labels, or special adhesive stamps, also showed an increase of Rs. 56,215, and there was some improvement in the realisations from the sale of receipt, or one-anna, revenue stamps, the income being Rs. 2,28,794, against Rs. 2,22,353 in 1887-88. The gross receipts from hundi stamps increased from Rs. 96,211 to Rs. 1,11,754 during the year.

INCOME-TAX.

The administration of the tax was under the direct supervision of the Board of Revenue during the year under review.

Changes in administration.

The pay of the assessors in twenty-four of the districts was revised, and their services were retained throughout the year instead of, as was formerly the case, for periods of the year only. Under the notification of the Government of India, dated the 14th February, 1889, the income of persons residing in the Khondmals and Angul in Orissa has been exempted from the operation of the tax.

The total demand for the year under all parts of the Act was Rs. 42,41,806, as compared with Rs. 38,08,762 last year, and the total collections, exclusive of advance payments and excess collections, were Rs. 38,88,388, against Rs. 36,09,236 in the previous year. The following table compares the receipts, charges, and net revenue of the two years:—

	Receipts.	Charges.	Percentage of charges.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1887-88	37,35,621	1,57,485	4.2	35,78,136
1888-89	39,11,616	1,56,470	4	37,55,146
Increase or decrease	+1,75,995	—1,015		+1,77,010

The net revenue shows an increase of about 5 per cent., against an increase of about 7 per cent. in the previous year.

The percentage of final demand to original demand was 93·7, against 92·4, and the percentage of collection (up to the 30th June last) to final demand

Demand, collections and balances. was 98·2, against 98·8 in the previous year. In every division there was an increase in the demand, except Patna and Orissa, which suffered from scarcity. The increase ranged from 17·4 per cent. in Calcutta to ·03 per cent. in Durbhunga. The considerable advance in Calcutta is principally due to the re-assessment of some Marwari traders, who had been for some time past under-assessed, and to the detection of fraudulent evasions of the law, carried on with the collusion of an assessor, who has been since dismissed. It is also explained that the assessment of European mercantile firms, companies, &c., has increased. In six districts the entire demand was collected within the financial year, and in ten others before the 30th June last.

The outstanding balance on account of the tax amounted to Rs. 3,53,418, of which Rs. 2,13,921 were collected up to the 30th June last, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,39,497.

The total number of assessors employed during the year was 51, or one more than in the previous year. There was a slight falling off in the number of villages visited, the figures being 74,260 and 74,512 in 1888-89 and 1887-88 respectively. The number of persons assessed was 102,407, against 100,238 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2,169.

In Calcutta there has been a marked improvement, not only in the final demand of the tax, but also in the collections, which were about two lakhs and a half over those of the previous year. The decrease in the number of processes issued also shows that the tax was realised with less friction.

The petitions of objection filed were 16,770, against 19,975 in the previous year. The number of successful objections was 6,934, or 41·3 per cent., against 8,199, or 41·04 per cent. In the following districts the percentage of successful objections was above 50:—Rungpore (58·7), Calcutta (55·1), Cuttack (54·5), Beerbhoom (54·4), Jessore (52·1), and Backergunge (52). In Calcutta the assessors had exceptional difficulties to contend with, but in the other districts named the high percentage does not admit of any satisfactory explanation. Out of 28 appeals preferred to the Board of Revenue, 26 were rejected and two remanded.

Exclusive of the assessments on salaries of Government servants, and on Government securities, the average incidence of tax was Re. 1 to every 18·7 persons in the whole province, against 20·3, the corresponding figure in the previous year. The increase in the average incidence which these figures represent occurred in Calcutta only, where it rose from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2·8 per head. Excluding Calcutta, the proportion was Re. 1 to every 37 persons, the same as in 1887-88. The ratio of the persons assessed to the whole population was 1 to 649, against 1 to 663 in the previous year. It was highest in Calcutta (1 to 33) and lowest in Cuttack (1 to 1,746).

There was a satisfactory improvement in the result of coercive measures for the realization of the tax. Out of 102,407 persons finally assessed, actual sale was resorted to only in 272 cases, being a percentage of ·2, against ·4 in the previous year. In eleven districts no sales took place, while in six (viz., Rungpore, Monghyr, Gya, Furreedpore, Maldah, and Mozufferpore) the number of sales was comparatively large. Next to Calcutta, the districts in which the greatest number of warrants issued are the 24-Pergunnahs (505) and Patna (397). In these districts no sales took place, but the balances unrealised under warrants were large.

In Calcutta the number of distress warrants issued was 1,243, against 2,283 in the previous year. No sales took place in execution of warrants.

The total expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 1,56,470, against Rs. 1,57,485 in the previous year. The percentage of the total cost on the net collections was 4·02, against 4·3 in the previous year.

The largest contribution towards the payment of tax, Rs. 5,83,814, was from assesses under class 1 (incomes from Rs. 500 to Rs. 750); Rs. 4,67,877 were paid by assesses in class VIII (incomes from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000), and Rs. 4,42,106 by assesses in class XV (incomes Rs. 1,00,000 and more). The lowest contribution was from class XIII (incomes from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000). Classified according to trades, professions, &c., the largest contributors to the tax were the following :—

			Rs.	Per cent. of total collection.
Money-lenders and changers	...	...	5,60,685	15.1
Government servants	...	...	3,81,724	10.3
General merchants	...	...	3,59,417	9.7
Dealers in other articles	...	...	1,90,964	5.1
Piece-goods merchants	...	...	1,48,522	4
Managers and assistant managers	...	...	1,26,641	3.4
Barristers, &c.	...	...	1,20,690	3.2
House proprietors	...	...	1,11,481	3
Taxable estate-holders	...	...	1,05,860	2.8
Grain merchants	...	...	1,03,956	2.8

The percentage of tax levied on profession, commerce, trade, manufacture, &c., is 68.5 on the total realizations, and upon salaries, pensions and gratuities is 11.5, against 70 and 10.7 respectively in the previous year.

The Board of Revenue have expressed the opinion that there can be no doubt as to the unpopularity of the tax, although nowhere has it been openly opposed by those who are required to pay it.

Popular feeling.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Vital Statistics, Sanitation, and Vaccination.

BIRTHS were registered in 134 towns containing a population of 2,615,716, against 100 towns with a population of 2,311,531 in 1887. There was a slight improvement in the average birth-rate recorded, which rose from 19·35 per mille in 1887 to 20·63 in the year under report, but the figures for individual towns show that little real improvement in registration has been effected. In 27 towns the rate recorded was below 10 per mille, and in 43 towns it ranged between 10 and 20 per mille. In Jhalokati only two births were recorded during the year, in Muktagacha only four, and in Jehanabad only twelve. The highest results were returned by Jamalpore in Monghyr, Doomka, Pubna, Khulna, and Bhabua, in all of which the recorded birth-rate exceeded 40 per mille.

The recorded death-rate during 1888 was 22·94 against 23·46 and 21·60, the rates for 1887 and the quinquennium 1883—87, respectively. The rate in urban circles increased from 24·12 to 24·86, but is still below the average of the five years 1883—87, when registration was in the hands of the police. In rural circles it fell from 23·44 to 22·87. The only districts in which any marked improvement in registration has been effected are Darjeeling, where the rate rose from 28·90 to 36·83, and Hazaribagh, where it was 30·90 in 1888 against 26·20 in the preceding year. In 24 districts the rate increased as compared with the previous year, and in 21 it diminished. In municipalities the figures recorded ranged between 50·44 at Chyebassa and 6·67 at Ranaghat. In no less than 59 out of the 93 towns, with a population of over 5,000 for which statistics are given, registration deteriorated. In 41 towns the rate was below 20 per mille, while in only 19 did it rise above 30.

The mortality among infants under one year old was higher than usual, the ratio per mille being 162·91 against 145·40 in 1887 and 123·18, the average of the quinquennium 1883—87. The following table compares the death-rate in urban and rural circles from the various diseases specified:—

DISEASES.	RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION—									Increase or decrease as compared with 1887.			Increase or decrease as compared with 1883—87.		
	In 1888.			In 1887.			In 1883—87.								
	Urban.	Rural.	Province.	Urban.	Rural.	Province.	Urban.	Rural.	Province.	Urban.	Rural.	Province.	Urban.	Rural.	Province.
Cholera	4·44	1·58	3·68	3·40	2·57	2·60	4·02	2·01	2·08	1·04I.	·96D.	·92D.	·42I.	·43D.	·40D.
Small-pox	·16	·09	·09	·13	·05	·05	·38	·12	·18	·03I.	·04I.	·04I.	·22D.	·08D.	·04D.
Fever	10·30	16·76	16·53	10·45	10·06	16·44	12·72	15·44	16·34	15·0D.	10·I.	·09I.	·43D.	1·32I.	1·19I.
Bowel-complaints	2·97	·70	·78	3·48	·76	·85	3·62	·77	·87	·51D.	·06D.	·07D.	·55D.	·07D.	·08D.
Injury	·45	·40	·40	·40	·40	·40	·45	·40	·40	·05I.	Equal.	Equal.	Equal.	Equal.	Equal.
Other causes	6·51	3·31	3·43	6·22	2·97	3·09	6·24	2·62	2·75	·29I.	·34I.	·34I.	·27I.	·69I.	·68I.
Total	24·86	22·87	22·94	24·12	23·44	23·46	27·45	21·38	21·60	·74I.	·57D.	·53D.	·55D.	1·49I.	1·34I.

The mortality from cholera in Orissa, though less than half that recorded in 1887, was higher than in any other part of Bengal. On the other hand, the deaths from fever there amounted to only 7·45 per mille of the population, against 16·03 in Behar, 17·49 in Chota Nagpore, and 17·38 in Bengal. The mortality among natives in the cantonments in Bengal during the year was not so great as in the previous year. In Dorunda the rate was as high

as 59·27, while in Dum-Dum, a more populous cantonment situated in a less healthy locality, it only reached 11·60. In Alipore it fell from 44·32 in 1887 to 28·73 in 1888, while in Buxa it rose from 9·64 to 20·37.

The number of deaths reported among the native floating population of the port of Calcutta was 148, or 5·77 per mille, against 98, or 3·7 per mille, in the previous year. A similar increase occurred in the death-rate of the European floating population, which rose from 26·94 to 37·74.

During the year 111,391 deaths from cholera were recorded, against 172,578 in 1887 and 137,914, the average of the five years 1883—87. Though present in every district, the disease is reported to have been less extensively epidemic than in 1887.

Cholera.

The districts in which cholera was most prevalent during the year were Chumparun, Backergunge, and the 24-Pergunnahs, where the registered number of deaths were 11,414, 7,835, and 7,325 respectively. The districts which suffered least were Dinagepore, Beerbhoom, and Darjeeling, where the registered mortality was 335, 257, and 201 respectively. The Civil Surgeon of Chumparun attributes the outbreak in that district to the overcrowding of the cultivators who assembled in April for the opium weighments at Motihari, where the sanitary arrangements were defective and the water-supply impure. Steps have since been taken to remove these defects.

The proper conservation of the sources from which drinking-water is obtained is essential to the prevention of the disease; and a circular, which has lately been issued by the Sanitary Commissioner to municipalities on this subject, has already had the effect of inducing the local authorities to take steps for the more adequate protection of their water-supply. An outbreak of cholera occurred during the year among the coolies proceeding from Bengal to the tea-gardens at Assam and Cachar, owing to which emigration on this line had to be temporarily suspended. A special report on this subject was submitted by the Sanitary Commissioner, and in order to provide for the better control of coolies emigrating otherwise than under the provisions of the Inland Emigration Act of 1882, an Act has subsequently been passed by the Lieutenant-Governor and a set of rules issued under which it will be possible to enforce strictly the responsibility of coolie agents for the well-being of the parties of emigrants whom they accompany.

The total number of deaths reported to have occurred from small-pox was 6,247, or ·09 per mille, against 3,846, or ·05 per mille, in 1887, and an average ratio of ·13 per mille for the five years 1883—87. Of the whole mortality, more than 50 per cent., or 3,734 deaths, occurred in the Patna Division, and 21 per cent., or 1,312, in the Orissa Division. More than 80 per cent. of the deaths occurred among children under 12 years of age. Not a single death from small-pox occurred in the district of Bogra during the year, and the floating population of Calcutta continued to enjoy immunity from the disease.

Small-pox.

The registered mortality from fever during the year was 1,092,102, or a ratio of 16·53 per mille of the population, against 1,087,768, or 16·44 per mille, in 1887, and 889,281, or 13·59 per mille, the mean of the last ten years. It is probable that this result is due to improvement in registration and increase in the population rather than to greater unhealthiness of climate. The death-rate in towns fell off from 14·63, the average of the preceding ten years, and 10·45, the rate last year, to 10·30.

Fever.

The following table shows the mortality from fever in urban and rural circles:—

CIRCLES.	DEATHS FROM FEVER IN				RATIO, PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.				Increase or decrease as compared with 1887.	Increase or decrease as compared with 1878-87.	Inc. or decrease compared with 1887.
	1888.	1887.	1878-87.	1883-87.	1888.	1887.	1878-87.	1883-87.			
Urban	24,336	26,195	85,366	80,680	10·30	10·45	14·63	12·79	15·7.	4·33D.	2·42D.
Rural	1,067,806	1,062,573	664,015	952,772	16·70	16·68	13·57	16·44	167.	3·12D.	1·32D.

The districts in which the death-rate was highest are noted in the

DISTRICTS.	Ratio per mille.	DISTRICTS.	Ratio per mille.
Julpigoree ...	36.33	Purneah ...	21.95
Dinagopore ...	27.84	Monghyr ...	21.36
Maidah ...	25.97	Pubna ...	21.24
Rungpore ...	24.78	Moorshedabad ...	20.83
Hazaribagh ...	24.32	Noakholly ...	20.40
Darjeeling Terai ...	24.09	Shahabad ...	20.05
Rajahmhye ...	23.35	Bhagulpore ...	19.47
Gya ...	22.67	Beerbhoom ...	19.41
Bogra ...	22.15		

margin. The severe mortality in these localities is ascribed by the Sanitary Commissioner to the want of proper drainage; but it appears to be probable that there have been other causes at work which have contributed to this result. Districts like Julpigoree, Dinagopore, Rungpore, the Darjeeling Terai, Bogra, Purneah, Pubna, and Noakholly have always been

notorious for fever, but in others, such as Gya, Hazaribagh, Monghyr, and Shahabad, the evil is quite new. In Shahabad the deterioration has been ascribed to the obstruction of drainage caused by canals, but in Gya this cannot be the case, as the only canal in the district runs parallel to and close to its western boundary; while in districts like Hazaribagh, Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and Beerbhoom, which have hitherto been healthy, no important changes in the condition of the drainage have, so far as is known, been introduced in recent years. The presence of these variations in districts all of which are remarkable for their heavy death-rate from fever seems to point to the operation of some more general cause than that suggested by the Sanitary Commissioner; and it is possible that the explanation may be found in the existence of a wave of malarious fever creeping gradually westwards independently of, though not of course uninfluenced by, conditions of surface drainage.

In Bankoora (13.19), Durbhunga (12.71), Furreedpore (12.30), Dacca (12.25), Serampore (12.17), Sonthal Pergunnahs (11.32), Mozufferpore (10.65), Tipperah (10.53), Cuttack (9.20), Balasore (8.32), Sarun (7.52), and Pooree (3.00), the mortality was lowest.

The registered mortality from bowel-complaints, injury, and other causes was 52,086, 26,967, and 226,942, against 56,893, 26,630, and 204,813 respectively in 1887. The districts which suffered most from bowel-complaints were Darjeeling, Balasore, Howrah, Pooree, Cuttack, Lohardugga, and Hooghly. The number of deaths from injuries amounted to 26,967 in 1888, against 26,630 in 1887 and 26,603, the mean of the five years 1883-87; and it is noticeable that, as shown in the following table, the proportions in which deaths from these causes, which are probably reported with more accuracy than ordinary deaths, are distributed over the four heads "suicide," "wounds," "accidents," and "snake-bite and wild beasts" recur with remarkable regularity every year:—

1888.				1887-88.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per cent. to total mortality from injury.		Deaths.	Ratio per cent. to total mortality from injury.
Suicide ...	2,828	10.48		2,668	10.02
Wounds ...	1,685	6.24		1,530	5.75
Accidents ...	12,165	45.11		11,639	43.75
Snake-bites and killed by wild beasts ...	10,289	38.15		10,765	40.46

No details are given of the mortality from "other causes," and the figures representing the total number of deaths under this head do not admit of analysis.

The total amount expended by municipalities on sanitation during 1888, exclusive of the amount spent on the maintenance of roads, was Rs. 13,60,553, against Rs. 12,97,383 in 1887. The increase was distributed among all the heads of sanitary expenditure except "drainage," "markets and slaughter-houses," and "other sanitary works," under which there was a marked decrease.

Of the important sanitary works executed during the year, the completion of the Dinagopore drainage scheme, which cost Rs. 23,884, is deserving of mention.

The following table shows the total number of primary vaccinations performed in 1888-89 as compared with those for 1887-88:—

				1888-89. Primary.	1887-88. Primary.
Calcutta	...	...	...	9,699	9,809
Metropolitan circles	...	...	...	417,961	391,912
Suburbs of Calcutta, including central vaccine depôts.				8,133	8,763
Total Metropolitan circles				426,094	400,675
Darjeeling	circle			289,704	274,876
Ranchi	do.			139,101	141,782
Sonthal Pergunnahs	do.			128,065	108,940
Eastern Bengal	do.			567,067	540,467
Orissa	do.			90,446	84,095
Behar	do.			103,574	70,344
Total of Vaccination circles				1,753,750	1,634,888
Municipalities and dispensaries, etc.				84,465	77,409
GRAND TOTAL				1,838,215	1,712,297

There has been an increase of 125,918 operations during the year. The increase of 6,115 in vaccinations in municipalities, which had shown a steady decline since the year 1884-85, was especially satisfactory.

The total cost of vaccination was Rs. 1,67,790-3, against Rs. 1,57,346-8-2 in the previous year, but the average cost of each successful case was the same, viz. 1 anna 6 pies.

Vaccination was for the first time introduced into the district of Chittagong, and up to the close of the year 8 out of 13 thanas of that district had been protected by the Government agency. It was extended to the four remaining unprotected thanas of Gya, and to six thanas of Balasore. Some vaccination operations were also performed for the first time to suppress local outbreaks of small-pox in Sarun and Chumparun.

The practice of inoculation is now prohibited in all parts of Bengal except the rural portions of the Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, Sarun, and Chumparun districts in Behar, a small portion of Balasore in Orissa, and the Cox's Bazar subdivision in Chittagong.

Emigration.

THE most important administrative measure taken during the year consisted in the absolute prohibition of further emigration to the French colonies of Martinique and Guadeloupe. The expediency of this step had,

COLONIAL EMIGRATION.

Administrative changes.

in the interests of Her Majesty's Indian subjects, been under consideration for some time past, and it was decided in November, 1888, that it should no longer be delayed. The only other change was the increase from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3 of the consolidated fee leviable from the 31st March 1888 for each emigrant, the amount received under the lower tariff having proved insufficient to cover the yearly expenditure incurred in connection with the supervision of colonial emigration.

The demand for Indian labourers increased considerably, owing in the main to requisitions being again received from the Fiji, Surinam, and Guadeloupe Agencies.

Labour requisitions.

The figures showed a very decided advance from 4,625 in 1887 to 7,180, the total number of coolies indented for, and a return to the state of affairs in 1886 and previous years. It is probable that a still further improvement may be expected to result from the brighter prospects, if maintained, of the sugar industry.

Keeping pace with the advance in labour requisitions, the number of recruiting licenses granted rose from 345 to 511, and only four of these were forfeited. No fewer

Recruitment.

than 10,325 intending emigrants, male and female, were collected by these licensees during the year, as against 6,882 in 1887, and of these 4,420 were registered in Bengal and Behar, 5,101 in the North-Western Provinces, and 804 in Oudh. As has been the case in preceding years, the largest labour-importing colony was Demerara, for which 4,781 persons were registered, Trinidad following with 3,362 and Surinam with 1,321. The competition for recruits was keenest in the metropolitan district of the 24-Pergunnahs, as usual, and in Shahabad, where the number of recruitments was almost double that of the former year—a circumstance attributed to the partial failure of the crops in this district. In the 24-Pergunnahs the Behari recruits elected to proceed to the colonies, while the Bengalis continued to evince a preference for the labour districts.

Of the total number of emigrants registered, 9,274 only were despatched from the sub-dépôts in the recruiting districts. The casualties during the journey to the dépôts compared favourably with those of other years, as also did the percentages of deaths in hospital and desertions; while, on the other hand, the number discharged on account of rejection, refusals to emigrate, and so forth, was slightly higher than in 1887. The hospital and sanitary arrangements generally maintained a high standard of excellence, and, although the admissions were more numerous, the mortality in hospital decreased.

Dépôts.

Of the 7,121 persons who actually embarked on the outward voyage, 6,379 proceeded to British and 742 to foreign colonies. Among the number were 823 returned emigrants, 362 of them destined for Demerara and 301 for Trinidad.

Outward voyages.

Return emigrants.

Savings to the extent of Rs. 5,22,054 were brought back by 3,908 returned emigrants, i.e. an average of nearly Rs. 134 per head, against Rs. 6,92,326 by 3,346, i.e. an average of Rs. 109 per head in 1887. The death-rate on the return voyage was 2·7 per cent., and this, although in excess of that of last year, was remarkably low

due allowance being made for the number of invalids and aged persons who were included in the return shipments.

The aggregate number of deceased emigrants' estates administered during the year was 315, valued at Rs. 27,731-8-3. Of these, only 152 were finally disposed of

Estates of deceased emigrants.

In consequence of a serious outbreak of cholera, emigration from certain districts was at first discouraged, and in April absolutely prohibited by an order under Act I of 1882.

INLAND EMIGRATION.

Administrative measures.

Steps were taken during the year through the police to prosecute offences committed in the course of obtaining recruits, and sanitary measures were adopted in the interest of organised and protected emigration.

The number of labourers recruited by persons licensed under Act I of 1882 had rapidly decreased from 31,286 in 1884 to 9,693 in 1887, but during 1888 this tendency was

Recruitment.

checked, the number recruited in the manner indicated rising to 13,548. The falling off in former years was due to the development of free emigration, or unlicensed recruiting; while the reaction which has now set in is attributed to the discouragement of that system by employers, owing to the increased expense of obtaining labourers under it, and the insecurity attending their conveyance to their destination. Notwithstanding the appreciable increase in the number of labourers recruited under the Act, the great majority of emigrants were conveyed by private arrangement, as would appear from the fact that 21,851 were conducted on this system to the Assam Valley during the year, of whom 21,823 executed statutory contracts at Dhubri. No information as to the number of free emigrants to Sylhet and Cachar could be obtained. The great bulk of the registered labourers were engaged by garden sirdars, but it is understood that the importance of the distinction between recruitment by sirdars and recruitment by contractors has diminished in recent years, as most of the sirdars now work under local agents, who are in reality contractors.

The condition of the depôts in which registered labourers were detained pending their removal to Assam was satisfactory.

Depôts.

There was no overcrowding, the conservancy arrangements were satisfactory, the water-supply was good, the food sufficient and wholesome, and the percentage of sickness was 2·3 to the total population, a proportion which was not excessive. As to the deaths which occurred, the rate of mortality during the past three years was—

In 1886	2·4	per mille of total admissions into depôt.
„ 1887	1·3	ditto ditto.
„ 1888	2·1	ditto ditto.

Nothing is known as to the depôts for unregistered emigrants, but it is presumed that in those there is much room for improvement, and an Act has been recently passed to ensure their inspection in future.

By the Goalundo route 2,551 labourers were taken to Assam, 552 to Cachar, and 81 to Sylhet. There were seven

Transport.

deaths from cholera. Amongst the emigrants adopting the Dhubri route, who constituted a large majority, it is understood that there occurred over six hundred deaths from the same cause, but the facts come more fully before the Assam Administration.

Medical Relief.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE death-rate in Calcutta and the Suburbs, though considerably below the average of the ten years ending with 1885, rose in Calcutta from 25·34 per mille in 1887 to 26·97, the increase falling mainly under the heads of Cholera and Other Causes; while in the Suburbs also it has advanced from 42·17 to 42·49, the increase being under the head of Cholera. In Howrah the recorded death-rate has risen from 17·05 to 21·68, the increase being spread over all heads, while deaths from cholera alone increased twofold. The following table shows that there has been a considerable decrease in the number of patients treated in the hospitals, a circumstance which may perhaps be partly due to the fact that fever has been slightly less prevalent than in 1887:—

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.	1888.				1887.			
	TOTAL TREATED.			Died per mille of treated.	TOTAL TREATED.			Died per mille of treated.
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.		In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	
Medical College Hospital	6,194	45,800	51,994	102·1*	5,053	48,518	53,571	105·1*
General Hospital	2,968	.....	2,968	37·80	2,906	.....	2,906	41·13
Mayo Institutions	2,833	174,709	177,602	97·42	2,736	179,249	181,985	85·6
Campbell Hospital	6,497	.....	6,497	216·94	6,432	.....	6,432	210·35
Municipal Police Hospital	2,738	.....	2,738	10·00	2,738	.....	2,738	8·4
Total Calcutta Hospitals	21,327	220,569	241,796	115·82*	20,825	227,767	248,592	113·39*
Howrah General Hospital	1,385	10,525	11,910	247·65	1,503	11,083	12,586	183·7
GRAND TOTAL	22,612	231,094	253,706	124·05*	22,327	238,850	261,177	118·21*

* Reckoned on cases treated exclusive of cases treated in the ophthalmic ward of the Medical College Hospital.

The figures for Calcutta are vitiated by the fact that the returns of the Chandney Hospital (attached to the Mayo Hospital) have been discovered to be inaccurate. The Resident Medical Officer has been changed, and it is to be hoped the Superintendent will succeed in future in more effectually checking the figures submitted.

The number of Hindu and Mahomedan women and children treated has fallen from 78,805 in 1887 to 69,115 in 1888, and this may have been due to the successful working of the out-door department of the Dufferin Hospital. The death-rate among patients rose from 114 to 124, owing to the increased number of deaths from cholera; exclusive of these, it fell from 105 to 104, which is the lowest death-rate since 1881, with the exception of that of 1886.

The number of small-pox cases continues to be very small. Only 11 cases were admitted in 1886, 18 in 1887, and 23 in 1888. All patients suffering from this disease are now treated in the Campbell Hospital, where special wards are constructed for them. There were, as usual, very few cases of enteric fever, only 10 being treated throughout the year.

In the Calcutta Institution there was an increase in the number of important surgical operations from 1,488 in 1887 to 1,719; while minor operations rose from 16,487 to 20,264. The death-rate in the former fell from 50·81 to 46 per mille. In the Mayo Hospital and the dispensaries attached to it, many very important operations were performed. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals is still of opinion that the number of dislocations reported from some of the dispensaries as reduced is incorrectly stated, being largely in excess of the normal numbers reported from other institutions. Seventy-five per cent. of the patients treated for cataract had good vision restored. In the Howrah Hospital only 59 major operations were

performed during the year, owing largely to the indifferent health of the Superintendent.

In the Eden Hospital 1,669 women and children were treated, against 1,607 in 1887, while the death-rate fell from 60·36 to 46·13. There were 513 confinements, of which 224 were Europeans, against 439 in 1887. There were only 9 cases of septicæmia, of which 6 were contracted before admission, with 3 deaths, against 18 cases and 15 deaths in 1887. Great credit appears to be due to Drs. Joubert and Walsh, who insisted on the most rigid precautions among nurses in the observance of antiseptic precautions after labour, and on the disinfection of all the linen of labour cases before sending it to the laundry. The steam laundry, which is now in course of erection, will shortly put an end to the present system of washing by dhobees.

The Ezra Hospital, which is chiefly intended for sick members of the Jewish persuasion, was opened for out-patients on the 12th March, 1888, and for in-patients on the 9th April, 1888: 1,134 out-door and 201 in-door patients were admitted during the year.

The total invested capital of the Hospitals remained almost unchanged, falling off only from Rs. 5,80,200 at the beginning to Rs. 5,79,700 at the close of the year. The total income, inclusive of the opening balance, amounted to Rs. 4,42,647-14, of which Rs. 2,77,158-9-1 were contributed by Government. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 3,99,069 to Rs. 4,28,566-10-2, the increase being mainly due to increased expenditure on buildings and repairs, and to the payment of municipal taxes which were not formerly included in the account of Hospital expenditure. The falling off in the local income is due in great measure to the fact that two large donations swelled the total income in 1887, while the Railway contributions to the Howrah Hospital have been reduced by 50 per cent., and the receipts from the Port Commissioners fell off owing to the smaller number of sailors who made use of the hospitals.

EDEN SANITARIUM.

The following statement, which testifies to the growing popularity of the institution, shows the number of patients, with their relatives and attendants excluding infants in arms, admitted into the Sanitarium during the past five years:—

		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Patients	...	153	192	273	344	336
Relatives and attendants	...	73	68	120	84	107
Total		226	260	393	428	443

Of the 443 persons admitted, 48 were admitted in the 1st class, 281 in the 2nd class, and 114 in the 3rd class. Several applications had to be refused owing to want of accommodation.

The daily average number of patients during the year was 39·17 for the nine months the institution was open, against 35·67 in the previous year, while the average stay of each patient was 24·37 days as compared with 22·60 in 1887. Most of the patients admitted were suffering from fever, although there were also many cases of dysentery, rheumatism, tubercular diseases of the lungs, diarrhoea, and affections of the skin. Four deaths occurred during the year.

The receipts from paying patients amounted to Rs. 33,579-2, against Rs. 29,454 in 1887. The total receipts, including the balance of the previous year, were Rs. 36,996-0-11, and the expenditure was Rs. 35,778-3-9. The expenditure under the head of European medicines was more than double that of 1887, but this was owing to the fact that two years' supplies were obtained from Europe. The expenditure under the head of Diet, excluding the amount paid on account of 1887, was Rs. 13,759-5-6, against Rs. 12,752-5 in 1887, there being thus an increase of Rs. 1,007, due mainly to the increase in the number of patients.

During the year the Committee cleared off all debt, with the exception of Rs. 800 due to the Superintendent, by disbursing a sum of Rs. 4,801-8-6.

The building is in fairly good order, but a dead-house is urgently required.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

There were at the beginning of the year 243 dispensaries under Government supervision, and 7 in addition have since been established. The number on the 31st December, 1888, was therefore 250.

The number of in-patients treated was 25,751, against 24,474 in 1887, there being thus a slight increase during the year under review, while the number of out-door patients also rose from 1,055,465 in 1887 to 1,106,700. The increase was attributed in some instances to the growing popularity of the dispensaries, in others to the prevalence of greater sickness in the locality, and in the case of the Kalimpong dispensary at Darjeeling to the passing and repassing of the camp-followers of the Sikkim field force. The daily average number of in and out-patients was 1,193 and 7,763 respectively. The death-rate among the in-patients was 12·77 per cent. as compared with 12·71 in 1887, while the mortality among the general population decreased from 23·46 per 1,000 in 1887 to 22·94 in 1888.

The diseases most prevalent were malarial fevers, worms, debility, rheumatic affections, diseases of the nervous system, eye diseases, ear diseases, liver, goitre, skin diseases, and leprosy. Cholera, dysentery, diarrhoea, and affections of the spleen show a considerable decrease. The number of major and minor operations rose from 4,139 and 54,189 in 1887 to 4,622 and 56,334 respectively. There was an increase in the number of cataract cases, while lithotomy cases diminished from 222 to 197.

The following table compares the number of admissions into dispensaries, the number of operations in them, and the amount of the subscriptions realized, in 1888 with the corresponding statistics for the preceding nine years:—

YEAR.	TOTAL NUMBER OF PATIENTS.		NUMBER OF MAJOR OPERATIONS PERFORMED BY SUPERINTENDENTS.					MAJOR OPERATIONS PERFORMED BY SUBORDINATES.					Total number of major operations.	AMOUNT OF SUBSCRIPTION REALIZED.	
	In-door.	Out-door.	Number.	Percentage cured.	Percentage relieved.	Percentage otherwise.	Percentage died.	Number.	Percentage cured.	Percentage relieved.	Percentage otherwise.	Percentage died.		European.	Native.
1879	24,817	865,866	492	68·91	12·60	7·92	8·94	2,110	82·41	10·73	5·43	3·45	2,602	Rs. 24,398	A. P. 1 11
1880	23,567	884,096	513	75·63	10·72	5·26	7·79	2,637	77·41	11·73	3·51	4·16	2,540	.....	.....
1881	23,444	947,554	467	77·08	9·20	8·13	7·06	2,100	79·57	9·28	6·39	4·28	2,667	Rs. 20,022	A. P. 0 3
1882	23,468	954,155	479	77·24	7·03	7·90	4·10	2,168	78·13	12·91	5·48	3·69	2,647	Rs. 18,856	A. P. 7 4
1883	22,108	915,753	390	74·28	7·14	6·73	7·14	2,452	78·91	11·54	4·52	3·54	2,912	Rs. 18,045	A. P. 2 11
1884	26,077	965,555	693	70·12	14·99	8·36	5·31	2,073	78·11	12·89	4·52	3·29	3,306	Rs. 16,481	A. P. 8 10
1885	25,799	980,218	659	74·05	13·80	8·90	4·85	2,770	80·02	12·41	5·12	3·64	3,429	Rs. 16,872	A. P. 6 1
1886	24,820	1,006,457	678	76·40	9·43	6·93	5·01	2,670	81·84	11·09	4·40	2·99	3,354	Rs. 15,368	A. P. 5 6
1887	24,474	1,055,465	807	73·92	10·14	9·22	5·65	3,155	79·96	12·58	3·45	2·47	4,022	Rs. 14,607	A. P. 12 0
1888	25,751	1,106,700	1,028	73·34	12·38	8·07	4·05	3,545	78·26	11·39	4·71	2·31	4,573	Rs. 13,520	A. P. 4 3

The income and expenditure of the dispensaries during the year were as follow:—

				1887.			1888.		
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Cash balance on 1st January				25,753	7	1	33,536	5	7
From Government—									
As salaries				15,413	7	1	15,018	10	8
Registers and forms				1,794	10	8	2,156	1	0
European medicines				487	3	0	702	12	6
For diet of police cases				1,842	0	9	2,109	3	8
Sale of medicines				...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
Special allowances				1,979	8	1	2,082	6	4
Total				21,548	13	7	22,069	2	2
From local or other funds				58,985	5	7	71,845	15	6
„ municipal funds				1,47,681	1	6	1,53,582	14	6
Interest on investments				29,215	6	7	31,958	3	2
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits				20,191	12	11	25,524	14	9
European subscription				14,667	12	0	13,529	4	3
Native ditto				1,10,462	12	0	1,01,275	3	10
Total income				428,506	7	3	4,53,321	15	9

EXPENDITURE.	1887.			1888.		
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
On establishment ...	2,15,873	4	5	2,28,490	7	5
„ bazar medicines ...	9,711	10	2	10,001	13	4
European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased	46,895	14	4	47,787	13	6
Diet ...	36,975	12	8	41,442	0	8
Miscellaneous ...	27,174	3	11	29,157	6	3
Buildings and repairs ...	36,091	14	2	38,718	14	7
Invested during the year ...	22,027	4	6	18,796	6	1
<hr/>						
Total expenditure ...	3,94,750	0	2	4,14,394	13	10
<hr/>						
Cash balance on 31st December	33,756	7	1	38,927	1	11

The total receipts, exclusive of cash balance, increased by Rs. 17,032-10, and the total expenditure rose from Rs. 3,94,750-0-2 to Rs. 4,14,394-13-10. The expenditure under the heads of diet, buildings and repairs, and miscellaneous charges shows a large increase. The contributions made by Government aggregated Rs. 22,069-2-2, an increase of Rs. 520 over the amount contributed in the preceding year.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The total number of admissions into the asylums in Bengal during the year was 238, against 181 in the previous year, and the number of re-admissions was 24. The total number of persons treated for insanity was 1,160 as compared with 1,137, and the daily average population of the asylums was 932-80. Of those treated, 67 were discharged cured, 45 were reported improved and 13 not improved, 4 escaped, and 74 died. The percentage of recovery on the average strength was 7-40, against 9-33 in the previous year. The number of patients remaining in the asylum at the close of the year was 957.

There was again some overcrowding in the Patna, Berhampore, Dacca, and Cuttack Asylums. In the Patna Asylum the patients were still allowed to sleep on the verandah, and although this practice was objectionable, it was said not to have affected the good health enjoyed in the asylum, and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, therefore, hesitated to recommend the erection of expensive additional buildings. In the Cuttack Asylum also the number of male patients being in excess of the accommodation available, some of them had to sleep on the verandahs. A plan was, however, under consideration for increasing the accommodation in this asylum, and at Dacca additional buildings for male lunatics were about to be provided.

In connection with the limited accommodation and the annually increasing admissions into the asylums, the Inspector-General suggested that Magistrates and Civil Surgeons should have their attention drawn to the circular of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 179, dated the 25th March, 1876, directing that quiet and inoffensive lunatics should not, except for some good reason, be sent to asylums. The circular referred to had indeed a very immediate and marked effect; but it did not appear, from an examination of the figures showing the number of admissions in each year, that there was any reason for supposing that its provisions were less closely observed in 1888 than when it was first issued in 1876. While the average number of admissions during the four years 1873-76 was 450, in the six years which followed it sank to 221, that is, to less than one-half of what it had previously been; and in the next six years, 1883 to 1888, it stood at 222. These figures showed that full and continuous effect had been given to the provisions of the circular referred to above, and it did not therefore appear necessary still further to restrict the number of lunatics sent to asylums.

The average population of the asylums during the preceding fifteen years is shown by the annexed table, from which it would appear that

the condition during the three years ending with 1888 was one of equilibrium :—

YEARS.			Average yearly admissions.	Average yearly deaths and discharges.	Average population (on 31st December).
1874-76 ...	...	...	428	389	1,117
1877-79 ...	...	...	236	317	952
1880-82 ...	...	...	206	209	866
1883-85 ...	...	...	232	197	917
1886-88 ...	...	...	212	212	945

At Dullunda the in-door patients decreased from 226 to 97, and the out-door patients from 212 to 128. There was a slight increase in the number of deaths occurring in the Patna Asylum, but not to such an extent as to deprive it of the reputation of being the healthiest in the province.

There were three escapes and two accidents in the Dullunda Asylum, one of which was fatal. At Dacca there was one death from injury caused by a criminal lunatic, one suicide, and one escape. At Patna there were two escapes and one injury. At Cuttack there was only one escape, and at Berhampore one death was said to have been caused by a keeper, who was, however, acquitted by the sessions court.

The following table shows the receipts and expenditure in each asylum during the year :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ASYLUMS.	Daily average strength.	Total expenditure.	Realised from friends of patients.	Actual profit from Manufacture Department.	Average cost of each patient as per column 3.	Average cost of each patient, deducting columns 4 and 5.	AVERAGE COST OF EACH PATIENT IN RELATION TO—					
							Establishment.	Diet.	Basar medicines.	Clothing.	Contingencies.	Other charges.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Dullunda ...	216 ⁴ / ₃₂	24,693 2 7	957 4 10	*419 6 8	113 13 4	109 6 9	44 4 1	41 0 1	0 2 3	2 14 0	10 11 4	14 13 7
Dacca ...	217 ⁵ / ₅₃	18,076 12 3	300 5 9	1,358 14 7	83 1 7	70 7 0	34 14 8	349 1 7	0 0 6	2 10 10	3 6 2	215 0 3
Patna ...	245 ⁹ / ₉₈	17,660 13 7	237 0 0	2,461 13 8	71 12 9	61 12 7	34 8 7	29 6 0	0 0 2	3 4 10	4 7 0	0 1 5
Cuttack ...	46 ³ / ₃₈	5,640 2 8	.....	362 15 7	119 9 3	111 22 1	71 10 8	37 9 8	0 1 3	2 4 6	2 3 2	15 12 0
Berhampore ...	206 ⁶	15,196 3 2	34 2 9	063 6 0	73 12 3	63 14 9	38 0 5	23 14 5	0 0 9	1 6 3	3 15 2	1 7 3
Total ...	932 8	81,173 2 3	1,318 13 4	4,727 10 2	87 0 4	80 8 7	39 7 11	31 13 4	0 0 11	9 9 4	5 6 11	7 9 11

* Loss.

The total cost of maintaining the five native asylums was Rs. 81,173-2-3, against Rs. 78,996-11-4 in 1887, the increase being due to expenditure on new buildings. The cost per head of the average strength was Rs. 87-0-4, against Rs. 83-12-2 in the previous year. The amount received from the friends of paying patients was Rs. 1,318-13-4, and the profit derived from the Manufacturing Department amounted to Rs. 4,474-3-4.

The number of patients in the European Asylum at Bhowanipore at the beginning of the year was 31, and 19 were admitted during the year, making a total of 50; and of these, 15 were discharged cured, 3 were despatched to Europe, 1 was transferred to the care of friends, and 2 died. The death-rate in the asylum was 6·25 against 13·79, and the daily average strength was 32 against 29 in the previous year. The receipts from paying patients amounted to Rs. 6,839 against Rs. 8,115, and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,123, against Rs. 20,709 in the previous year, the average yearly cost of each lunatic being Rs. 598, against Rs. 714. The sanitary condition of the asylum was good.

LOCK-HOSPITALS.

There were 2,236 admissions into the voluntary lock-hospitals for venereal diseases, against 2,672 in 1887, and the number of in-door patients was 474 as compared with 458 in the previous year. Of these, 32 were Europeans and 442 were natives.

Voluntary Lock-hospitals.

The following table shows the number of venereal diseases treated in other hospitals in Calcutta :—

		Number of in-door patients treated in 1888.	Number of out-door patients treated in 1888.
Medical College Hospital	...	134	2,848
Presidency General Hospital	...	273	Nil.
Campbell Hospital	...	392	Nil.
Mayo Institution	...	96	6,621
Calcutta Police Hospital	...	128	Nil.
		1,023	9,469

There are four cantonment lock-hospitals in the provinces administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, viz., at Barrackpore, Darjeeling, Dinapore, and Dum-Dum. In 1889 there was a decrease in the admissions in the lock-hospitals at Barrackpore and Darjeeling, and an increase in those at Dum-Dum and Dinapore. The increase at Dum-Dum is ascribed to the abolition of the compulsory registration of women, while that at Dinapore is accounted for by an addition to the strength of the troops quartered there. It is said that in a large number of the cases admitted into the Dinapore lock-hospital, the disease had been contracted outside the limits of the cantonment.

The following table shows the number of admissions into the lock-hospitals for venereal disease and the total expenditure in each hospital during the year :—

CANTONMENT.	Average strength of troops.	Number of admission into hospital for venereal diseases.	Ratio of admissions per 1,000 of the average strength.	Number of prostitutes found diseased and admitted into the hospital.	Total expenditure.
					Rs.
Barrackpore ...	713	118	165	17	1,232
Dum-Dum ...	468	126	269.23	36	1,310
Dinapore ...	855	170	198.83	132	2,094
Darjeeling ...	383	83	216.83	15	479

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

The following table shows the general nature of the work done during the year 1888 as compared with its immediate predecessor :—

	1887.	1888.
<i>Medico-legal—</i>		
Human viscera tested for poison	233	199
Animal ditto ditto	119	122
Fowls' ditto ditto	...	2
Substances suspected to be, or to contain, poison, including cattle poison	594	591
Articles tested for blood stains	180	246
Ditto for seminal stains	54	61
<i>Articles tested for purity and quality—</i>		
Potable water	47	61
Petroleum and inflammable oils	212	268
Lime-juice	15	9
Opium confiscated	119	52
from the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces	4	6
Salt	9	186
Ghee	10	37
Spirit tested for deleterious adulterations	8	18
Spirit determinations for the Collector of Customs	139	172
For Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum	402	373
For Fort William Arsenal	22	4
For Ishapore Gunpowder and Cossipore Shell Factories	3	...
For Medical Store Department	14	1
For Telegraph Store	8	10
For Commissariat	96	117
For Army Clothing Alipore	2	...
For Other departments	112	78
Total	2,402	2,613

In addition to the above, 26 reports were submitted on technical questions. The preparation of these reports necessitated in many instances the performance of a series of analyses.

The number of medico-legal examinations performed during the year was 1,221, against 1,180 in 1887. Of these the most important were examinations of human viscera; in 12·6 per cent. of those examined arsenic, and in 26·13 per cent. opium, was detected, while other poisons were found in 6 per cent. of the cases which came before the Medical Examiner. Poison was detected in 44·22 per cent. of the viscera, against 44·6 per cent. in 1887.

The Chemical Examiner has continued to investigate the properties of a number of indigenous drugs, and is now engaged in editing a new edition of Dr. Dymock's *Materia Medica of Western India*, which contains a history of the principal drugs of vegetable origin met with in India.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

At the close of the year the number of pupils borne on the rolls of the different educational institutions in the Province was 1,482,150, being 29,205 more than in 1888.

Number under instruction.

The increase has been at the rate of 2 per cent., and fairly corresponds with the supposed annual growth of the population. While the proportion between those who receive some form of instruction and the illiterate has thus remained stationary, there has been a very marked expansion of higher education, the increase in colleges being at the rate of 15 per cent., in high English schools at the rate of 8 per cent., in middle English schools at the rate of 4 per cent., and in upper primary schools at the rate of 2 per cent., while in lower vernacular schools there has, on the contrary, been a decrease of .9 per cent. The comparatively rapid spread among the upper and middle classes of instruction in its higher forms is all the more satisfactory, because it is the result, not so much of any increase in the expenditure of Government, as of the efforts of the people themselves, and of their growing appreciation of the benefit which their children derive from education; but it is an object of regret that there is no such spontaneous tendency towards the diffusion of elementary knowledge among the masses, the great majority of whom are still illiterate. It is estimated that only one boy in four is borne on the rolls of some school, and one girl in fifty-seven, while it is notorious that in the lower primary schools a considerable proportion of the children thus registered as under instruction never really learn to read and write. These figures are not unsatisfactory with reference to the means at the command of Government, or by comparison with other parts of India; but they indicate how wide is the field for future exertions. The policy of Government is to extend the advantages of elementary education as widely as may be possible, and it has been impressed upon the Director of Public Instruction that the result of a year's work can never be considered altogether good unless some progress has been made in this direction.

The system of controlling public instruction through District Boards, introduced under Act III (B.C.) of 1885, has now been in force for two complete years, and on its administration the progress of popular education in great measure depends. The general aspect of the relations between the Boards and the Department was satisfactory. The defects to be guarded against, and of which instances are most common, are the diversion of funds allotted for primary education to purposes more directly useful to the classes from whom the members of Boards are drawn, and the substitution of stipendiary schools, which afford patronage, and give superior instruction to a few, for the system of payment by results, which alone touches the masses. In order to prevent the friction which is occasionally felt at present, it has been suggested that every Board should appoint a Standing Educational Committee; that the Deputy Inspector of each district should be a member of the Board, as also of the Committee; and that Boards should furnish Circle Inspectors with copies of their educational proceedings. The second of these proposals has been already adopted by Government, and the others, which appear *prima facie* to be reasonable, will be considered hereafter. Rules for the better conduct of the educational work of Boards have recently been published for public criticism, and in framing these it has been the object of the Local Government to enlist the full and hearty co-operation of the members of the Boards in the work of public instruction, giving to them ample powers for its promotion, but at the same time offering through the trained officers of the Department, and by rules of general application, the guidance necessary to secure uniformity and system.

The budget estimate for expenditure on education during the year was

Financial.

Rs. 24,49,587; the actual expenditure, according to the accounts furnished by the Accountant-General, amounted to Rs. 24,58,197, being Rs. 8,610 in excess. On the other hand, the receipts were Rs. 6,23,674, against an estimate of Rs. 5,38,660, showing an increase of Rs. 85,014, and the net result to Provincial revenue was better than the forecast by Rs. 76,404. There was no very material alteration in the distribution of the allotment from Provincial funds among the different heads of instruction, but a comparison with the results obtained in 1887-88 shows that, so far as there has been any change, it has been in the direction of a decrease in the expenditure on colleges, and an increase in the other branches, particularly in the outlay on special or technical education. In Bengal the Government allotment is but a moderate part of the whole expenditure, the contributions from private sources during the year, including fees, amounting to Rs. 54,19,000, being Rs. 2,55,000 in excess of what was recovered last year. The tendency in regard to fees, the largest branch of the educational receipts, is to an increase from collegiate and secondary schools, and a decrease from primary schools. The expenditure from District Funds, assigned from Provincial revenues for educational purposes, rose from Rs. 9,29,000 to Rs. 9,55,000, that from Municipal Funds from Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 86,000, and in each of these cases, as in that of the Provincial grant, there was an increase under the head of primary education; yet the total expenditure of this class fell slightly, owing to the deficiency in private contributions, from Rs. 24,16,000 to Rs. 23,95,000.

There has again been an increase in the number of college pupils, of

University education.

whom 5,184 were borne on the rolls at the close of the year, as against 4,494 in 1888, 3,215 in 1887, and 2,998 in 1886. At this rate of progress the roll of University students will double in about four years. There has also been an increase, by comparison with the previous year, in the number passing each of the University tests, 629 being successful at the First Arts examination, against 481 in 1887-88; 366 in the Bachelor of Arts examination, against 323; and 58 in the examination for the degree of Master of Arts, against 43. The progress made in this respect by the Government colleges during the year was particularly marked. The increase in expenditure on collegiate education from all sources, public and private, was not proportionately great; the amount spent under this head was Rs. 6,33,954 in 1888-89, against Rs. 6,21,195 in the preceding year, and there was an actual decrease from Rs. 2,74,874 to Rs. 2,55,173 in the net expenditure from Provincial revenues. In Government colleges the total cost has risen from Rs. 3,74,275 to Rs. 3,83,365, but the cost to Provincial revenues has fallen from Rs. 2,44,293 to Rs. 2,30,409. The yearly cost of each student in a Government college has been reduced from Rs. 258 to 233, and the cost of his education to Government from Rs. 168 to Rs. 140. Taking collegiate education, from whatever sources supported, as a whole, the cost of the education of each student in the colleges of Bengal has declined from Rs. 143 to Rs. 124, and the Government share of that cost from Rs. 63 to Rs. 50. Every new annual report supplies fresh evidence of the progress of education of this class in Bengal, of its growing popularity, and wider diffusion.

Secondary schools have advanced in number from 2,226 to 2,319, and their

Secondary education.

pupils from 189,103 to 200,124, the increase being shared by all three classes—high English, middle English, and middle vernacular. In spite of the circumstance that the practice of allowing successful candidates at former examinations to present themselves for re-examination was, save in exceptional cases, abandoned, the results of the Middle English Scholarship test were throughout better than those of the previous year; and, with an exception in respect of amalgamated high schools and private candidates, so also were those of the Middle Vernacular Scholarship examination. The expenditure incurred rose from Rs. 23,70,734 in 1887-88 to Rs. 25,36,045, and of this sum Rs. 6,01,539 were contributed from public sources, inclusive of Provincial revenues and District and Municipal Funds, the percentage of the cost to the public generally on the total outlay in aided high English schools being 23·2, in middle English schools 32·2, and in middle vernacular 37. Most secondary schools are in receipt of grants-in-aid from

Government; but there is a considerable minority, which has not been placed on the aided list for want of funds. Under existing financial conditions, and with reference to the more urgent necessity of extending primary education, provision for the demands of new schools can be made only in the manner contemplated by the Grant-in-aid Rules, that is, by withdrawing or reducing the assistance given to institutions which no longer need support from public funds.

The Officiating Director of Public Instruction has in his annual report expressed the opinion that the conduct of pupils is deteriorating, and attributed this result to deficiencies in the subordinate masters, and increasing competition for pupils. He has recorded these remarks in this connection:—"In a single issue of a weekly Bengali newspaper there appeared advertisements from not less than seven high and middle schools offering various pecuniary inducements to boys who might choose to join the first class of any one of them. This system of stealing pupils is, I fear, on the increase. It is heart-breaking to conscientious teachers, and fosters ingratitude in the pupils. The position of Government high schools is, of course, sufficiently strong for the head-masters to enforce some kind of discipline if they choose to do so. As a rule, I believe, the heads of Government schools are upright and conscientious men, and do exert themselves to the utmost to keep order in their schools and elevate the tone of the students. The same may be said also of the heads of many non-Government schools. But there can be no doubt that by so doing they expose themselves to considerable odium." As a remedy the extreme measure of altogether prohibiting unlicensed education has been proposed, but the suggestion was made before the receipt of the important Resolution recently recorded by the Government of India on the subject, indicating the measures to be adopted for the improvement of discipline, and beyond which the Government of Bengal has no desire to go.

The record of the work of the year in the most important department of elementary instruction is discouraging, for although there was an addition of 51 upper primary schools and of 3,162 pupils, this gain was far more than counterbalanced by a loss of no less than 741 lower primary schools with 8,973 pupils. As regards the latter, the following comparative statistics for each division are of interest:—

DIVISION.	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Presidency ...	4,520	128,221	4,528	128,596
Calcutta ...	120	5,042	117	5,531
Burdwan ...	9,454	218,495	9,058	211,093
Rajshahye ...	2,600	56,237	2,598	60,455
Dacca ...	6,095	144,341	5,920	140,322
Chittagong ...	4,285	99,244	4,785	102,251
Patna ...	5,555	111,981	5,361	112,023
Bhagulpore ...	3,377	65,632	3,050	62,149
Chota Nagpore ...	1,480	41,512	1,515	43,324
Orissa ...	7,196	106,396	6,969	103,567
Orissa Tributary Mehals ...	1,013	13,098	956	11,815
Total ...	45,595	991,009	44,854	982,126

The scarcity caused by the alternate drought and floods which distinguished the year has been assigned, no doubt quite correctly, as an explanation of the decrease in the Burdwan, Patna, Bhagulpore, and Orissa Divisions, and there appears, moreover, to be considerable uncertainty as to the accuracy of the figures supplied by the inspecting pundits, whose trustworthiness is in more than one instance expressly doubted. The results of the lower primary scholarship examination of 1889 were more favourable than those of any preceding year of the past decade, with the single exception of 1887, and this notwithstanding the fact that the standard of examination has in some districts been gradually raised. Rupees 20,303 were contributed for the support of primary schools for boys and girls by municipalities, as against Rs. 16,355 in the previous year; a sum of Rs. 10,065 was also spent on 163 primary schools for boys, chiefly under missionary management, from the grant-in-aid fund; and 148 schools received Rs. 13,592 from the grant for circle schools. The following statement gives the financial results of the administration of the primary

grant in the different divisions, showing the funds made available in each and the manner in which they were expended :—

DIVISION.	Allotment.	Expenditure.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Cost per school in rupees.	Cost per pupil in annas.
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Annas.
Presidency	88,601	86,313	4,390	129,740	19·6	10·6
Calcutta	7,700	7,700	168	6,913	45·7	17·7
Burdwan	1,26,183	1,11,339	8,016	202,089	13·8	8·8
Rajshahye	74,973	68,519	2,478	62,014	27·6	17·6
Dacca	1,01,842	90,535	4,655	119,668	19·4	12·1
Chittagong	68,608	58,211	4,680	101,551	12·4	9·2
Patna	1,09,103	97,972	5,188	112,477	18·8	13·9
Bhagulpore	77,174	68,032	2,432	54,292	28·2	19·8
Chota Nagpore	53,515	63,650	1,459	44,266	36·7	19·8
Orissa	60,147	59,087	5,286	85,596	11·1	11·0
Orissa Tributary Mehals	3,594	1,043	81	975	12·8	17·1

The annual cost per pupil varied from 6·7 annas in Howrah to 125·3 annas in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and that per school from 8·2 rupees in Cuttack to 104·7 rupees in the Chittagong Hill Tracts. The average cost for each school was 18·3 rupees and for each pupil 12·2 annas, against Rs. 17·6 and annas 11·4 respectively in the preceding year. The extraordinary cheapness with which elementary education is imparted, as shown by these figures, is due to the general adoption of the plan of payment-by-results, which is, under present financial limitations, the only efficient and admissible system.

The number of institutions in Bengal devoted to the study of some profession, art, or industry, as distinguished from general education, now stands at 42, and the subjoined statement furnishes details as to their strength and the expenditure incurred in connection with them :—

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1889.	Average monthly roll number.	EXPENDITURE.				AVERAGE ANNUAL COST PER PUPIL.	
				FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.		From private funds.	Total.	Cost to public fund.	Total cost.
				From provincial revenues.	From municipal funds.				
I.—LAW.									
Government Law Schools	6	123	123	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Unaided Law Schools ..	4	807	728	.....	.....	9,340	9,340	.....	75 14 11
Total	10	930	851	.....	.....	18,308	18,308	.....	46 13 2
II.—MEDICINE.									
Calcutta Medical College ...	1	148	200	1,83,755	.....	7,612	1,91,367	918 13 4	956 13 4
Government Medical Schools	4	613	625	81,888	.....	17,288	99,171	181 0 4	188 10 9
Unaided Medical Schools	3	288	231	.....	.....	4,919	4,919	.....	21 4 8
Total	8	909	1,056	2,65,643	.....	29,819	2,95,462	261 8 10	279 13 7
III.—ENGINEERING.									
Civil Engineering College, Seabpore	1	200	172	65,224	.....	7,008	72,232	379 3 4	419 14 9
Government Survey Schools ...	3	318	308	6,905	.....	3,604	10,509	33 6 8	34 1 11
Total	4	518	480	72,129	.....	10,612	82,741	186 4 3	172 5 10
IV.—ART AND INDUSTRY.									
Government School of Art ...	1	173	163	25,462	.....	3,700	29,162	168 3 4	178 15 4
Government Industrial Schools ...	1	25	24	1,172	.....	1,785	2,957	46 13 4	123 3 4
Aided Industrial Schools ...	7	338	300	1,585	360	8,770	5,754	6 9 9	19 2 10
Unaided ditto ditto ...	4	118	109	.....	.....	539	539	.....	4 15 1
Total	13	651	596	28,219	369	9,893	38,421	46 0 8	64 7 5
V.—OTHER SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.									
Government Schools	1	44	30	4,184	.....	.....	4,184	114 13 4	114 13 4
Aided Schools ...	4	107	104	467	120	1,178	1,705	5 10 3	17 0 6
Unaided Schools ...	2	21	15	.....	.....	114	114	.....	7 9 7
Total	7	172	155	4,651	120	1,292	6,013	30 7 4	38 12 8
GRAND TOTAL	42	3,275	3,138	3,70,593	519	79,164	4,50,275	118 4 2	143 7 10

The number of law students has, in comparison with the preceding year's figures, fallen considerably, while that of medical students has risen. The explanation may probably be that parents have at length had forced on them the fact that the ranks of the former profession are rapidly becoming overstocked, and that better prospects are offered in the latter. The Committee appointed in 1887 to enquire into the condition of the Seebpore Civil Engineering College submitted their report in the course of the year, and the subject is still under consideration in connection with a special enquiry now being made by Mr. E. W. Collin, C.S., with a view to the promotion of technical education generally. The attendance at the Government School of Art again advanced from 158 to 172, and the expenditure from public revenues from Rs. 24,978 to Rs. 25,462. The students in the technical classes were reported by the Superintendent to have done excellent work, and special lectures have been instituted for those desirous of becoming teachers. Several handsome medals have been presented, principally in connection with the Calcutta Art Society, by His Excellency the Viceroy, Sir Alfred Croft, the Burra Thakur of Tipperah, and Maharaja Sir Jotendro Mohun Tagore.

The annexed statement conveys in a convenient form information as to the attendance at, and expenditure on, schools for girls during the year as compared with the corresponding figures for 1887-88:—

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1889.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE.					Total.
					FROM PUBLIC FUNDS.			FROM PRIVATE FUNDS.		
					Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Other sources	
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintained by the Department ...	3	296	220	188	17,766	.....	... ..	4,769	122	22,637
Maintained by Municipal or District Boards ...	6	205	100	136	160	.....	1,131	.....	58	1,358
Aided by the Department or by Municipal or District Boards ...	2,015	42,301	39,097	30,099	68,188	22,811	11,051	18,358	1,48,773	2,69,206
Unaided ...	280	5,186	4,711	3,459	.....	.....	... ..	1,105	15,715	16,820
Total ...	2,302	47,888	44,224	33,882	86,113	22,811	12,182	24,247	1,64,068	3,10,021
					1,21,106			1,88,915		
Figures for 1887-88 ...	2,247	46,038			1,17,214			1,90,050		3,07,878

A considerable decline from 37,785 to 35,079 in the number of girls attending boys' schools converted the gain shown in this statement into a net loss of 856 female pupils under instruction. In the Calcutta Medical College five female students read for the University degree in medicine, while 19 attended the special certificate class, and of 14 first-year female students at the Campbell Medical College, 10 obtained promotion and one was ordered to be re-examined after an interval of three months. At Cuttack two ladies attended Dr. Boyill's lectures, and one of them passed third out of 11 candidates. Special scholarships were for the first time awarded to girls in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, and the standards prescribed at these have been found so suitable for girls' schools generally that their extension to the mofussil has lately been sanctioned.

There were on the 31st March 71 European schools, with a roll of 6,682 pupils, against 72 schools and 6,541 pupils at the close of the preceding year. The only Government school of this class is the boarding establishment at Kurseong, which has recently undergone a popular and useful change from a mixed school to an institution exclusively for boys. No male candidate appeared at the high school examination, and, as a similar result was reported last year, it appears that this special test does not present the same attraction as that for entrance to the Calcutta University. The concession made by the University in prescribing drawing as an optional subject at the entrance examination is welcomed as a move in the right direction; and the Bengal Government hopes eventually to see introduced an alternative standard at the matriculation examination,

adapted more completely to the requirements of those who would be benefitted by an education not altogether literary.

There was an advance in the total number of Muhammadan pupils from 401,671 to 423,564, and the increase has taken

Education of Muhammadans.

place principally, although not exclusively, in private schools. The annual income of the educational portion of the Mohsin endowment is approximately Rs. 63,100, and the expenditure from this source incurred in the course of the year amounted to Rs. 60,053-5. The number of successful Muhammadan candidates has increased in all the departmental examinations, except the lower primary, and there passed 18 and 21 Muhammadan B.As. and F.As. respectively, against 12 and 19 in the previous year. On the other hand, there were only half as many successful Muhammadan candidates for admission to the University—a marked falling off, which is but imperfectly explained by the greater strictness with which the examination was this year conducted. The number of pupils attending madrasahs under the management of Government was 1,456, against 1,229 in the previous year, and the increase was shared by all of these institutions, with the exception of that at Cox's Bazar, in the district of Chittagong. On the whole, it would appear that education is making progress among Muhammadans—a result which has long been aimed at by Government—but that the improvement is not rapid, and that unremitting attention to the subject on the part of departmental officers is still requisite. In order to secure special supervision, two Muhammadan Assistant Inspectors were appointed during the year—Moulvie Ahmad, M.A., and Moulvie Ibrahim, B.A.

The total number of indigenous institutions rose from 10,048 with 96,721

Indigenous education and education of aborigines.

pupils to 11,709 with 117,284 pupils, a loss in the Presidency, Calcutta, Burdwan, Rajshahye, and Chota Nagpore Divisions having been more than counterbalanced by a gain elsewhere. The number of aboriginal pupils declined from 28,290 to 27,246, and the decrease was spread over all except the Orissa, Patna, and Chota Nagpore Divisions. Four hundred and nine candidates of aboriginal descent passed the various departmental examinations of the year—378 of them by the lower primary scholarship standard, 15 by the upper primary, and the few remaining by the middle vernacular and middle English scholarship tests.

Art, Literature, and the Press.

THE principal English newspapers published in the Lower Provinces during the year 1888-89 were, as before, *The Englishman*, *The Indian Daily News*, *The Statesman and Friend of India*, *The Hindu Patriot*, *The Indian Nation*, *The Bengali*, *The Indian Mirror*, *Reis and Rayyet*, *The Indian Planters' Gazette and Sporting News* (Calcutta), *The Darjeeling News* (Darjeeling), *The East* and *The Bengal Times* (Dacca), and *The Behar Herald* (Patna).

The following important publications other than annual reports were published during the year by the Bengal Secretariat Press:—

- (1) Report on the Outstill System in Hooghly and Howrah.
- (2) Report on the Committee appointed to enquire into the Administration of the Sone Canals, vols. I and II.
- (3) Report on the Condition of the Lower Classes of Population in Bengal.
- (4) Report on Emigration from Bengal to Burma, and how to promote it. By Mr. P. Nolan, c.s.
- (5) A Sketch of the Administration of the Hooghly District from 1795 to 1845.
- (6) Report on the Outstill System of Hooghly and Howrah.
- (7) The Tribes and Castes of Bengal. By Mr. H. H. Risley, c.s. Vols. I, II, III, and IV.
- (8) Behari Dictionary and Ramayan Index. By Mr. G. A. Grierson, c.s.

The number of vernacular newspapers supplied to the Bengal Library during the year, including two newspapers published in Assam, was 68, against 66 in the preceding year. Four new papers came into existence, while two were discontinued. Of the 68 papers, 7 were monthly, 10 fortnightly, 45 weekly, 1 bi-weekly, and 5 daily. All were published in Bengali, with the exception of one daily and one bi-weekly paper in Urdu, 17 weekly papers (one in English and Bengali, six in Hindi, one in Persian, six in Urdu, and three in Uriya), and six monthly papers (two in Hindi and four in Uriya). Twenty-seven papers were published in Calcutta, four elsewhere in the Presidency Division, eight in the Dacca Division, three in the Burdwan Division, six in the Patna Division, four in the Chittagong Division, four in the Rajshahye Division, seven in the Orissa Division, two in the Bhagulpore Division, and none in the Chota Nagpore Division. Of the remaining three, one was published at Chandernagore, and two were published in the province of Assam. The leading papers were the *Sahachar*, the *Navavibakar*, the *Sadharani*, the *Sanjivani*, the *Bangabasi*, the *Surabhi* and *Pataka* (Calcutta), the *Som Prakash* (24-Pergunnahs), the *Burdwan Sanjivani* (Burdwan), the *Dacca Prakash* (Dacca), and the *Dainik* (Calcutta).

Of the daily newspapers, one (the *Dainik*) had a circulation of 1,500, one of 800, and the remaining three between 500 and 300. Of the weekly papers, one (the *Bangabasi*) is said to have had a circulation of 20,000, one of 4,500, one of 4,000, two of upwards of 3,500, one of 3,000, one of 1,653, one of 1,500, one of 1,000, and the rest of under 1,000. Of the fortnightly papers, one had a circulation of 800 and one of 700.

The number of publications received in the Bengal Library during the year 1888 was 2,693, or 438 more than in 1887. Of these publications, 365

were in English. Their distribution as regards the place of publication was as follows:—

					Number published.
Town of Calcutta	...	...	...	...	1,969
Burdwan Division	...	...	...	...	47
Chittagong „	...	...	...	...	25
Dacca „	...	...	...	...	183
Orissa „	...	...	...	...	115
Patna „	...	...	...	...	148
Presidency „	...	...	...	...	180
Rajshahye „	...	...	...	...	26
					<u>2,393</u>

No publications were received from the Bhagulpore and Chota Nagpore Divisions.

Of the total number of publications received 267 were periodicals, and of the remainder, 391 were bi-lingual and 2,035 uni-lingual. The uni-lingual books are classified, according to the languages in which they were written and the subjects of which they treat, as follows:—

No.	LANGUAGES.	Originals.	Repub- lications and trans- lations.	No.	SUBJECTS.	Originals.	Repub- lications and trans- lations.
1	Arabic	4	2	1	Art	41	1
2	Assamese	29	1	2	Biography	10	...
3	Bengali	1,082	108	3	Drama	102	6
4	English	268	43	4	Fiction	104	12
5	Garo	1	...	5	History (including geogra- phy).	105	10
6	Hindi	106	19	6	Language	419	20
7	Mondari	...	1	7	Law	36	6
8	Musalmani-Bengali	49	1	8	Medicine	61	53
9	Persian	5	7	9	Miscellaneous	217	7
10	Sanskrit	31	161	10	Philosophy	7	12
11	Santali	5	...	11	Poetry	193	35
12	Thibetan	...	1	12	Politics	1	...
13	Urdu	28	3	13	Religion	249	182
14	Uriya	82	8	14	Science (mathematical)	104	...
				15	Ditto (natural)	36	1
				16	Travels and voyages	10	...
Total		1,690	345	Total		1,690	345

Of the publications received under this head, only two works on fine arts deserve notice viz. (1) *Hindu Music*, Part 1, by Nanda Kumar Mukherji, treating of the *mārgadest*, or harmonic music, of the Hindus; and (2) *Hindu Dharma Sambandhiya Chitrābali*, containing six mythological pictures.

Among the biographical works received during the year, special mention may be made of the life of *Harish Chandra Mukhopādhyāye*, the first editor of *The Hindu Patriot*, by Baboo Ramgopal Sannyal.

Drama.

None of the publications received under the head of drama deserve any special notice.

Of the works of fiction written during the year, *Jalān Jāli* may be mentioned as being a realistic work full of the idea that the simple state of things which is passing

Fiction.

away under the influence of Western civilisation will never be recalled; *Duḥkhini Chhabī*, by Baboo Chandi Charan Banerji, shows a thorough acquaintance with the thoughts and feelings, hopes and aspirations of the educated young men and women of the present day and *Amrita Pulin*, an idealistic work by Nanilāl Banerji, paints in strong relief the Rajput of the sixteenth century; and the character of Akbar.

Of the works under this head a translation of Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace's *Russia*, by Baboo Gopal Chandra Mukherji, deserves notice, as also the first part of *Medinipurer*

History.

Itihās, a volume which contains an account of the Narayangarh Raj family,

and throws much light on the obscure history of the borderland between the Hindus and the aborigines, the Pathans and the Uriyas, and the English and the Mahrattas.

The educational works received under this head do not deserve any notice.

Language. A revised and enlarged edition of the *Sabdakalpadruma* and the publication of *Barat's Pronouncing and Etymological Dictionary of the English and of the Bengali Language* are in progress.

A Bengali-Garo dictionary in the Bengali character, by the Rev. M. Ramkhe, designed for the use of Garo boys in missionary *pathshalas*, deserves notice, as well as two grammatical works in Sanskrit, namely, *Samkshiptasúra Vyākaraṇa*, by Kramadīswara, and *Supadma Vyākaraṇa*, by Padmanābha Datta.

Law and medicine.

The works received under these heads do not call for any special remarks.

Of miscellaneous works received during the year, *Krishna Jibani*, by Prasanna Kumār Bidyāratna, a systematic review of Krishna's life as given in various Puranas; *Surāpān*

Miscellaneous.

bā Bishapān, by Baboo Jnānendra Nath Basak, a book written in the interests of temperance; and *Ushāchinta*, by Swarnamayī Guptā, containing several essays on society, education, etc., may be mentioned.

During the year two original works on the Nyāya and the Vaisheshika philosophy were received, the former by Mahānāhopādhāya Rākhāl Dāsa Nyāyaratna and designated *Tattvasāra*, and the latter a *bhāṣya* commentary on the Vaisheshika school of philosophy of the Hindus by Mahāmahopādhāya Chandra Kānta Tarkālakār.

Philosophy.

The works received under these heads do not call for any special remarks.

Poetry and politics.

The publications under this head are numerous, and the following may be mentioned:—*Bhabaushadh*, by Pundit Sasadhar Tarka Charamani; *Darmatattwa*, by Baboo Bankim

Chandra Chatterji; and *Nabadwipadhama mahatmyam*; by Baboo Kedar Nath Datta. The first explains some of the doctrines inculcated in the Bhagavadgita; the second defines the object of religion to be the full and harmonious development of all the human faculties, physical, intellectual, moral, and æsthetic; and the last aims at proving Nabadwipa, the birthplace of Chaitanya, to be the first place of Vishnab pilgrimage in Bengal.

Science.

No works deserve to be specially noticed under the head of science.

Under this head the following may be specially mentioned:—*A Missionary Tour in the Hooghly and Howrah Districts*, by the Rev.

Travels and voyages.

W. Carey; *Travels and Voyages between Calcutta and Independent Tipperah*, by Dr. Shambhu Chandra Mukherji, written with the object of pointing out to the youthful Bengali, eager for European travel, that there are wonderful things near homo to engage his attention and interest.

Of periodicals, the *Nabajiban*, the *Prachur*, the *Nabyabharata*, the *Bhara ti o Balak*, the *Bibhā*, and the *Krishī Gazette*, were conducted with ability.

Periodical literature.

The number of publications registered under Act XXV of 1867 was 2,491 in 1888-89, against 2,406 in 1887-88. Of this number, 1,743 were registered in the office of the

Inspector-General of Registration and 748 in district offices.

The cost of books purchased under section 10 of the Act amounted to Rs. 4,649-15-9, against Rs. 4,271-9-9 in the preceding year. The fees levied under section 18 amounted to Rs. 170, against Rs. 124.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE extensive changes in the drawing branch of the Archæological Survey necessitated changes in the approved programme for exploration operations during the year. The intended examination, measurement and exploration of antiquities in the districts of Gya, Patna, Shahabad, and Monghyr were abandoned, and operations were confined to the completion of the measurements of the buildings in Gaur. This work, together with a series of 48 photographs in illustration, has been completed; the drawings are now in progress, and will be completed during the year 1889. The measurements of the buildings in the old fortress of Rohtasgarh, which had been some years ago conserved by the Bengal Government, were completed by the Assistant Surveyor, as also the unfinished measurements of Sher Shah's tomb in Sasseram. The exploration of a portion of the southern half of the Gya district was also carried out by the Assistant Surveyor, but no new discoveries of any importance were made.

The report of the Archæological Surveyor submitted during the year contains an investigation of the laws of proportion and composition which hold in the Adina Masjid, and, as the laws of Mahomedan architecture in India do not appear to have been investigated hitherto, the report is one of interest as well as of professional. The review of the Assistant Surveyor is in the main a descriptive account of the buildings at Rohtasgarh.

In the drawing branch the unfinished drawings of the Adina Masjid were all finished, as also those of the great masjid and of some smaller buildings in Rajmahal. The drawings of such buildings in Rohtasgarh as had been measured during the preceding field season have also been completed, but about half the work in Rohtasgarh in this branch remains to be done. The drawings are, however, in progress, and are expected to be completed by the end of October next.

In conservation, the safety of the main tomb at Maner, and of the surrounding revetment walls holding up the raised platform round the tomb, has been secured by the agency of the Public Works Department at a cost of Rs. 1,532.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

By the Statute 53, Geo. III, Chap. 155, provision was made for the

JURISDICTION.

Bishop of Calcutta and Arch-
deacon of Calcutta, 1814.

appointment of a single Bishop for the whole of India, and the Sovereign was empowered to grant to that Bishop such ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and the exercise of such episcopal functions, as His Majesty might think necessary for the administration of holy ceremonies, and for the superintendence and good government of the ministers of the church establishment. Under the authority of this Statute letters patent for the Bishopric of Calcutta were issued under date the 2nd of May 1814, establishing the See of Calcutta subordinate to the Archiepiscopal See of the Province of Canterbury, and constituting the Archdeaconry of Calcutta. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta and the Members of Council were appointed the King's Commissioners delegate to hear appeals from the decisions of the Bishop and his Commissaries.

The Statutes 3 and 4, Will. IV, Chap. 85, empowered the Sovereign to

Bishop of Calcutta metropolitan,
1835.

found and constitute the Bishoprics of Madras and Bombay, and constituted the Bishop of Calcutta metropolitan Bishop in India. In 1835 the Bishoprics of Madras and Bombay were accordingly constituted by letters patent, leaving the metropolitan jurisdiction with the Bishop of Calcutta, and subsequently the Bishoprics of Lahore and Rangoon were also formed. The Statutes 3

Chaplains of the Church of Scot-
land, 1835.

and 4, Will. IV, Chap. 85, further provided for the appointment of two Chaplains of the Church of Scotland to be inducted and ordained by the Presbytery of Edinburgh according to the forms and solemnities used in the Church of Scotland, and to be subject to the spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in all things of the Presbytery of Edinburgh.

By the Indian Christian Marriage Acts of 1872 the Local Government

Indian Christian Marriage Acts,
1872.

exercises ecclesiastical jurisdiction in the power granted to it of giving licenses to ministers of religion to solemnize marriages, to appoint marriage registrars, and to license persons to grant certificates of marriage between Christians. In other respects ecclesiastical jurisdiction is exercised by the Lord Bishop and the Archdeacon of Calcutta in concurrence with the Government. The Bishop deals with all spiritual questions, and, with the approval of Government, also appoints the chaplains and clergy to their respective stations, and disposes of all matters of leave and transfer; while the Archdeacon deals with temporal questions and points relating to fabrics of churches, cemetries, and pay and allowances. In order to exercise efficiently the jurisdiction committed to him, the Bishop makes an annual tour of visitation throughout part of his diocese.

The ecclesiastical establishment, paid entirely or in part by Government,

Ecclesiastical establishment.

consisted of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Archdeacon of Calcutta, the Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, the Registrar of the Diocese, the Archbishop of Calcutta, 13 chaplains of the Church of England, 1 chaplain of the Church of Scotland, 13 ministers of the Additional Clergy Society, and 8 priests of the Roman Catholic Church. Services are conducted at the principal stations by chaplains, and elsewhere by ministers of the Additional Clergy Society, to whom special

allowances on this account are made. Dissenting churches are in no way aided by Government, but quarterly returns of baptisms and burials are collected from their clergy, and also returns of marriages from all persons legally authorised to perform the ceremony.

Twelve marriages were registered during the year under the Brahmo Marriage Act, viz. 9 at Calcutta, 1 at Cuttack, and 2 at Hooghly, as against 10 in the preceding year.

Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act.

There is nothing of importance to note under this head, except that the Burial Board under Act V (B.C.) of 1887. rules for the management of cemeteries under the control of the Board were revised and an enhanced scale of fees sanctioned during the year.

In order to facilitate mercantile business, it was ordered that the Salt Rowannah and Opium Sale Departments of the office of the Board of Revenue, the offices of the Collector of Customs and Shipping Master, the office of the Collector of Stamp Revenue, the Stamping Department of the office of the Superintendent of Stamps, and the office of the Registrar of Assurances, should in future be kept open on Muhammadan holidays. Instructions were, however, issued to the heads of the offices concerned to arrange to relieve of their duties on such occasions any Muhammadan ministerial officers who might apply for leave.

Muhammadan holidays.

Stationery and Printing.

THE following statement shows the value of the stocks, receipts, and issues of the year under review, compared with the figures of 1887-88 :—

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
Value of stores at the beginning of the year ...	5,44,996	13,13,688
Value of stores received and credited during the year ...	17,94,324	15,98,402
Total	23,39,320	29,12,090
Value of stores issued ...	20,20,412	17,65,622
Balance	3,18,908	11,46,468

The difference between the value of the stock remaining in store at the close of 1887-88, and at the commencement of 1888-89, amounting to Rs. 9,94,780, is attributed "to the ledger balances having been for the first time revalued by the Superintendent of Stationery at the issue rates of the year of report." In their report of the previous year, the Board of Revenue pointed out that such a revaluation was necessary in order to arrive at a correct estimate of the value of the stock at any time, and it appears that, owing to the neglect of this consideration, the stocks have been systematically undervalued for a series of years. The extent of the discrepancy now shown is, however, so very large that the explanation furnished seems quite insufficient. It has been stated by the Board that further inquiries are being made into the matter, and the Lieutenant-Governor expects to receive a special report on the subject in due course.

The statement of the value of imported and country-made stores received during the years 1887-88 and 1888-89 shows that there was a large decrease (Rs. 2,18,338) during the latter in the value of English articles obtained from the India Office, against a material increase (Rs. 52,884) in the cost of the paper obtained from the Indian mills. This is satisfactory as tending to show that the policy of substituting local products for European stores is more rigidly enforced. The country paper supplied by the mills consisted almost entirely of printing paper for use in Government presses.

The stores issued to departments and officers under Local Governments free of charge have been valued at Rs. 8,19,705, against Rs. 8,07,096 in the preceding year. There was an increase in Bengal (Rs. 18,313), Burma (Rs. 13,240), and the North-West Provinces (Rs. 22,580), and a decrease in the Punjab (Rs. 30,729) and the Central Provinces (Rs. 11,915). The fluctuations were chiefly in paper supplied to the presses for printing forms. There was a reduction of Rs. 1,87,078 in the value of stationery supplied to departments and officers under the Government of India free of charge.

The cost of water-marked paper of all kinds* and of the items noted in the

	1887-88. Rs.	1888-89. Rs.
* Cost of water-marked paper ...	1,53,647	1,22,674
† Value of stores supplied to presses for blank books, &c. ...	39,605	22,920
Value of unserviceable stores ...	7,401	18,054
Value of stores transferred to Bombay and Madras ...	185	113
Value of deficiencies in stock-taking ...	19,803	23,398
Value of other miscellaneous adjustments ...	5,960	3,509
Supplies to presses	12,35,589	10,47,640
Total	14,62,190	12,38,227

margin† being eliminated from the total issues, the actual cost of *ordinary* stationery supplied by the Stationery Office amounted to Rs. 5,27,395, against Rs. 5,58,222 in the preceding year, showing a saving of Rs. 30,827, which is satisfactory in view of the fact that the number of indenting officers increased during the year by 76. The value of issues of *all descriptions* of articles from the Stationery Depôt also decreased by over 2½ lakhs of rupees, the value of the total issues being Rs. 17,23,516 during 1888-89, against Rs. 19,93,208 in the previous year. The decrease was apparent in nearly every article of common use.

In the Form Store Department, 95,624,801 forms were received, and 81,085,199 were issued in 1888-89, against 80,434,719 received and 67,574,770 issued during 1887-88. The increase is due to a large quantity of forms being required by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture for survey and settlement work, and to an increased demand in the High Court section. The number of indents for forms rose from 5,778 in 1887-88 to 6,326 in 1888-89, and the increase is attributed to larger demands for revised or new forms, and for forms required for survey and settlement work. The Stationery Manual, which is now under preparation, provides against hasty and unnecessary revisions of standard forms, and consequent waste and useless expenditure. The total cost of forms supplied to Government offices was Rs. 4,68,288, against Rs. 4,11,253, as shown below:—

		1887-88.	1888-89.
		Rs.	Rs.
Cost of printing forms	...	1,11,253	1,18,288
Estimated cost of paper	...	3,00,000	3,50,000
		<u>4,11,253</u>	<u>4,68,288</u>

The administration of the Stationery Office has been carried on with efficiency, and it is expected that further improvements will be effected now that the orders of Government have been issued to the Board on the reports of Messrs. Jacob and Lyon regarding the working and establishment of the Stationery Department. A standard list of articles to be ordinarily kept in stock in the Calcutta Stationery Office has been prescribed, and the Superintendent has been enjoined to issue no article of stationery not contained in the list without the express sanction of Government. The Rules for storage, stock-taking, &c., which have lately been approved by Government, and the Stationery Manual, containing rules for the supply of stationery and forms, will also no doubt facilitate improvements in the Stationery Office.

PRINTING.

The following statement exhibits the operations of the Printing Department during the year:—

OUTTURN.	1887-88.				1888-89.			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
Jail Press	1,18,210	11	8		1,24,123	13	1	
Ditto, Third Division	4,612	12	6		31,421	1	6	
Secretariat Press	2,28,740	15	10		2,08,761	12	0	
Receipts in the Publishing Department	54,632	0	8		69,167	1	8	
Darjeeling Press	1,164	11	7		1,487	10	8	
				4,07,361	3	10		4,34,941
ACTUAL EXPENDITURE.								
Jail Press	65,927	1	11		36,859	11	11	
Book debit charges	784	8	3		.....		
Jail Press, Third Division	.....				27,652	8	4	
Secretariat Press	2,06,576	4	1		1,94,111	14	8	
Publishing Department	23,436	6	3		25,734	2	6	
Darjeeling Press	1,049	2	11		1,627	16	7	
				2,97,753	7	5		2,95,986
Difference	.....			1,09,607	12	5		1,48,955

The outturn of the Jail Press amounted to Rs. 1,24,123-13-1, against Rs. 1,18,210-11-8 of the preceding year, and the expenditure was Rs. 36,859, against Rs. 65,927. As was explained last year, the large expenditure of 1887-88 was due to the release of convicts on the occasion of Her Majesty's Jubilee. The profits of the Jail Press amounted to Rs. 79,893, against Rs. 66,874 of the previous year. During the period under notice, the section worked by paid labour,

organised for the purpose of aiding the convict establishment in the cases of emergency which so frequently arise, was in full operation, and materially helped to meet the excessive demands of the Stationery Office for stock forms. It is denominated the "Third Division," and embraces also the type foundry and engineering workshops. The number of forms, books, and envelopes despatched to the Stationery Office during 1888-89 was 960 lakhs, 2 lakhs 7 thousand, and 76 lakhs, respectively, being the highest annual demand ever made on the Press.

The outturn of the Secretariat Press amounted to Rs. 2,08,751-12, against Rs. 2,28,740 in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 1,94,111, against Rs. 2,06,576. The profits of the year were thus Rs. 6,562, against Rs. 7,761 in its predecessor. The receipts in the Publishing Department amounted to Rs. 69,157, against Rs. 54,632 in the previous year, while the expenditure was Rs. 25,734, against Rs. 23,436.

The following statements show the profit and loss and the cash actually received and disbursed:—

Dr. *Profit and Loss Statement of the Bengal Secretariat Press, 1888-89.* Cr.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To Establishment	1,66,110	7	1	By value of work done ...	2,08,751	12	0
" Contingencies	15,123	5	6				
" Postage	143	4	6				
" Wear and tear of materials ...	14,332	1	9				
" House-rent	6,480	0	0				
Difference	6,562	9	2				
Total	2,08,751	12	0		2,08,751	12	0

Publishing Department, 1888-89.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.
To Establishment	3,703	2	6	By proceeds from Calcutta Gazette, Bengali Gazette, Civil List, and other miscellaneous publications.	69,157	1	3
" Contingencies	1,040	7	0				
" Postage	13,894	1	6				
" Portion of house-rent	720	0	0				
" Contract and Miscellaneous Printing.	7,096	7	6				
Difference	42,702	14	9				
Total	69,157	1	3	Total	69,157	1	3

Actual Cash Receipts.

	Rs.	A.	P.
In the Publishing Department	69,157	1	3
Miscellaneous receipts	9,043	8	0
Total	78,200	9	3

Actual Cash Expenditure.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	1,71,441	9	2
Contingencies	16,163	12	6
Materials	12,734	13	7
Postage	14,037	6	0
Contract and miscellaneous printing ...	7,096	7	6
Total	2,21,474	0	9

Zoological Gardens.

THE total income of the Gardens during the period under report, inclusive of the Government grant of Rs. 19,504, and an opening balance amounting to Rs. 1,286, was Rs. 52,737, against Rs. 45,279 in the previous year. The expenditure incurred reached the figure of Rs. 41,458, against Rs. 43,992 in 1887-88.

An income of Rs. 7,050 was derived from donations and subscriptions as against Rs. 1,030 in the preceding year, the large increase being due to a munificent donation of Rs. 5,000 made by the Nawab of Moorshedabad, in addition to a donation of a similar amount made by him two years ago. The entrance receipts amounted to Rs. 9,452, against Rs. 8,294 in 1887-88, and the receipts from the other sources detailed on the margin aggregated Rs. 3,605, against Rs. 7,684 in the previous season.

	Rs.
Rents ...	2,356
Carriages and horses ...	530
Boats and palkies ...	549
Miscellaneous ...	170
Total ...	<u>3,605</u>

The establishment employed in the Gardens cost Rs. 9,859, or Rs. 50 more than in the preceding year; feeding Rs. 8,324, against Rs. 9,335; the purchase of animals Rs. 3,211; the transport of animals Rs. 317; and contingencies Rs. 299. The opening balance of the year was, as stated incidentally above, Rs. 1,286, and the closing balance Rs. 11,278.

The expenditure under the head of "Repairs and construction" was Rs. 15,343. Some additions and alterations were made to the Surnomoye House with a view to affording as much protection as possible to its inmates from the atmosphere of the cold weather nights, and at the same time utilizing all the available space in the building for the exhibition of the birds. Four new kiosks were also built with the materials purchased at the sale of the menagerie of His Majesty the late *ex*-King of Oudh.

The number of visitors to the Gardens was 111,573 against 108,041 in the previous year, but these figures do not include a large number of students and children under eight years of age who were admitted free of charge.

The most interesting event in the annals of the Calcutta Zoological Gardens, since its foundation, occurred during the year in the birth of a young Rhinoceros. A consignment of animals and birds was received in exchange from the Zoological Society's Garden, London; a Rusa deer was received from the Zoological Society's Garden, Hamburg; and several tigers were acquired by presentation and purchase. One of the latter was the gift of Mr. G. A. Tweedie, c.s., of Bijpore, North-Western Provinces. There were in all 42 presentations as against 131 in the course of 1887-88.

Economic and Art Museum.

THE ethnological court of the Economic and Art section of the Indian Museum underwent no re-arrangement, but an amalgamated register was prepared of the specimens, which were formerly borne on two separate lists—one for those obtained from the Calcutta International Exhibition, and the other for those supplied through the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The silk fabrics, metal, and lacquered work in the artware court were re-arranged, and some progress was made in preparing a list in accordance with the classification adopted in the *Art Manufactures of India*, a book prepared by Mr. T. N. Mookherji, the Assistant Curator. Arrangements were made for the exchange of specimens between the Economic Section and the Jaipore Museum. The specimens in the economic court underwent an effective overhauling and alphabetical distribution, with the result that it has been discovered that out of a total of 6,046 known as the number of economic products of India, the Museum possessed only 2,900 specimens. A beginning was made during the year in the direction of supplying this deficiency by the appointment of a collector of products, who succeeded in the course of the eight months for which he was employed in making 485 additions. A fresh list was prepared of all economic products, except fodder; whether they were or were not in the Museum, and in it the names of new products given in Dr. Watt's Dictionary were incorporated.

The subjoined statement shows the additions which have been made, and the resultant number of specimens now in each of the three departments:—

NAMES OF COURT.	Number of articles added.	How obtained.	Total number in 1887-88.	Total in 1888-89.
Economic Court ...	1,038	499 articles, consisting of timber, turpentine, and other forest produce, received from the Forest Department through the Revenue and Agricultural Department, Government of India. The rest include the 485 new specimens got together by the collector appointed by the Trustees.	15,563	16,606
Artware Court ...	250	226 by purchase at a cost of Rs. 1,300; 9 presented by Mr. T. N. Mookherji, and 15 received back from the Colonial and Indian Exhibition and the old Bengal Economic Museum.	9,840	10,090
Ethnological Court ...	46	Collected by Captain DeLaessoe, of the Afghan Boundary Commission, and presented by the Government of India.	6,926	6,972
Total ...	1,334		32,334	33,668

The experiment undertaken last year for the sale of Indian artware within the precincts of the Museum proved to be a failure, and was abandoned.

Considerable difficulty appeared to have been felt by the Trustees in preserving the specimens in the Economic and Art Museum, and various expedients had to be resorted to with the object of warding off the attack of insects and the effects of climate. Corrosive sublimate was found to be the most effective conserving agent in the case of raw products, while cresol was used with advantage for the preservation of basket and wood-work. The attention of the Public Works Department has been drawn to the Trustees' suggestion that the construction of the building which is now being added to the Indian Museum should be expedited.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

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PART I.
STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

*1.—Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political Control of the
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1888-89.*

Principal Geographical Divisions.							Total area in square miles.
BRITISH POSSESSIONS DIRECTLY ADMINISTERED—							
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	70,519*
Behar	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,164
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,041
Chota Nagpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,965
Total directly administered							150,689
TRIBUTARY STATES—							
Cooch Behar Tributary States	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,307
Orissa ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,187
Chota Nagpore ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,054
Hill Tipperah (both surveyed and unsurveyed tract)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,086
Total							36,634
NATIVE STATES AND TRIBUTARIES—							
Sikkim	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,600
Total area of Bengal							189,923

* Excluding the Sunderbuns, 5,309 square miles.

OBSERVING STATIONS.	RAINFALL IN INCHES.				AVERAGE			
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	May.			
					Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest reading.	Lowest reading.
Burdwan ...	5.98	41.26	3.89	50.83	99.2	78.0	104.2 ^o	71.9
Bankoora ...	6.78	42.97	3.12	52.87	101.6	78.4	109.1	70.6
Soory ...	6.97	40.24	2.45	58.66				
Midnapore ...	11.08	56.99	2.64	70.71	100.2	78.2	110.4	70.2
Hooghly ...	8.31	58.57	5.43	72.31				
Howrah ...	12.27	55.31	5.43	73.00				
Saugor Island	8.00	46.19	2.94	57.13	92.8	81.7	97.2	74.0
Alipore ...	13.47	53.62	4.82	71.91	98.8	77.7	100.4	70.7
Krishnagar ...	6.39	60.83	6.62	73.84	97.2	76.9	102.3	67.8
Jessore ...	12.01	52.12	3.45	67.58	95.8	77.8	101.3	71.9
Berhampore ...	8.52	56.29	2.66	47.47	95.6	76.0	103.2	70.3
Dinapore ...	22.59	41.71	0.37	64.67	89.6	73.4	96.1	67.6
Maldah ...	2.90	44.33	2.10	49.33	97.3	74.8	103.1	67.6
Beaulah ...	7.15	27.24	2.32	36.71	91.2	70.7	99.4	68.7
Rungpore ...	20.17	40.30	1.07	61.54	88.6	73.0	94.3	67.2
Bogra ...	14.61	30.70	0.75	46.06	90.7	73.3	97.3	66.3
Pubna ...	14.34	36.20	0.95	51.49				
Darjeeling ...	9.46	82.96	0.58	93.00	63.9	51.7	71.1	48.6
Julpigoree ...	18.38	99.13	1.41	118.92	87.6	70.6	92.0	64.9
Cooch Behar	23.97	77.71	2.36	104.04				
Dacca ...	22.84	45.91	2.04	70.79	90.8	76.1	95.1	69.1
Furcedpore	19.30	47.91	1.31	68.52	91.3	75.4	99.0	68.4
Burrisaul ...	11.93	54.89	9.21	76.03	91.8	77.8	95.3	70.9
Mymensingh ...	30.67	46.74	4.60	81.91	87.1	72.6	91.3	68.1
Chittagong ...	24.65	91.36	4.24	120.25	88.3	75.8	98.2	69.0
Noakhally ...	20.92	84.11	16.98	122.01	87.2	79.3	90.5	74.3
Comilla ...	26.06	55.53	7.11	88.70	90.1	75.2	94.3	68.3
Rangamati Hill	19.71	64.03	5.11	88.85				
Agartola ...	40.94	40.69	0.45	82.08				
Patna ...	1.63	38.25	0.58	40.46	101.6	76.9	109.1	70.2
Gya ...	1.98	49.59	1.54	53.11	106.0	74.4	112.1	66.2
Arrah ...	1.54	41.99	0.90	44.43	103.1	77.7	109.4	70.7
Mozufferpore	3.80	39.53	0.28	43.61				
Durbhunga	7.32	31.82	Nil	39.14	93.9	77.0	90.4	67.4
Chupra ...	2.64	34.18	0.45	37.27	94.4	76.0	102.5	69.7
Motihari ...	5.23	33.17	0.23	38.63	95.8	72.7	102.8	64.3
Monghyr ...	3.86	50.26	0.39	54.51				
Bhagulpore	6.32	43.73	0.19	55.24	94.7	75.7	102.4	66.0
Purneah ...	10.16	39.39	0.28	49.83	91.1	71.9	98.3	64.7
Nya Doonka	4.22	47.38	3.15	54.75	99.5	77.8	108.2	69.6
Cuttack ...	6.69	45.35	4.23	56.27	104.9	81.2	114.4	66.8
False Point	6.64	46.64	6.35	59.63	90.5	81.0	94.5	74.1
Pooree ...	7.20	26.88	10.13	44.21	89.8	81.4	102.9	69.2
Balasore ...	14.27	49.16	2.51	65.94	98.3	78.2	104.5	69.9
Hazaribagh	2.88	52.62	1.17	56.67	102.3	76.3	107.0	66.7
Ranchoo ...	4.52	50.61	0.49	55.62	100.8	75.0	107.0	67.4
Chybassa ...	5.94	37.67	0.70	44.31	106.6	80.4	112.3	73.4
Purulia ...	5.25	54.74	0.79	60.78				

1888.

TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.								CLOUD PROPORTION.		
July.				December.				January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest reading.	Lowest reading.			
91.0	78.9	94.6	71.4	77.4	54.2	83.3	49.3	2.7	6.8	2.0
89.9	77.9	95.1	75.1	77.1	52.9	81.9	49.3	1.7	5.9	1.9
89.9	78.1	94.8	74.8	79.0	52.7	83.8	49.2	1.6	3.7	1.3
88.9	80.8	93.2	77.5	75.4 P	57.1	81.7	52.8	4.4	8.2	3.8
88.2	78.3	92.5	76.2	75.2	54.6	80.0	51.3	3.0	7.6	2.4
89.8	78.1	93.8	75.8	76.7	52.1	81.3	45.8	2.9	6.9	2.8
89.5	79.2	93.8	76.4	77.6	54.2	83.1	49.5	3.9	8.1	1.3
89.0	78.4	92.7	75.8	75.8	54.1	80.6	49.6	3.7	8.2	2.8
88.7	78.9	92.6	76.6	76.5	50.2	78.6	45.3	2.6	6.9	1.0
91.7	79.1	94.4	77.3	74.3	49.3	79.2	45.3	1.9	4.7	1.6
89.1	78.0	92.3	76.4	76.0	52.6	80.4	46.7	1.5	4.5	1.7
89.9	78.4	94.3	76.2	76.6	50.3	78.8	46.5	1.3	3.9	1.0
88.6	78.1	92.3	76.3	77.1	52.5	81.6	47.1	2.9	6.7	1.1
65.9	57.6	69.6	56.1	49.4 P	36.2	52.3	30.7	6.3	8.9	4.2
88.0	74.5	92.0	68.8	75.0	51.2	78.4	45.0	3.1	2.8	0.2
87.6	78.9	91.1	75.1	79.0	56.0	85.9	51.4	3.6	7.6	2.2
86.9	78.5	91.0	75.9	74.1	54.4	81.3	49.0	1.9	5.3	1.4
86.5	78.2	90.3	75.9	76.6	54.0	81.8	51.6	3.6	7.9	1.9
87.4	78.2	91.3	76.6	77.0	53.6	82.2	50.1	4.4	7.5	2.7
83.9	76.2	89.1	75.0	79.1	57.4	84.0	54.3	4.2	7.4	2.9
84.7	77.3	87.3	76.3	77.5	53.5	81.0	50.0	4.5	8.5	2.3
86.4	P	91.3	P	78.9 P	53.5 P	84.4	50.1	3.1	5.0	1.5
89.4	79.2	94.4	76.7	74.0	50.8	76.8	46.8	2.1	7.3	2.0
90.4	78.2	95.5	75.8	74.4	50.7	76.7	46.9	2.5	6.1	2.3
89.4	79.0	94.4	76.6	73.6	48.1	76.3	44.9	1.4	5.8	1.0
89.9	80.3	92.4	77.8	71.0	53.9	73.4	51.4	1.5	5.6	0.9
86.1	78.9	91.0	76.1	68.8	50.5	72.5	47.6	1.1	4.9	1.1
90.2	78.5	94.2	71.8	75.7	44.2	79.7	41.0	2.7	7.0	1.5
89.4	78.8	93.4	77.0	73.0	50.0	74.8	45.0	2.1	3.4	0.8
89.3	75.7	92.2	73.6	75.5	46.2	78.2	41.9	2.7	4.4	1.3
88.5	77.5	91.8	75.5	74.5	50.2	79.1	44.7	1.1	4.0	0.7
91.3	79.1	96.9	77.3	81.4	56.9	85.8	51.7	2.4	7.0	3.0
87.6	78.5	93.5	74.1	77.5	55.2	82.4	50.0	3.0	7.8	3.4
86.8	80.2	89.7	75.6	79.9	58.2	86.7	51.0	1.2	6.5	2.4
90.2	78.3	96.4	74.8	78.7	51.3	82.4	41.3	2.1	6.2	1.8
83.6	73.5	90.0	71.7	70.4	49.0	74.4	45.8	2.6	7.8	2.6
83.5	72.6	88.0	70.9	70.8	47.6	75.0	42.7	2.1	7.3	2.9
89.6	77.6	93.4	73.7	77.8	50.0	81.3	44.5	1.5	4.6	2.0

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9	10							
PROVINCES.	Commissioner-ship.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	CHIEF TOWNS, WITH POPULATION.		Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges. (c)	How many Subordinate Magistrates. (d)	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.						
						Head-quarters town.	Population.										
BENGAL ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	4	2,689	1,391,823	Burdwan ...	32,637	3,667	2	8							
		Bankoora	2	2,621	1,041,752	Bankoora ...	18,747	5,400	1	6							
		Boerbhoom	2	1,752	794,428	Soory	7,848	3,273	2	5							
		Midnapore	4	5,186	2,615,565	Midnapore ...	38,560	18,875	3	13							
		Hooghly	3	1,225	1,015,005	Hooghly and Chinsurah ...	31,177	2,292	(c) 5	10							
		Howrah	2	476	635,381	Howrah ...	99,704	1,487	(d) 4	5							
		Total	17	13,949	7,393,954		223,728	80,054	13	47	...						
	Presidency ...	Calcutta	8	433,219	Calcutta and the Suburbs ...	684,658	{ 1 5,079	5	2	(e) 14	...					
		24-Pergunnahs	6	2,121	1,869,859												
		Nuddoa	5	2,763	1,655,721								Kishnaghur ...	27,477	2,964	5	8
		Jessore	5	2,925	1,939,375								Jessore ...	8,485	4,732	(f) 3	7
		Khoolna	3	2,077	1,079,948								Khoolna ...	6,292	2,890	1	6
		Moorshedabad	4	2,141	1,226,790								Berhampore ...	23,605	3,585	2	8	24
		Total	23	12,038	8,204,912		750,527	19,251	20	45	...						
	Rajshahye ...	Dinagopore	2	4,117	1,514,346	Dinagopore ...	12,560	6,921	(g) 2	6	(Criminal Civil)						
		Rajshahye	3	2,359	1,338,638	Rampore Beaulah ...	19,228	5,159	(h) 2	7							
		Rungpore	4	3,483	2,097,964	Rungpore ...	13,320	6,737	(i) 2	8							
		Bogra	1	1,452	734,358	Bogra ...	6,179	4,202	...	4							
		Pubna	2	1,839	1,311,728	Pubna ...	15,267	3,921	(j) 2	6							
		Darjeeling	1	1,164	155,179	Darjeeling ...	7,018	943	...	5							
		Julpigoree	2	2,952	581,562	Julpigoree ...	7,936	971	...	5	...						
		Total	16	17,371	7,733,775		81,508	28,854	8	41	...						
	Dacca ...	Dacca	4	2,796	2,116,350	Dacca ...	79,076	6,422	4	10							
		Furzedpore	3	2,267	1,631,734	Furzedpore ...	10,263	4,655	2	8							
		Backergunge	4	3,648	1,900,889	Burrial ...	13,136	4,336	3	9							
		Mymensingh	5	6,332	3,051,966	Mymensingh ...	10,561	12,609	3	8							
		Total	16	16,043	8,700,939		118,036	28,022	12	35	...						

(a) Exclusive of Munsifs.

(b) Magistrates, Joint-Magistrates, Assistant Magistrates, and Deputy Magistrates, including Subdivisions Officers.

(c) The Additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, has been included among the Civil Judges of Hooghly.

(d) The District Judge of Hooghly is also Judge of Howrah, and the 1st Sub-Judge Hooghly, is also Small Cause Court Judge, Howrah.

(e) Including the Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore and Dum-Dum.

BRITISH TERRITORY.

11	12	13	14									
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	REVENUE.									
			Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road-cess.	Public works cess.	Municipal taxes.	Income-tax.	Total of preceding columns.	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
12	578	3,21,037	27,04,795	3,14,490	3,15,527	32,290	1,35,584	1,35,585	74,618	40,834	37,53,723	
15	349	1,45,056	4,56,713	82,643	1,76,801	16,484	42,004	42,005	14,471	11,800	8,42,921	
..	268	1,45,297	9,93,553	1,25,138	1,60,936	13,804	57,150	57,149	4,685	13,104	14,25,519	
15	969	6,25,336	22,16,541	2,40,303	4,91,006	43,195	1,40,981	1,40,981	40,362	55,055	33,71,421	
12	779	3,51,580	13,34,413	3,10,302	5,23,567	24,971	98,111	98,112	1,15,568	35,651	29,16,655	
9	627	1,76,260										90,795	17,838	2,50,479	16,848
..	3,570	17,04,569	77,06,015	11,69,671	16,67,837	1,48,582	4,73,830	4,73,832	5,00,183	1,73,292	1,23,13,212	
..	2,404	27,94,169	19,335	20,44,656	19,92,767	65,307	..	..	30,97,944	15,91,286	88,11,295
10	1,281	7,09,444	15,05,476	4,52,231	6,24,853	69,401	1,13,532	1,13,532	6,00,854	65,542	35,45,421	
24	689	2,55,148	8,86,170	1,26,524	2,59,009	21,193	70,624	70,624	59,420	37,793	16,31,366	
16	513	2,12,183	3,58,660	1,01,223	4,05,291	70,488	95,630	95,630	17,303	34,969	16,79,194	
12	410	1,63,549	6,82,609	74,325	2,66,654	30,193	73,656	73,656	11,435	24,939	12,37,467	
13-25	779	2,30,449	10,73,998	1,73,184	2,16,904	13,070	67,399	67,399	55,433	50,193	17,17,580	
..	6,081	43,64,942	50,26,248	29,72,143	37,65,478	2,09,652	4,20,841	4,20,841	38,42,398	18,04,722	1,85,22,323	
Criminal 30	}	414	1,79,839	16,34,497	1,01,620	1,99,055	10,848	77,873	77,379	15,368	54,020	21,71,165
Civil 15		421	2,41,737	9,01,860	1,01,353	1,61,839	7,769	77,373	77,373	28,826	41,472	13,07,365
22		458	2,08,127	10,27,476	1,67,061	3,16,799	24,345	1,32,404	1,32,403	11,735	41,496	18,53,719
10		247	84,404	5,03,944	58,601	1,04,044	7,633	45,301	45,301	12,124	22,046	7,98,994
22		353	1,93,919	3,89,560	96,177	2,35,330	16,327	48,840	48,839	26,620	31,462	8,93,155
8		272	2,15,953	1,17,299	1,30,743	27,070	1,222	21,810	16,871	55,916	41,422	4,15,356
20		293	1,09,288	4,05,097	95,057	97,279	5,611	48,766	48,766	10,292	21,793	7,32,661
..	2,458	12,03,267	49,79,233	7,50,612	11,41,416	73,755	4,52,372	4,47,435	1,60,881	2,56,711	82,62,415	
12-5	648	4,42,628	5,05,465	2,57,609	6,53,752	40,712	71,759	71,989	1,49,549	81,744	18,32,639	
31-6	417	1,92,756	5,37,124	80,675	3,64,892	36,226	48,036	48,265	14,798	28,332	11,58,348	
29	542	2,86,895	14,22,610	1,19,905	5,69,937	62,238	96,392	1,89,758	28,641	55,221	25,13,802	
16	627	2,47,796	8,55,213	3,46,133	7,25,565	43,103	1,63,465	1,63,465	39,570	85,270	24,21,784	
..	2,234	11,70,075	33,20,412	8,03,482	23,14,146	1,82,279	3,79,652	4,73,477	2,32,558	2,50,567	79,56,573	

- (f) The District Judge of Jessore is also Judge of Khoulna.
 (g) Ditto of Dinagore is also Judge of Barjoeling.
 (h) Ditto of Rajshahye is also Judge of Maldah.
 (i) Ditto of Rungpore is also Judge of Julpigoree.
 (j) Ditto of Pubna is also Judge of Bogra.

C.—CIVIL DIVISION

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
PROVINCES.	Commissioner-ship.	Names of Executive Districts.	How many executive sub-divisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	CHIEF TOWNS, WITH POPULATION.		Number of villages.	How many Civil Judges. (b)	How many Stipendiary Magistrates. (c)	Maximum distance in miles of any village from a Magistrate's office.
						Head-quarters town.	Population.				
BENGAL— concd.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong	2	2,567	1,132,341	Chittagong ...	20,969	1,376	3	8	1
		Noakhally	2	1,641	820,772	Sudharam ...	5,124	2,471	1	6	
		Tipperah	3	2,491	1,519,338	Commillah ...	13,372	6,451	3	9	
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	5,419	101,597	Rangamati ...	792	815	...	(d)2	
		Total	9	12,118	3,574,048		40,257	11,113	7	25	
		Total of Bengal ...	80	70,519	35,607,628		1,209,051	117,294	60	193	
BEHAR	Patna ...	Patna	4	2,075	1,751,834	Patna ...	170,654	5,635	4	(e)9	
		Gya	4	4,712	2,124,682	Gya	76,415	9,657	3	10	
		Shahabad	4	4,366	1,964,909	Arrah	42,998	5,641	3	11	
		Durbhunga	3	3,335	2,633,447	Durbhunga ...	65,955	6,359	...	7	
		Mozafferpore	3	3,004	2,582,000	Mozafferpore ...	42,460	5,154	(f)3	8	
		Saran	3	2,628	2,285,404	Chupra	51,670	4,379	(g)3	10	
		Chumparan	2	3,531	1,721,008	Motihari	10,307	7,766	...	4	
		Monghyr	3	3,922	1,969,774	Monghyr	55,372	6,448	1	7	
		Bhagulpore	4	4,233	1,966,158	Bhagulpore ...	68,238	6,177	(h)4	10	
		Purneah	4	4,957	1,848,687	Purneah	15,016	5,687	2	6	
ORISSA	Orissa ...	Maldah	1	1,901	711,487	English Bazar ...	12,430	3,261	...	4	
		Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	6	5,470	1,567,054	Doomka	2,075	11,243	...	(i)12	
		Total of Behar ...	41	44,164	23,127,104		613,590	77,407	23	98	
		Cuttack (a)	3	3,632	1,795,065	Cuttack	42,656	13,018	(j)2	8	
		Ungool ... ..	...	851	101,903	...	...	379	...	(k)1	
CHOTA NAGPORE	Chota Nag-pore ...	Poorce	2	2,472	883,487	Poorce	22,095	5,106	...	5	
		Balasore	2	2,056	945,280	Balasore	20,265	331	...	6	
		Total of Orissa ...	7	9,041	3,730,735		85,016	24,894	2	20	
		Hazaribagh	2	7,021	1,104,742	Hazaribagh ...	15,306	7,833	...	(l)5	7
		Lohardugga	2	12,044	1,009,244	Ranchi	13,443	12,130	(m)1	(n)5	60 to 8
CHOTA NAGPORE	Chota Nag-pore ...	Singbhum	1	3,753	453,755	Chyebassa	6,906	3,001	...	(a)3	7
		Manbhum	2	4,147	1,053,228	Purulia	6,115	6,147	...	(u)7	6
		Total of Chota Nagpore	7	26,965	4,225,989		45,870	29,111	1	20	
		GRAND TOTAL ...	135	150,689	66,691,456		1,953,527	248,706	86	331	

(a) Including Bankoo.

(b) Exclusive of Munsifs.

(c) Magistrates, Joint-Magistrates, Assistant Magistrates, and Deputy Magistrates, including Subdivisional Officers.

(d) Including the Deputy Commissioner.

(e) Including the Cantonment Magistrate of Dinapore.

(f) The District Judge of Mozafferpore is also Judge of Durbhunga.

(g) Ditto of Saran is also Judge of Chumparan.

BRITISH TERRITORY—concluded.

11	12	13	14								
Average distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of offices and police of all kinds.	REVENUE.								
			Land.	Excise.	Stamp.	Registration.	Road-cess.	Public works cess.	Municipal taxes.	Income-tax.	Total of preceding columns.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
44	467	2,65,220	9,01,180	1,99,048	3,92,551	48,659	91,146	91,146	28,372	30,180	17,82,291
12	803	1,35,157	6,14,008	14,357	2,88,876	39,067	68,367	70,111	4,002	20,353	11,20,141
30	322	2,13,654	10,46,270	74,491	5,14,278	35,435	97,635	97,635	18,951	36,697	19,21,401
80	651	2,58,127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,743	8,67,158	25,61,476	2,87,896	11,95,705	1,23,161	2,58,148	2,58,892	51,325	87,230	48,23,833
...	16,086	93,70,008	2,35,93,384	59,83,804	1,00,84,582	7,97,429	19,84,843	20,74,477	47,87,345	25,72,522	5,18,78,386
11-5	1,223	5,10,022	14,37,528	7,68,177	3,37,752	36,171	1,66,513	1,66,513	1,09,900	65,577	30,88,131
24	716	2,32,856	14,38,981	4,97,656	2,26,850	20,938	1,85,523	1,85,529	40,862	50,076	26,52,420
35	608	3,26,288	17,07,092	3,06,846	3,07,888	19,960	1,42,244	1,42,241	41,662	28,747	26,96,680
24	472	1,02,749	8,00,771	1,85,525	1,87,397	22,314	2,08,802	2,08,802	32,228	49,612	16,95,451
15	471	1,94,887	9,72,623	2,44,557	4,04,195	33,731	1,41,900	1,41,900	35,385	54,833	20,29,124
41	538	2,10,230	12,18,574	3,60,669	2,97,749	27,670	1,51,164	1,51,165	38,897	74,062	23,19,890
...	328	99,847	5,07,619	1,50,835	1,15,799	19,516	69,545	69,546	17,149	35,916	10,85,055
25	489	1,74,167	8,56,989	3,40,953	2,75,847	20,410	1,17,994	1,17,994	55,323	63,381	18,46,890
25	464	2,55,333	5,82,783	2,73,669	2,65,412	20,075	1,41,983	1,41,983	48,123	67,810	15,41,843
20	531	1,99,462	11,77,020	2,88,594	2,60,729	15,631	79,012	79,013	16,122	56,291	19,72,322
26	262	93,935	4,29,862	1,56,236	91,045	6,453	28,668	28,667	9,749	24,556	7,75,241
...	365	1,65,230	2,93,841	1,38,841	90,208	7,567	...	...	8,989	19,358	5,58,804
...	6,427	25,64,806	1,14,28,683	38,12,558	23,60,871	2,50,471	14,33,353	14,33,353	4,60,393	5,90,069	2,22,64,751
25	555	1,89,809	8,71,661	2,37,427	1,85,230	10,429	55,584	55,584	32,215	21,163	14,69,293
...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	64
20	383	96,160	4,88,655	96,822	81,899	6,438	32,084	32,083	12,130	12,174	7,62,285
12 to 15	417	1,69,981	4,08,227	1,88,189	59,265	4,795	36,294	36,294	10,367	12,677	7,56,128
...	1,355	4,45,950	17,68,543	5,22,438	3,20,414	21,726	1,23,962	1,23,961	54,712	46,014	29,87,770
30	515	84,538	1,24,921	1,03,180	88,177	6,609	48,663	48,662	9,043	24,574	5,13,829
31 to 43	483	3,04,649	1,09,066	2,68,481	1,13,470	8,570	52,014	52,014	10,935	31,040	6,45,590
44	161	59,358	67,203	37,540	11,239	527	3,705	3,706	2,644	4,643	1,31,207
33	327	1,30,716	82,418	1,00,972	1,14,784	8,109	52,032	52,032	7,916	20,738	4,39,001
...	1,486	5,79,261	3,83,008	5,70,173	3,27,670	23,815	1,56,414	1,56,414	30,538	80,905	17,29,627
...	25,854	1,29,80,025	3,71,69,218	1,08,88,973	1,35,99,537	10,93,441	36,98,572	37,88,205	53,32,988	32,89,600	7,48,60,534

(b) The District Judge of Bhagulpore is also Judge of Monghyr.

(c) Including the Deputy Commissioner.

(d) The District Judge of Cuttack is also Judge of Pooree and Balasore.

(e) Tahsildar.

(f) Including the Deputy Commissioner.

(g) Judicial Commissioner, Ghatia Nagpore.

(h) Including the Deputy Commissioner.

DISTRICTS.	Inhabited houses.	POPULATION.						CLASSES.		
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Christians.		
				Male.	Female.			Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
BENGAL.										
WESTERN DISTRICTS.										
<i>Burdwan Division.</i>										
Burdwan	289,047	472,824	535,253	195,471	188,275	1,391,823	516.82	317	470	15
Bankoora	168,321	330,617	365,203	176,519	169,413	1,041,752	397.46	15	13	1
Beerbhoom	181,068	265,840	297,348	115,723	115,517	794,428	453.48	9	10	1
Midnapore	416,642	843,428	885,633	399,767	386,737	2,515,565	494.99	68	26	6
Hooghly	239,039	358,948	401,397	181,983	123,577	1,015,005	823.57	145	249	20
Chittagong	113,644	220,186	227,544	96,293	91,358	636,881	1,334.83	967	744	3
Total	1,407,761	2,490,943	2,712,378	1,115,756	1,074,877	7,393,954	533.89	1,521	1,512	1.4
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.										
<i>Presidency Division.</i>										
Calcutta	34,634	253,483	113,172	35,331	31,230	433,219	54,142.37	13,806	9,658	2,90
24 Pergunnahs	307,499	681,350	618,208	294,080	276,221	1,869,859	890.35	3,979	813	9,11
Nuddea	292,542	513,265	570,562	292,514	279,580	1,655,721	600.99	62	58	6,3
Jessore	294,729	621,237	661,209	338,034	318,895	1,939,375	663.03	30	72	3
Khoolna	156,223	385,235	338,132	183,167	173,414	1,078,948	519.96	9	15	7
Moorshedabad	257,967	382,731	444,035	203,752	196,272	1,226,790	572.99	81	139	21
Total	1,343,494	2,837,301	2,745,318	1,346,881	1,275,412	8,204,912	682.04	17,967	10,755	19,81
<i>Rajshahye Division.</i>										
Dinapore	268,647	512,530	477,868	269,762	254,186	1,514,346	367.82	12	29	41
Rajshahye	224,678	421,090	451,688	239,136	226,724	1,338,638	567.46	40	10	7
Rangpore	337,096	708,563	693,813	359,138	336,420	2,097,964	601.48	21	29	1
Bogra	99,473	238,499	232,855	134,178	128,826	734,358	505.75	16	10	1
Puhna	200,447	403,871	425,538	244,640	237,879	1,311,728	710.19	62	47	1
Darjeeling	29,028	65,738	44,923	23,210	21,308	155,179	133.31	616	73	11
Julpigoree	94,795	203,325	180,528	102,230	95,479	581,562	197.00	83	37	1
Total	1,254,164	2,553,416	2,507,243	1,372,294	1,300,822	7,733,775	445.01	850	235	7
EASTERN DISTRICTS.										
<i>Dacca Division.</i>										
Dacca	308,635	636,256	690,193	397,607	392,294	2,116,350	756.92	188	901	7,71
Farrukpore	224,134	515,410	544,421	290,579	281,324	1,631,734	719.78	72	78	2,5
Backergunge	222,912	641,801	604,145	328,675	323,265	1,900,859	521.07	62	763	2,8
Mymensingh	403,162	987,770	949,541	565,627	549,028	3,051,966	481.90	31	13	10
Total	1,158,903	2,784,240	2,788,300	1,582,488	1,545,911	8,700,939	578.40	353	1,755	13,34
<i>Chittagong Division.</i>										
Chittagong	211,387	313,535	390,844	318,114	200,848	1,132,341	441.11	211	108	7
Noakhally	85,958	256,933	254,391	158,315	151,133	820,772	509.17	8	19	5
Tipperah	179,374	495,190	474,823	274,708	273,822	1,519,338	609.93	7	107	1
Chittagong Hill Tracts	15,003	36,908	27,259	19,638	17,792	101,597	18.75	8	34	1
Total	492,722	1,103,566	1,147,317	670,770	652,395	3,574,048	294.94	234	268	1,31
Total for Bengal	5,657,044	11,769,406	11,900,556	6,088,189	5,849,417	35,607,628	505.67	20,925	14,525	36,65

* Excluding Chittagong Hill Tracts

ATION.

DIVISION OF POPULATION.						OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agriculturists.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1,120,676	263,816	...	...	6,418	3	256,085	412,210	Bengali.		
910,846	46,274	...	...	84,659	18	176,820	330,316	Bengali and Sonthali.		
617,310	162,621	...	...	14,449	...	148,931	232,632	Bengali.		
2,233,300	164,001	2	36	113,869	3,617	508,197	734,998	Ditto.		
823,207	188,800	...	290	37	18	182,344	307,687	Ditto.		
500,870	132,118	1	40	282	19	108,525	207,954	Ditto.		
6,208,208	957,630	3	366	219,614	3,673	1,380,902	2,225,707			
278,762	124,430	141	1,721	...	1,735	8,596	280,222	Bengali.		
1,158,040	701,306	11	367	414	755	327,825	647,006	Ditto.		
727,840	921,395	...	1	1	12	717,419	1,047,631	Ditto.		
768,322	1,170,505	...	...	...	56			Ditto.		
523,657	555,514	...	...	...	...	266,181	302,221	Ditto.		
634,796	589,957	...	67	836	55	199,094	387,389	Ditto.		
4,086,467	4,063,137	162	2,755	1,251	2,613	1,519,114	2,665,068			
716,630	795,824	...	...	1,435	...	396,278	386,014	Bengali.		
288,749	1,049,700	...	59	7	2	299,161	361,065	Ditto.		
816,532	1,279,605	...	334	41	1,366	539,886	527,815	Ditto.		
140,860	593,411	...	56	...	4	188,550	184,127	Ditto.		
361,479	940,908	...	227	...	...	284,132	364,179	Ditto.		
126,717	8,204	...	18,775	624	17	22,968	65,980	Thibetan dialects and Pahari.		
367,891	208,513	...	492	3,212	1,295	147,297	158,258	Bengali.		
2,818,858	4,885,165	...	19,943	5,319	2,684	1,878,272	2,047,438			
856,680	1,250,687	...	49	4	131	411,928	621,935	Bengali.		
653,992	974,983	...	13	...	6	373,639	432,350	Ditto.		
624,597	1,267,694	...	4,797	...	84	439,175	531,304	Ditto.		
987,355	2,038,505	...	...	25,955	...	776,817	776,580	Ditto.		
3,122,624	5,531,869	...	4,869	25,959	220	2,001,559	2,365,169			
275,177	801,986	...	54,110	...	13	148,049	383,800	Bengali.		
211,476	608,592	...	114	...	2	148,964	276,284	Ditto.		
511,025	1,907,740	...	374	...	...	344,956	425,937	Ditto.		
20,285	7,292	...	73,970	...	1	Not available.		Burmese dialect		
1,017,963	2,125,610	...	128,568	3	133	641,969	1,075,821			
17,254,120	17,863,411	55	156,491	252,148	9,203	7,421,816	10,379,293			

or which no details are available.

DISTRICTS.	Inhabited houses.	POPULATION.						Christians.		
		Men.	Women.	Children under 12 years.		Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.
				Male.	Female.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BEHAR.										
<i>Patna Division.</i>										
Patna ...	278,509	574,577	613,687	282,043	281,527	1,751,834	844.25	1,541	627	42
Gya ...	346,794	681,633	726,035	358,808	355,206	2,121,882	450.91	42	23	3
Shahabad ...	274,934	613,268	690,695	336,982	323,964	1,964,800	450.04	166	100	1
Durbhunga ...	362,576	828,827	879,909	467,161	457,750	2,633,417	789.64	102	39	18
Mozufferpore ...	368,254	808,953	869,539	456,778	446,790	2,582,060	869.54	140	53	17
Sarun ...	327,645	695,721	811,780	390,007	387,896	2,285,404	869.63	198	10	13
Chumparun ...	282,821	581,365	664,087	289,282	286,894	1,721,608	487.57	84	38	1.81
Total ...	2,241,533	4,787,144	5,155,732	2,581,041	2,540,027	15,063,944	686.92	2,213	890	2.77
<i>Bhagulpore Division.</i>										
Monghyr ...	280,234	618,509	654,177	350,615	346,473	1,960,774	502.23	393	498	20
Bhagulpore ...	321,469	627,589	641,261	351,530	342,778	1,986,158	460.67	154	101	32
Purneah ...	304,712	613,686	602,128	323,414	309,479	1,848,687	372.94	75	182	7
Maldah ...	126,401	224,702	241,954	122,806	122,025	711,487	374.27	26	...	...
Southal Pergunnahs ...	246,547	470,918	468,063	313,902	314,171	1,567,054	286.74	181	158	2.71
Total ...	1,279,363	2,555,384	2,610,583	1,462,207	1,434,926	8,063,160	393.07	829	930	3.31
Total for Behar ...	3,520,896	7,342,528	7,766,315	4,043,308	3,974,953	23,127,104	523.66	3,042	1,829	6.08
<i>Orissa Division.</i>										
Cuttack ...	325,617	558,007	606,775	310,695	310,588	1,795,065	494.24	278	281	1.83
Ungool ...	17,719	32,377	30,142	19,412	19,942	101,903	115.67	1	...	...
Poorce ...	127,369	295,701	291,219	150,908	150,659	888,487	359.42	19	32	76
Balasore ...	160,799	297,071	322,318	164,390	161,501	945,280	459.76	134	38	61
Total for Orissa ...	631,504	1,183,156	1,250,454	654,485	642,690	3,730,735	412.64	432	304	3.24
<i>Chota Nagpore Division.</i>										
Ifazaribagh ...	187,280	321,772	343,593	220,131	216,246	1,104,742	157.35	167	58	32
Lohardugga ...	289,886	476,601	498,332	320,156	314,255	1,609,244	123.60	80	209	35.99
Singbhoom ...	85,843	142,631	144,941	84,050	82,158	453,775	120.91	...	...	2.98
Manbhoom ...	178,494	327,871	336,013	197,457	196,887	1,058,228	255.18	24	3	52
Total for Chota Nagpore ...	739,503	1,271,775	1,322,879	821,794	809,541	4,225,989	156.72	271	270	39.82
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,548,917	21,566,925	22,240,204	11,607,726	11,276,601	66,691,456	442.87	24,670	16,928	85.81

ATION—concluded.

CATION OF POPULATION.						OCCUPATION.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.	REMARKS.
Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Parsons.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agriculturists.			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1,536,128	213,052	1	22	6	37	253,417	603,203	Hindustani and Hindi.		
1,891,484	233,098	...	...	4	...	315,024	728,417	Ditto ditto.		
1,817,881	146,732	...	...	20	...	328,421	621,829	Ditto ditto.		
2,323,979	308,935	...	...	158	...	564,811	731,477	Ditto ditto.		
2,265,380	316,308	...	...	...	...	529,843	735,888	Ditto ditto.		
2,015,891	269,231	...	...	...	...	511,369	574,359	Hindi.		
1,476,985	242,687	...	...	...	...	395,639	474,988	Hindustani and Hindi.		
3,327,728	1,730,093	1	22	188	37	2,898,024	4,470,161			
1,774,013	187,517	...	...	7,153	...	342,855	626,269	Hindi.		
1,764,304	185,533	...	...	15,732	11	392,663	586,456	Hindustani and Hindi.		
1,070,639	771,130	...	...	679	12	345,126	591,954	Hindustani and Bengali.		
380,170	329,546	...	...	1,734	10	138,459	211,049	Bengali.		
846,573	108,878	...	134	605,617	2,896	337,081	447,739	Sonthalia and Bengali.		
5,841,599	1,582,004	...	134	630,815	2,929	1,554,184	2,463,467			
9,169,327	3,312,697	1	156	631,003	2,966	4,452,208	6,933,628			
1,744,227	47,529	...	9	29	935	308,195	569,506	Uriya.		
100,366	275	...	...	304	952	21,410	30,409	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
873,664	14,003	...	...	...	1	180,534	266,075	Uriya.		
915,792	23,804	...	4	4,332	533	199,446	262,015	Do.		
3,634,049	85,611	...	7	4,665	2,421	709,586	1,128,905			
924,811	106,097	...	...	73,281	1	204,178	340,725	Hindi.		
868,842	77,403	...	57	626,316	345	318,580	478,097	Hindi and aboriginal dialects.		
447,810	2,329	...	...	648	...	85,402	141,279	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.		
946,247	45,458	...	23	43,189	22,764	210,234	315,094	Bengali and aboriginal dialects.		
3,187,710	231,282	...	80	743,434	23,110	818,374	1,275,195			
3,245,206	21,493,001	156	156,734	1,031,248	37,700	13,401,984*	10,716,121*			

* which no details are available.

1.—*Approximate Return of Field Work executed by the Professional Survey Parties in the Lower*

Name of Survey Division.	Name of Superintending Officer.	District under survey.	PERGUNNAH.		Number of polygons and village circuits.
			Completed.	Partially completed.	
No. 4 Party, Eastern Bengal.	H. F. Hanby, Esq., in temporary charge.	District Julpigooree (Western Dooars).	<i>Traverse Survey.</i>		
			Ambari Falakoti	...	42
			South Mainaguri	...	109
			North Mainaguri	...	329
			Chingmari	...	260
			Moraghat Part	...	279
			Lukhipur	...	32
			West Madari	...	37
			Total	...	1,088
			<i>Cadastral Survey 16"=1 mile.</i>		
			Ambari Falakoti	...	14
			South Mainaguri	...	109
			North Mainaguri Part	...	73
			Chingmari Part	...	105
			Total	...	301
Srinagar Ward's Estate Survey.	G. B. Scott, Esq., Deputy Superintendent in charge.	District Bhagulpore	<i>Traverse Survey.</i>		
			Do. Monghyr	...	5
			Do. Purneah	...	10
			Do. Purneah	...	17
			Do. Malda	...	54
			Do. Durbhunga	...	5
			Total	...	91
			<i>Cadastral Survey 16"=1 mile.</i>		
			Do. Monghyr	...	6
			Do. Purneah	...	9
			Do. Purneah	...	202
			Do. Maldah	...	148
			Do. Durbhunga	...	5
					370
			Carried over	...	

FISCAL.

Provinces for Season 1888-89, or from 1st October 1888 to end of Field Season.

Average size of village circuits in acres.	Approximate total area in square miles.	Estimated total cost of all kinds, including contingencies, for season 1888-89, or from 1st October 1888 to 30th September 1889.	Probable rate per square mile in surveyed area.	Remarks by Executive Officer.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
...	15.37	36,246 0 0	Per 89 mile	<i>On maps of previous surveys used as guides to boundaries.</i>
...	98.81			A few old <i>jote</i> maps were available for comparison with the boundaries which were surveyed in accordance with actual possession. For the Cooch Behar boundary now under survey a map of a survey made by Mr. Renny, Assistant Commissioner, is available for comparison.
...	136.19			
...	121.23			<i>On demarcations in the field.</i>
...	59.46			No marks had been erected on the boundaries of the <i>jotes</i> previous to the Survey party taking the field, and the surveyors had at first to make the necessary inquiries from the <i>jotedars</i> . In the pergunnahs which were surveyed later, temporary boundary marks on the <i>jote</i> boundaries had been erected. The Survey party has placed stone prisms at theodolite stations on the <i>jote</i> boundaries.
...	5.74			
...	9.34			
...	446.14	56,457 0 6	260 8 9	<i>General.</i>
234.21	15.37			The party suffered very severely from sickness from the beginning of the operations in the first week in November till the end of December, and again from the middle of March until the end of the field season on the 14th June. One-third or one-half of each Survey squad was generally incapacitated for work through fever. Line clearing through heavy jungle also caused great delay, the Survey squads being generally occupied one day out of two in preparing the chain lines. The amin establishment consisted almost entirely of men from the Upper Provinces, only 11 Bengalis having been procured. The greater number of the khasras have consequently been written in Hindustani, but they have subsequently been transliterated into Bengali in office. The delay in forms being furnished for the village papers greatly interfered with the progress of preparing those documents. The estimated rates are Rs. 81 per square mile, or 2 annas per acre for the traverse survey, and Rs. 270 per square mile, or 6 annas 9 pie per acre for the cadastral survey.
580.71	98.81			
421.51	48.09			
287.57	47.18			
...	209.45			
...	4.76			
...	11.51			
...	7.40	59,748 3 1	227 7 2	<i>Area traversed in advance is 173 square miles.</i>
...	18.00			The area remaining for survey is doubtful. It is believed that the area for cadastral survey is about 500 square miles, and for traverse survey about 750 square miles exclusive of the several forest revenues in the Western Doars.
...	2.50			
...	44.17			<i>On maps of previous surveys used as guides to boundaries.</i>
...	4.76			The 4-inch maps of the previous revenue surveys were used as guides by Settlement Officer in disposing of cases of disputed boundaries. Whenever disputed boundaries were met with, a tracing of the disputed portion according to the new survey with the old boundaries plotted on to it was forwarded to the Settlement Officer for disposal.
...	11.51			
...	201.28			<i>On demarcation in the field.</i>
...	42.64	1,52,451 3 7		The villages of Purneah and Muldah were demarcated by the amins during survey according to the line or lines pointed out by the Agents of contiguous zemindaries.
...	2.50			
...	262.69			<i>General.</i>
Tra survey	490.81	1,52,451 3 7		The last of the records of the Srinagar estate will probably be made over to settlement by the end of August.
Cadl. "	472.14			

1.—*Approximate Return of Field Work executed by the Professional Survey Parties in the Lower*

Name of Survey Division.	Name of Superintending Officer.	District under survey.	PERGUNNAH.		Number of polygons and village circuits.
			Completed.	Partially completed.	
Burdwan Khas Mehal survey.	G. B. Scott, Esq., Deputy Superintendent in charge.		Brought forward		...
			<i>Traverse Survey.</i>		...
		District Beerbhoom.	Hukmapur	...	88
		District Midnapur	Sujamuta	...	75
		District Bankoora.	Ruppai	...	46
			Soralia	...	22
			Naranji	...	11
			Sonamukhi ghâts and jungle mehals.		98
		District Burdwan.	Sankho	...	5
			Bhedia	...	4
			Khas lands. Unnamed mehals		40
			Total		389
			<i>Cadastral Survey on 16" = 1 mile.</i>		
		District Beerbhoom.	Hukmapur	...	88
		District Midnapur.	Sujamuta	...	75
		District Bankoora.	Ruppai	...	...
			Sankho	...	5
		District Burdwan.	Bhedia	...	4
			Khas lands. Unnamed mehals		...
Chittagong District.	W. J. O. Sullivan, Esq., Surveyor in charge.		<i>Traverse Survey.</i>		51 villages.
		District Chittagong.	Old thana Ramu		7 jungle blocks.
					2 river blocks.
			Cadastral survey scale 16 inches = 1 mile.		46 villages
			Carried over		...

FISCAL—continued.

Provinces for Season 1888-89, or from 1st October 1888 to end of Field Season—continued.

Average size of village circuits in acres.	Approximate total area in square miles.	Estimated total cost of all kinds, including contingencies, for season 1888-89, or from 1st October 1888 to 30th September 1889.	Probable rate per square mile in surveyed area.	Remarks by Executive Officer.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Tra. survey	490.31	1,52,451 3 7	...	<p><i>On maps of previous surveys used as guides to boundaries.</i></p> <p>The 4-inch maps of the previous revenue surveys were recognised as the guides for the village boundaries.</p> <p>Mehalwar maps of the villages in Burdwan and Bankoora, in which the mehals consist of portion of villages, were procured during June. Their earlier production would have made clear how much land was khas in jungle mehals; otherwise they were not needed.</p> <p><i>On demarcation in the field.</i></p> <p>The villages in Hukmapur were demarcated by amins, the lines being pointed out by Raj officials. The old boundaries as given in 4-inch revenue survey maps were laid down in Hukmapur to guide Settlement Officer in disposal of 18 disputes. Stones as boundary marks have been embedded in Hukmapur, Sankho, and Bhedia only.</p> <p><i>General.</i></p> <p>The mehals mentioned in the Government Gazette Notification of the 15th January form a very small part of the khas lands in the four districts. All mentioned in the notification have been cadastrally surveyed, but jungle mehals, when there was no means of discovering what lands were khas, still remain. Enquiries are still proceeding, and a complete list of the mehals remaining to be surveyed has not yet been obtained, but it is understood that about 74 square miles remain to be traversed and about 190 square miles to be cadastrally surveyed. The records have been completely written for all the villages in Hukmapur of Beerbhoom, also for all the villages of Sankho and Bhedia of Burdwan. In Sujamuta, in Midnapur, the records of 41 villages are complete, but for 20 villages the records have been only partially written, and for 14 villages they have not been begun, the work of record-writing having been discontinued during the flood.</p> <p>In Ruppul, of Bankoora, the records of 42 villages have been written and four villages remain. No other record-writing has been done in Bankoora.</p> <p>In Burdwan the records of all the villages of Sankho and Bhedia have been written, also of 24 villages in which there are unnamed mehals, but of one of such villages the records are incomplete, and of 16 the record-writing has not been begun.</p> <p><i>On maps of previous surveys used as guides to boundaries.</i></p> <p>A map of thana Ramu on the 1-inch scale was compiled from the 4-inch village maps of Lieutenant Siddons' survey of 1895. The 4-inch survey by Lieutenant Siddons appears accurate, but the maps show cultivation and village sites only, and do not show the village boundaries except where there are rivers.</p> <p><i>On demarcations in the field.</i></p> <p>The temporary demarcation of village boundaries carried out by the Collectorate amins in 15 days was very harassing to the boundary surveyors who followed, marks having been erected indiscriminately all over the country. The boundary surveyors had soon to take up the line-cutting themselves. The work was slow and expensive owing to the dense jungle and hilly nature of the country. The embedding of permanent trijunction marks has been nearly completed. Stations being numerous, only salient ones will be marked with stones and baked clay marks.</p>
Cadl. "	472.14			
...	24.36	42,443 3 2	332 5 0	
...	47.00			
...	10.34			
...	6.00			
...	4.00			
...	100.00			
...	7.00			
...	3.79			
...	41.13			
...	243.62			
...	24.36			
...	47.00			
...	9.34			
...	7.00			
...	3.79			
...	36.23	20,814 8 0	85 2 10	
...	127.72			
...	95.00	38,126 0 0	401 5 2	
Tra. survey	978.29			
Cadl. "	694.86	2,53,834 14 9	...	

E.—

1.—*Approximate Return of Field Work executed by the Professional Survey Parties in the Lower*

Name of Survey Division.	Name of Superintending Officer.	District under survey.	PERGUNNAH.		Number of polygons and village circuits.
			Completed.	Partially completed.	
No. 8 party, Bengal and Orissa.	Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Cowan, Deputy Superintendent of Survey, in charge.	District Dinagepur.	Brought forward ...		...
			Town survey 105.6 inches to a mile.		...
			Calcutta Town ...		...
			Cadastral survey 16" = 1 mile.		...
			Sunkerpur Ward's estate ...		35
			Maldwar Ward's estate ...		30
			Angul Government estate ...		163
			Kujung Ward's estate ...		420
			Kanika Ward's estate ...		48
			Bankee Government estate...		...
			Total ...		696
		District Cuttack.	Topographical survey on scale of 2 inches to the mile.		...
			Angul jungle, revenue paying		...
			Angul forests ...		...
			Total ...		...
			Village survey on scale of 4 inches to the mile.		...
			Kujung Ward's estate ...		...
			Traverse survey.		...
			Kujung Ward's estate ...		101
			Kanika Ward's estate ...		624
			Total ...		725
		Total ...	Town survey ...		...
			Cadastral survey ...		...
			Topographical survey ...		...
			Village survey ...		...
			Traverse survey...		...
			Traverse survey		...
			Cadastral survey ...		...
			Town survey ...		...
			Topographical survey ...		...
			Village survey ...		...
		GRAND TOTAL			

FISCAL—continued.

Provinces for Season 1888-89, or from 1st October 1888 to end of Field Season—concluded.

Average size of village circuits in acres.	Approximate total area in square miles.	Estimated total cost of all kinds, including contingencies, for season 1888-89, or from 1st October 1888 to 30th September 1889.	Probable rate per square mile in surveyed area.	Remarks by Executive Officer.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs A. P.	
Tra. survey	978.29	2,53,834 14 9	...	<i>General.</i> The field survey of all but five villages has been completed. Of these the two largest will be out of hand by the end of July. The monsoon set in on the 9th June, and continued without a break till the end of the month, completely stopping work and bringing the field season to a close. Since then work is being carried on in a desultory manner by amins who arrived late in the season. The khamapuri of 34 villages has been completed, and 17 remains. The identification of the muggy daghs of 24 villages has been done, and 18 are still in the hands of amins, and may be completed within the next two months. The remaining 9, having fewer numbers, will not take long to finish. Every advantage will be taken of the breaks which may occur. The topography of the hilly parts of the old thana, 150 square miles, still remains to be surveyed, for which the 2-inch scale is proposed to be adopted. The cost rate of the traversing according to the estimate of expenditure up to 30th September is 2 annas 2 pie per acre, and the cost rate of the cadastral survey under a similar estimate.
Cadl. "	994.86			
...	0.50	37,482 15 11	117 2 2	
...	20.00	9,756 15 3	487 13 6	
...	15.00	8,992 10 0	590 8 1	
..	108.00	28,924 12 7	267 13 1	
...	199.00	36,730 14 8	184 9 11	
...	16.00	19,587 13 1	1,224 3 9	
...	...	4,594 6 9	...	
...	358.00	1,08,586 8 4	...	
...	69.00	4,033 12 4	58 7 4	<i>On maps of previous surveys used as guides to boundaries.</i> Old maps were not used as guides to the boundaries, even in Sunkerpur and Maldwar. When there was a professional 4-inch survey, the managers demarcated according to possession on estate claims. In Angul, Kujung, and Kanika the old surveys were merely topographical, and showed no village boundaries, the exterior boundaries of Kujung and Kanika will be compared with the old 4-inch maps of the Cuttack district.
...	226.00	12,509 6 4	55 5 7	
...	295.00	16,543 2 8	...	
...	133.00	(Included in the above.)		<i>On demarcation in the field.</i> In Sunkerpur and Maldwar the demarcations were on the whole satisfactory, but several villages in both estates were not demarcated till late in the season, and in some places, owing to defective demarcation, the boundaries as shown on maps of adjoining villages would not agree. In Angul the village boundaries had been marked by "thaks" in 1886, 87, and lately masonry pillars have been built on many of the trijunctions. The disputes with adjoining mehals, which affect much of the exterior boundary of Angul, have not been settled, and in Bankoe also the records of several villages remain incomplete on account of disputed boundary. In Kujung the boundaries were not demarcated, and were consequently surveyed with great difficulty. In Kanika the demarcation was good.
...	150.00	Ditto.		
...	435.00	Ditto.		
...	585.00			
...	0.50	1,02,612 10 11	...	
...	358.00			
...	295.00			
...	133.00			
...	585.00			
...	1,563.29	4,16,447 9 8	...	
...	1,052.86			
...	0.50			
...	295.00			
...	133.00			

E.—

5.—Land Revenue Demand, Collections,

1	2	3	4	5	6
DIVISIONS.	DEMAND.			Credited to land revenue.	Ten per cent. deductions for the management and improvement of Government estates.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		
	Current.	Current.		Current.	Current.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	82,72,288	5,03,270	87,75,558	72,21,705	15,138
Presidency	50,62,295	2,71,256	53,33,551	47,87,107	25,141
Rajshahye	49,68,173	1,49,053	51,17,226	48,02,166	41,905
Dacca	34,02,281	2,57,728	36,60,009	30,97,633	41,619
Chittagong	25,88,033	2,13,296	28,01,329	23,50,962	46,841
Patna	81,97,769	4,06,937	86,04,706	77,01,395	22,413
Bhagulpore	33,65,384	93,279	34,58,663	32,29,216	26,206
Orissa	18,74,448	1,30,615	20,05,063	16,38,679	21,710
Chota Nagpore	3,82,434	19,132	4,01,566	3,48,340	18,798
Total	3,81,13,105	20,44,566	4,01,57,671	3,51,77,203	2,59,771

6.—Land

1	2	3	4	5
DESCRIPTION OF REVENUE.	REVENUE FOR 1887-88.		REVENUE FOR 1888-89.	
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year...	3,48,61,050	3,46,78,762	3,48,10,365	3,40,98,261
Ditto added to revenue-roll during present year ...	36,299	36,582	41,784	820
Ditto taken off revenue-roll during present year ...	54,631	...	12,797	...
Collections from Government estates ...	31,73,685	31,24,697	32,73,753	30,70,137
Income from the sale of Government estates ...	...	29,527	...	17,542
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above ...	...	1,43,455	...	1,45,690
Total	3,80,16,403	3,80,13,023	*3,81,13,105	3,73,32,450

(a) These amounts will not correctly result from subtracting the figures in column 5 from column 4 owing to the arrear collections both arrear balances and collections are taken into account in column 5. There is also a

FISCAL—concluded.

Remissions, and Net Balances for 1888-89.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
COLLECTIONS:			Remissions.	NET BALANCES.			Payments in advance.
Credited to land revenue.	Ten per cent. deductions for the management and improvement of Government estates.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	
Arrear.	Arrear.						
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,56,008	13,164	77,06,015	5,935	10,35,408	28,200	10,63,608	33,717
2,07,525	6,475	50,26,248	8,019	2,50,047	49,237	2,99,284	1,11,248
1,29,657	6,505	49,79,233	551	1,24,102	13,340	1,37,442	58,152
1,70,025	11,135	33,20,412	473	2,63,029	76,095	3,39,124	2,05,571
1,49,823	13,850	25,61,476	3,655	1,89,809	40,389	2,30,198	37,675
3,53,411	5,969	80,83,188	8,377	4,73,346	39,795	5,13,141	3,39,973
82,214	2,859	33,40,495	1,018	1,09,962	7,188	1,17,150	75,002
97,740	10,414	17,68,543	2,548	2,12,356	21,616	2,33,972	93,557
14,843	1,627	3,83,608	306	15,296	2,356	17,652	5,334
16,61,246	70,998	3,71,69,218	30,882	26,73,355	2,84,216	29,57,571	9,60,129

Revenue.

6	7	8	9	10	11
Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Net outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
...	3,40,96,261	(a) 19,94,222	...	...	* The increase is due to revision of settlements.
...	820	...	...	...
...	
1,99,835	28,70,302	(a) 9,63,349	...	...
...	
...	...	2,040	...	...
1,99,835	3,69,69,383	29,59,611	1,142	1,25,254	

tions (Rs. 17,32,244) having been included in column 5, while the arrear balances have not been taken into account in column 4, and further difference *per contra* of Rs. 30,882 on account of remission.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A.—LEGISLATIVE.

Statement of Bills proposed or pending in the Legislature of the Province of Bengal in 1888-89.

TITLE OF BILL.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Bill.	If pending, why, and in what stage.
1. Bill to consolidate the Calcutta and the Sub-urban Police Superannuation Funds.	The Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison.	Provides for the consolidation of the hitherto distinct Police Superannuation Funds for Calcutta and the Suburbs.	Read in Council and referred to Select Committee on the 6th April 1889. The Bill is pending for the decision of the Supreme Government regarding the guarantee necessary for the solvency of the Funds.
2. Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to the port of Calcutta, and for the appointment of Commissioners for the said port.	The Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison.	To re-enact the existing law relating to the port of Calcutta with amendments found by experience to be necessary, and to consolidate into one Act the law relating to the port.	Read in Council and referred to Select Committee on the 6th April 1889. The Bill has not been further proceeded with.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1888-89, and sanctioned as required by law.

TITLE OF ACT.	By whom proposed.	Object and character of Act.	Date on which sanctioned.
ACT No. I (B.C) of 1889.			
1. An Act to provide for the sanitation of emigrants during their passage through Bengal to the labour districts in Assam.	The Hon'ble Mr. Nolan.	To enable the Government to frame rules for enforcing the observance of prescribed sanitary arrangements in the case of emigrants passing through Bengal on their way to the labour districts of Assam.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 22nd April 1889. Governor-General's assent, 7th May 1889.
ACT No. II. OF 1889.			
2. An Act for the protection of the right of fishing in private waters.	The Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul.	The object of this Act is to provide more effective protection to private rights of fishery. It constitutes an infringement of such rights, as well as a trespass committed for the purpose of such infringement, an offence; it further provides for punishment in respect of the unlawful use of contrivances for the purpose of taking fish.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 15th May 1889. Governor-General's assent, 15th June 1889.
ACT No. III OF 1889.			
3. An Act to enable the Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta to lend the Corporation of Calcutta a sum of money.	The Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison.	To empower the Corporation of Calcutta to borrow a sum of Rs. 2,00,000, being part of the balance standing to the credit of the Hooghly Bridge Fund, from the Port Commissioners; the loan to be repayable without interest within a period of three years.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 6th July 1889. Governor-General's assent, 31st July 1889.
ACT No. VI OF 1889.			
4. An Act to provide for the appointment of a Mahomedan Burial Board in Calcutta, and to make better provision for the interment of persons other than Christians or Mahomedans.	The Hon'ble Sir Henry Harrison.	To provide, by the appointment of a Mahomedan Burial Board composed of Mahomedans and certain public officers, a remedy for the unsatisfactory state into which certain Mahomedan burial grounds specified in a schedule to the Bill in the vicinity of Calcutta had fallen owing to the want of some one controlling authority, and by agreement with the owners or custodians to vest the management of other Mahomedan burial grounds also in the Board. The Bill also creates a Board composed of the official members of the Mahomedan Burial Board, in which is vested the management and control of those portions of the Mahomedan burial grounds set apart for the interment of persons other than Christians or Mahomedans.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent on the 15th July 1889. Governor-General's assent, 2nd September 1889.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

1.—(Civil and Criminal).—*Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the year 1888, with the cost of Tribunals.*

B.—JUDICIAL

1.—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the Number of Judicial Divisions and the Number of Officers year 1888, with the

NAME OF PROVINCE.	Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of subdistricts.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING ORIGINAL OR APPELLATE JURISDICTION.				
						Judges of Chief Court of province.	Judges of other Courts sessions, Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PROVINCE OF BENGAL.	Territory subject to the High Court.	Sq. miles.	Souls.	(a) 30	(b) 155 (c) 132	13	...	30	(h) 66 (d) 45	253 (e) 2,095
	Civil ...	138,896	64,612,563	30	155	13	...	30	66	253
	Criminal ...									
	Revenue ...									
	Territory not subject to the High Court.	11,788	1,771,593	1	3	8	1	...	3	2
	Civil ...	11,788	1,771,593	1	3	8	1	...	3	2
	Criminal ...									
	Revenue ...									
	Total ...	150,684	66,384,156	31	77	295	14	...	33	113
										2,364

(a) District Judgeships and sessions divisions.

(b) Munsifs.

(c) Executive divisions.

(d) District Magistrates, including two Presidency Magistrates.

STATEMENTS.

*exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the
 year of Tribunals.*

TOTAL NUMBER OF CASES DECIDED.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	REMARKS.																														
ORIGINAL.		APPEALS.																																		
Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.																																	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18																														
488,808	45,562	22,296	3,080	Rs.	Rs.	<table><tr><th colspan="2">Grades of judicial officers.</th><th>Euro- peans.</th><th>Natives.</th></tr><tr><td rowspan="4">Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.</td><td>High Court Judges</td><td>...</td><td>10</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>District Judges</td><td>...</td><td>27</td><td>2</td></tr><tr><td>Additional Judges</td><td>...</td><td>1</td><td>...</td></tr><tr><td>Subordinate Judges</td><td>...</td><td>9</td><td>44</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.</td><td>Small Cause Court Judges</td><td>...</td><td>6</td><td>7</td></tr><tr><td>Munsifs</td><td>...</td><td>1</td><td>252</td></tr></table>	Grades of judicial officers.		Euro- peans.	Natives.	Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	High Court Judges	...	10	3	District Judges	...	27	2	Additional Judges	...	1	...	Subordinate Judges	...	9	44	Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.	Small Cause Court Judges	...	6	7	Munsifs	...	1	252
Grades of judicial officers.		Euro- peans.	Natives.																																	
Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction.	High Court Judges	...	10	3																																
	District Judges	...	27	2																																
	Additional Judges	...	1	...																																
	Subordinate Judges	...	9	44																																
Officers exercising original jurisdiction only.	Small Cause Court Judges	...	6	7																																
	Munsifs	...	1	252																																
171,622	(f) 8,009	11,348	(g) 3,919	} 1,04,73,132	82,31,222																															
11,907	757	457	26																																	
15,122	1,177	1,116	44		77,711	1,66,453																														
688,654	55,505	35,217	7,019	1,05,50,843	83,97,875																															

(e) Three Hundred and forty-seven Stipendiary and 1,748 Honorary and Special Magistrates.

(f) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

(g) Applications for revision of proceedings of Lower Courts.

(h) Of these, seven are Deputy Commissioners vested with the powers of a Subordinate Judge.

B.—JUDICIAL.

2.—(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.		Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.
1		2	3	4
Offences against the State, chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code		...	...	...
Do. relating to the Army and Navy,	Chapter VII	1	1	1
Do. against the public tranquillity,	do. VIII	3,800	3,117	2,881
Do. by or relating to public servants,	do. IX	243	209	184
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants,	do. X	4,675	4,526	4,298
False evidence and offences against public justice,	do. XI	3,267	3,169	3,001
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps,	do. XII	151	140	129
Do. relating to weights and measures	do. XIII	247	241	228
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals,	do. XIV	7,659	7,570	7,491
Do. relating to religion,	do. XV	53	43	34
Offences affecting life		1,158	1,048	927
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births...		123	115	90
Hurt		15,631	12,774	7,258
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement		3,991	2,693	1,901
Criminal force and assault		49,394	36,873	17,968
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour		572	339	271
Rape		198	120	97
Attempt at rape		1	1	1
Unnatural offence		78	64	50
Theft		32,835	25,660	16,330
Attempt at theft		11	11	9
Extortion		1,058	577	439
Robbery and dacoity		471	324	229
Criminal misappropriation of property		685	507	396
Criminal breach of trust		2,858	1,807	1,409
Receiving of stolen property		1,903	1,819	1,751
Cheating		1,681	914	677
Attempt at cheating		1	1	1
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property		19	14	9
Mischief		9,154	6,534	4,004
Attempt at mischief		18	18	11
Criminal trespass		34,381	29,356	8,926
Attempt at criminal trespass		90	89	5
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, chapter XVIII		286	239	203
Attempt at forgery		1	1	1
Criminal breach of contracts of service,	chapter XIX	46	28	17
Offences relating to marriage,	do. XX	4,491	2,282	1,355
Defamation,	do. XXI	669	335	225
Criminal intimidation, insult, and annoyance,	do. XXII	2,719	1,966	1,060
Offences under special and local laws		104,784	101,505	87,476
Total		289,398	247,020	170,348
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Southal Pergunnahs, and the Chitragong Hill Tracts		6,407	5,185	3,807
GRAND TOTAL		295,805	252,205	174,155

STATEMENTS—continued.

acquitted of each class of offence in the province of Bengal in the year 1888.

NUMBER OF PERSONS.					REMARKS.
Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Remaining under trial.	
5	6	7	8	9	10
...	
1	...	1	...	...
13,359	4,192	7,868	31	1,268	
230	97	122	1	10	
6,796	1,983	4,625	6	182	
3,708	1,687	1,761	17	243	
170	74	86	1	9	
254	70	183	...	1	
11,279	698	10,539	4	38	
02	89	22	...	1	
1,745	795	623	27	300	
114	45	60	1	8	
11,551	6,120	4,957	10	464	
3,472	2,222	1,063	11	1	
25,105	14,440	10,036	15	614	
526	303	167	6	50	
141	89	45	1	6	
1	...	1	...	...
60	37	20	...	3	
23,703	9,526	12,670	41	1,463	
10	3	7	...	...
629	428	166	1	34	
896	557	248	5	86	
551	247	294	3	7	
1,687	998	593	10	86	
2,850	959	1,787	9	104	
905	597	237	8	63	
1	...	1	...	...
14	8	4	...	2	
5,744	3,306	2,142	6	290	
14	1	12	...	1	
14,112	7,233	6,220	27	632	
6	...	6	...	...
382	248	85	3	46	
1	1	...	...	...
31	11	19	...	1	
1,865	1,470	256	10	129	
296	232	56	1	7	
1,415	865	515	...	35	
114,938	15,362	98,517	76	983	
248,624	74,934	166,004	334	7,352	
5,770	1,989	3,545	12	224	
254,394	76,923	169,549	346	7,576	

B.—JUDICIAL

3.—(Criminal).—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.
1	2	3
1. Proceedings against witnesses under chapter VIC and section 486 ...	12	18
2. Proceedings under chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	2,564	10,888
3. Proceedings under chapter VIII, security for good behaviour ...	1,886	2,004
4. Proceedings against local nuisances, chapter X ...	688	971
5. Possession, chapter XII ...	(a) 892	...
6. Frivolous or vexatious complaints, summarily dealt with under chapter XX, section 250 ...	764	773
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, chapter XXIII, section 832 ...	51	62
8. Maintenance, chapter XXXVI ...	926	928
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under chapter XLII ...	1,098	1,590
Total ...	8,330	17,214
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	174	338
GRAND TOTAL ...	8,504	17,552

N.B.—Besides the proceedings shown in this statement, there were two cases for the restoration

4.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED			
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted.	
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Village officers ...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates...	Special Magistrates under section 14 ...	72	1	22	49
	Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	3,097	3	896	1,338
	Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	194,232	265	57,697	66,875
	Benches of Magistrates ...	48,425	29	14,186	7,248
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code ...					
Chief Magistrates of districts ...	245	...	36	199	...
Courts of Sessions ...	2,404	6	762	743	646
Superior Courts ...	3,454	29	1,292	1,635	...
...	156	2	54	91	...
Total ...	252,085	325	74,935	78,173	87,833
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	5,807	12	1,989	2,647	898
GRAND TOTAL ...	257,892	337	76,924	80,820	88,731

STATEMENTS—continued.

Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1888.

Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
4	5	6
...	18	(a) Of these 376 cases were decided during the year.
3,798	6,576	
689	1,211	
376	668	
...	...	
15	758	
98	23	
508	402	
244	1,348	
5,668	10,899	
222	107	
5,890	11,006	

of abducted females under chapter XLVI, section 551 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Tribunals of various classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1888.

Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12
...	(a) Average duration of cases decided by Stipendiary Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in the mofussil. Information regarding the duration of cases decided by Presidency Magistrates and Benches of Magistrates in Calcutta is not available.
...	...	33	11.7	128	
7	52	2,284	6.8	4,242	
3,261	5,961	124,625	(a) 9.2	56,400	
1	768	41,322	(a) 5.8	49,690	
7	8	151	7.9	70	
124	133	1,539	10.1	5,818	
63	435	1,614	47.9	12,669	
...	9	105	28.4	442	
3,463	7,356	171,623	8.2	429,465	
37	224	3,789	...	10,933	
8,500	7,580	175,362	8.2	440,398	

B.—JUDICIAL

5.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO									Persons ordered to find or give security or bail to the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs 10 and under.
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	IMPRISONMENT.		Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.				
				Rigorous.	Simple.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
											Rs.	
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates.	Special Magistrates under section 14.	...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	39
	Honorary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	176	14	1,955	2	...	...	1,833
	Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly.	...	...	...	22,412	838	99,403	855	7,493	900	87,870
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, C. P. C.	Benches of Magistrates	...	...	...	805	34	31,177	12	23	1	29,733
		...	...	...	153	2	22	35	39	...	11
Chief Magistrates of districts	...	...	...	...	370	17	755	29	233	77	631
Courts of Sessions	...	...	...	132	1,412	16	132	20	38	35	3
Superior Courts	...	...	22	19	1	49	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	22	151	1	25,407	921	1,33,493	953	(a) 7,826	1,013	120,120	
Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	1	...	1,106	64	2,105	312	57	10	1,761
GRAND TOTAL	...	22	152	1	26,513	985	1,35,598	1,265	7,883	1,023	1,21,881	

(a). Of these 1,023 persons were ordered under section 106, C. P. C., to furnish securities in addition to other punishment.

N. B.—Besides the persons entered in the statement, there were 2,293 persons who were marked and discharged; 228 workmen were ordered to fulfil their contracts; 41 persons ordered to get their children vaccinated; 92 persons ordered to pay hackney carriage fare; recognizance to keep from placing stones on the railway line the persons shown as sentenced, the guardians of five minors were bound down for offences under section 144, Act IV of 1879.

STATEMENTS—continued.

Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1888.

DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.

FINE.								IMPRISONMENT.					WHIPPED.			Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realised during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.									
10	...	...	...	...	427	423	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	9	3	...	...	9,079	7,809	489	79	104	7	...	...	...	2	...	2
10,411	724	193	5	...	6,21,000	5,39,730	30,818	4,997	14,931	4,195	57	...	401	351	103	64
1,408	35	1	...	...	97,614	93,327	2,590	420	405	15	...	...	8	4	...	...
8	3	...	...	...	619	250	100	...	52	101	2	...	11	20	4	2
93	17	11	2	1	13,201	8,052	953	102	221	125	16	...	18	8	3	2
84	16	28	...	1	15,693	8,000	629	31	142	477	770	43	...	7	13	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	38	5	...	...	...	...
12,324	804	236	7	2	7,57,633	6,57,671	35,591	5,629	15,859	4,922	883	48	498	392	123	73
391	11	12	...	...	17,535	15,633	880	279	731	149	21	...	109	174	29	3
12,645	815	248	7	2	7,75,168	6,73,304	36,471	5,908	16,590	5,071	904	48	547	566	152	76

Under Act I of 1882; 87 seamen were ordered to forfeit wages; 35 vagrants were sent to the workhouse; 11 deserters were sent to the military authorities to be dealt with by the law; 11 boys were taken from the father of nine accused boys, and three were discharged after warning; 39 persons were ordered to give recognizance as well as sureties. In addition to

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1888.

PART I.

Showing Whippings inflicted under sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.		NUMBER OF STRIPES AWARDED.												TOTAL.
		5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
		1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	
IN LIEU OF OTHER PUNISHMENTS.														
(Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.)														
section 378, I. P. C.		71	...	192	...	124	...	62	5	15	2	23	1	495
1. Theft, as defined in	" 380, "	6	...	77	...	44	...	28	2	10	...	2	1	170
	" 381, "	3	...	12	...	12	...	6	...	6	...	1	1	41
	" 382, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 388, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in	" 389, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in	" 411, "	1	...	11	...	10	2	11	1	10	1	2	...	49
	" 412, "	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in	" 443, "	1	...	2	...	4	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	10
	" 444, "	...	...	2	...	5	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	10
6. House-breaking, as defined in	" 445, "	...	...	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
7. Ditto by night, as defined in	" 446, "	1	...	4	...	7	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	20
	" 446, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Offence under section 14, Act III, 1880		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		83	...	302	...	210	3	114	9	46	3	29	3	802
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts		23	...	96	...	68	...	62	1	36	4	12	...	302
GRAND TOTAL		106	...	398	...	278	3	176	10	82	7	41	3	1,104

PART II.

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other punishments, sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.		NUMBER OF STRIPES.						TOTAL.	
		5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.		
IN ADDITION TO OTHER PUNISHMENTS.									
(Sections 3 and 4.)									
A.—SECTION 3—									
	section 378, I. P. C.	...	...	1	5	13	5	13	37
1. Theft, as defined in	" 380, "	...	...	2	8	6	1	8	25
	" 381, "	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3
	" 382, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in	" 388, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	" 389, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in	" 411, "	...	...	1	5	1	1	4	12
	" 412, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in	" 443, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Ditto by night, as defined in	" 444, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
6. House-breaking, as defined in	" 445, "	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
7. Ditto by night, as defined in	" 446, "	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	6
8. Offence under section 14, Act III, 1880	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1888—continued.

PART II—concluded.

OFFENCES FOR WHICH AWARDED.	NUMBER OF STRIPES.						TOTAL.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
B.—SECTION 4—							
1. False evidence, as defined in { section 193, I. P. C.
" 194, "
" 195, "
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in { " 211, "
" 377, "
3. Assault, as defined in " 354, "
4. Rape, as defined in " 376, "
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in { " 377, "
6. Robbery, as defined in " 390, "
7. Dacoity, as defined in " 391, "
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in { " 393, "
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in { " 394, "
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in { " 413, "
11. Forgery, as defined in { " 463, "
" 466, "
" 467, "
" 468, "
" 469, "
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in { " 443, "	2	...	...	...	2
13. Ditto by night, as defined in { " 444, "
14. House-breaking, as defined in { " 445, "	1	...	...	1
15. Ditto by night, as defined in { " 446, "	1	1
Total	5	21	23	7	34	90
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	2	1	4	8
GRAND TOTAL	5	22	25	8	38	98

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of whipping inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1888—concluded.

PART III.

Showing Whippings inflicted under section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles for offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

OFFENCE.		STRIPES.												Total.
		5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
		1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
Section 44 of Act IV of 1879...	7	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9
" 193, I. P. C. ...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
" 224, " ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 251, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 289, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 290, " ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sections 323 and 309, I. P. C. ...	1	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Section 324, I. P. C. ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 326, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 336, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 352, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 377, " ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	5
" 379, " ...	3	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11
" 380, " ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 381, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 382, " ...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 403, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 406, " ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 408, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 411, " ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
" 429, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 448, " ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
" 457, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
" 11, Act II (B.C.) of 1867	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Total ...	18	...	28	...	10	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	61
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
GRAND TOTAL ...	18	...	30	...	10	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	63

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times whipping was awarded as compared with other punishments.

PUNISHMENTS.	Number.	Remarks
Total number of whippings awarded ...	953	Total number of convicted persons who might have been, but were not, whipped—22,269.
Total number of other punishments ...	165,051	
Percentage of whipping ...	57	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.		
Total number of whippings awarded ...	312	
Total number of other punishments ...	3,289	
Percentage of whipping ...	8.6	
Percentage of whipping for the whole province ...	8.63	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

• 6.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1888.

TRIBUNALS.	NUMBERS OF PERSONS.											REMARKS.	
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision heard before the Courts.*	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence pronounced, altered, or reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.	Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.			
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
APPEALS.													
To Chief Magistrates of districts* ...	6,406	3	842	3,190	...	618	1,247	11	91	2	401	...	
" Courts of Sessions ...	10,416	19	2,689	4,166	...	1,049	2,003	9	76	6	399	...	
" Superior Courts { by persons convicted by Government from judgments of acquittal ...	1,548	...	708	449	...	118	164	...	6	...	103	...	
Total of appeals ...	18,376	22	4,239	7,806	...	1,785	3,420	20	173	8	903	...	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	452	...	239	88	...	28	28	...	44	...	25	...	
Total ...	18,828	22	4,478	7,894	...	1,813	3,448	20	217	8	928	...	
REVISION.													
By Chief Magistrates of districts ...	1,430	...	1,143	469	...	23	168	7	615	125	95	...	
" Courts of Sessions ...	2,632	1	2,439	619	...	1	33	16	650	419	190	...	
" Superior Courts ...	1,766	1	608	389	...	102	490	2	108	...	61	...	
Total of revision ...	6,828	2	4,190	1,477	...	126	691	25	1,201	544	346	...	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	14	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	
Total ...	6,842	2	4,195	1,479	...	126	691	25	1,206	544	348	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,670	24	8,673	9,373	...	1,939	4,139	45	1,423	562	1,276	...	

* Or other Magistrates authorised to hear appeals under section 266, Criminal Procedure Code.

† That is the total of columns 3 to 12. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the end of the year if not decided.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

7.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1888.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	SUITS FOR MONEY OR MOVABLE PROPERTY.										SUITS UNDER THE REAL LAW.									
	Contract in writing.	Contract not in writing.	On account stated.	Money had and received.	Goods sold.	Wages, work, and materials.	Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Movable property or value thereof.	Damages.	Other suits for money or movables not already mentioned.	Total.	Arrears of rent with or without ejectment or cancellation of lease.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	Relating to distaff.	Damages for extortion or restraint, or other cause.	For partition or subuliyata.	For settlement of recovery of possession.	For recovery of money or accounts from agents.	All other suits under the Rent Law not included above.	Total.
1.	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21.
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																				
1.—CIVIL COURTS.																				
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals.	121,257	17,389	12,793	3,402	10,018	1,746	3,306	5,314	5,980	1,998	183,198	1,79,574	885	103	219	89	229	27	263	181,389
Small Cause Courts	23,414	5,006	2,308	1,148	8,796	1,143	522	621	1,321	569	45,188	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	5,355	534	423	61	232	75	87	92	125	54	6,988	763	10	...	...	1	6	17	9	806
Chief Courts of districts	45	4	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	54	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Total	180,071	22,928	15,596	4,611	18,986	2,964	3,867	5,927	7,927	2,617	235,438	1,80,364	895	103	219	90	235	44	273	182,222
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Anugul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,873	486	1,228	219	538	136	336	477	1,023	66	6,386	2,324	...	1	5	...	1	2	23	2,366
Total of Civil Courts	181,943	23,419	16,753	4,830	19,524	3,100	4,208	6,404	8,956	2,683	241,814	1,82,688	895	104	224	90	236	46	295	1,84,578

14.—REVENUE COURTS.													
Unpaid Local Tribunals...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Southern Pargannas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Revenue Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.													
Presidency Small Cause Courts	4,791	2,493	1,555	616	8,301	3,077	3,506	307	375	76	25,087	...	...
Superior Courts	122	...	28	7	19	11	1	9	25	15	237	...	...
Total	4,913	2,493	1,583	623	8,320	3,088	3,507	316	400	91	25,324	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	156,856	25,912	18,336	5,453	27,844	6,188	7,710	6,720	9,355	2,774	267,148	195,599	195,983

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS — continued.

7.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1888—concluded.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.																			Grand Total.	REMARKS.
	Suits for immovable property.	Suits for declaratory decrees.	Other suits under the Specific Relief Act.	Suits to declare and establish rights to real property, including redemption, foreclosure, etc.	Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	Suits for an account.	Suits relating to religious endowments.	Suits to set aside judgments, contracts, or arbitrations on the ground of fraud.	Suits for dissolution of marriage.	Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	Suits for partition.	Suits relating to shipping.	Suits relating to religion and caste.	Administration suits.	Interpleader suits.	Dissolution of partnership.	Suits under section 261, Act X of 1863 (also Hindu Will Act).	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.		
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																					
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	18,791	794	6,054	4,437	408	737	26	413	32	682	423	...	8	1	3	18	...	455	33,210	397,797	...
Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	572	139	24	245	19	-102	6	73	3	7	127	...	...	...	1	7	2	42	1,376	9,170	...
Chief Courts of districts	26	...	...	1	...	3	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	247	12	297	378	...
Total	19,391	938	6,078	4,683	426	842	36	621	36	689	552	...	8	3	4	25	249	509	34,983	452,533	...
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Bengal, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,361	3	141	194	4	3	...	59	15	23	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	7	1,317	10,559	...
Total of Civil Courts	20,752	936	6,219	4,877	429	845	36	680	50	612	558	2	8	3	4	25	249	516	36,700	4,63,092	...

[illegible]

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.

8.—(Civil).—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1888.

VALUE OF SUITS.	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED IN THE DIFFERENT COURTS.									Total value of suits.	REMARKS.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.											
I.—CIVIL COURTS.											Rs.
Unpaid Tribunals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	81,728	199,315	63,339	47,952	4,995	...	...	...	468	2,32,04,564	...
Small Cause Courts	6,620	21,135	10,245	7,288	...	...	...	...	...	28,02,037	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.	259	2,140	1,673	861	2	3,507	414	301	10	4,07,15,454	...
Chief Courts of districts ... ..	...	4	10	64	56	167	23	25	29	25,97,829	...
Total	88,607	222,594	75,287	56,168	5,053	3,874	437	326	507	6,93,19,884	...
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	3,765	5,005	1,064	587	48	37	2	1	50	4,61,157	...
Total Civil Courts	92,272	227,599	76,331	56,755	5,101	3,711	439	327	557	6,97,81,041	...
II.—REVENUE COURTS.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	2,174	2,448	548	335	33	18	1	1	2	2,47,229	...
Collectors' Courts	1,146	2,825	886	617	47	16	...	2	13	4,22,547	...
Total	3,320	5,273	1,434	952	80	29	1	3	15	6,69,776	...
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	143	106	22	24	2	1	...	...	...	13,538	...
Total Revenue Courts	3,463	5,379	1,456	976	82	30	1	3	15	6,83,314	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	6,844	11,111	2,986	3,298	552	306	...	...	...	20,08,442	...
Superior Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	133	45	53	251	27,12,232	...
Total	6,844	11,111	2,986	3,298	556	439	45	53	251	47,20,674	...
GRAND TOTAL	102,579	244,089	80,773	61,029	5,739	4,180	485	383	823	7,51,86,029	...

9.—(Cont).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1888.

PART I.—CIVIL SUITS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.										AVERAGE DURATION OF SUITS.		REMARKS.		
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTENT.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTENT.		Contested.	Uncontested.			
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed as parties.	Dismissed as parties.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	474,348	...	68,326	62,369	23,200	161,302	2,843	9,99	324	68,629	18,703	71,843	28,762	137	61	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	49,898	...	8,411	6,319	5,087	16,801	146	50	24	6,561	2,314	3,185	68	46	25	...
Small Cause Courts	12,500	...	1,296	1,522	474	3,531	29	46	5	2,226	747	2,624	1,439	181	64	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	684	...	43	68	22	51	2	5	.....	178	115	110	73	144	100	...
Chief Courts of districts	541,330	...	78,076	70,268	29,783	181,685	3,020	1,010	353	77,491	21,879	77,762	30,332	130	57	...
Total	12,178	...	2,536	795	2,066	1,394	217	229	83	2,341	1,059	1,458	261	...	...	...
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	5,53,608	...	80,612	71,061	31,849	1,83,079	3,237	1,239	436	79,835	22,938	79,220	30,593	130	57	...
Total Civil Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	13,014	...	2,204	677	898	4,770	43	...	...	2,261	646	1,715	438	117	55	...
Other Subordinate Courts	18	...	...	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	10	3	...	7	...
District Courts	13,032	...	2,204	677	89	4,776	44	...	...	2,261	646	1,725	441	117	55	...
Total	740	...	46	6	251	104	227	...	...	19	8	77	13	...	...	...
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	13,772	...	2,250	583	1,150	4,860	271	...	...	2,280	554	1,802	454	117	55	...
Total Revenue Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts	27,350	...	2,483	8,467	3,193	5,949	9	348	131	3,098	865	2,787	1,017	99	16	...
Superior Courts	28,240	...	109	21	68	116	16	13	1	111	28	448	394	365	254	...
Total	595,430	...	2,592	8,488	3,251	6,064	25	361	132	3,209	913	3,235	1,411	108	21	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	2	55,454	80,134	36,250	194,023	3,533	1,600	568	85,324	24,405	84,257	32,458	129	55	...

B—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.
9.—(Civil).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1888—concluded.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL).

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Averaged duration of cases, counted and uncounted.	REMARKS.	
		WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.								
		Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Without trial.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed as parties.	Dismissed as parties.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.					
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	37,266	...	6,814	1,284	937	3,798	827	10	15	10,884	8,125	5,563	976	51		
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	2,970	...	399	190	69	266	48	1	...	1,018	881	208	3	33		
Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	3,496	...	354	76	183	269	48	...	...	1,081	955	580	158	60		
Chief Courts of districts	7,702	...	740	295	18	4,162	361	...	2	763	491	870	147	70		
Total	51,424	...	7,307	1,755	1,147	8,485	1,284	11	17	13,746	10,452	7,220	1,283	63		
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	848	...	201	13	23	47	83	2	...	121	122	236	105	...		
Total Civil Courts	52,272	...	7,508	1,768	1,170	8,532	1,367	13	17	13,867	10,574	7,456	1,388	63		
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	680	...	146	6	7	102	2	1	...	188	49	80	4	43		
District Courts	289	...	42	21	...	9	...	...	...	184	1	32	...	38		
Total	869	...	188	26	7	111	2	1	...	372	50	112	4	41		
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1,044	...	216	...	...	384	3	...	...	...	...	491	420	...		
Total Revenue Courts	1,913	...	404	26	7	445	5	1	...	372	50	603	424	41		
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Courts	1,507	...	254	124	151	96	7	6	...	417	290	162	30	27		
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,507	...	254	124	151	96	7	6	...	417	290	162	30	27		
GRAND TOTAL	56,692	...	8,166	1,918	1,328	9,073	1,379	20	17	14,666	10,914	8,221	1,842	63		

* That is the total of the entries in columns 2 to 14. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same province are not included.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.
10.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1888.
PART I.—APPEALS FROM DECREES.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 861, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD <i>ex parte</i> .				CONTESTED.				Of these pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 861, Act 2 of 1877.	REMARKS.	
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
Appeals from original decrees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	15,730	...	1	993	152	46	182	13	6,824	1,239	2,202	401	3,677	2,655	203	548	...
Chief Appellate Courts of districts	15,230	...	63	767	99	14	51	20	4,036	907	1,234	276	7,764	5,109	171	646	...
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	30,960	...	64	1,760	251	60	233	33	10,859	2,146	3,436	677	11,411	7,774	195	1,194	...
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	735	1	167	94	49	1	13	13	152	15	70	93	67	9	...	...	...
Total Civil Courts	31,695	1	231	1,854	300	61	246	46	11,011	2,161	3,506	770	11,508	7,783	195	1,194	...
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	536	...	11	16	14	...	4	3	213	47	87	62	79	10	59	...	...
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	25	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	16	14	...	...	...
Total Revenue Courts	561	...	11	18	16	...	4	3	217	47	87	63	95	24	59	...	...
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Appeals from original decrees	752	...	...	65	3	...	...	...	159	34	38	22	441	361	399	60	...
Appeals from appellate decrees	4,204	...	184	87	...	...	...	...	1,881	65	130	119	1,738	1,187	295	60	...
Total	4,956	...	184	142	3	...	...	...	2,040	99	168	141	2,179	1,548	307	120	...
GRAND TOTAL	37,512	1	426	2,014	319	61	260	49	13,268	2,307	3,761	974	13,782	9,355	206	1,314	...

Notes.—Column 2. Total of the entries in column 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided. That is, the total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Cases transferred from one court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—continued.
 10.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1888—concluded.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS (JUDICIAL) CASES BEFORE APPELLATE COURTS.

Class of Courts.	1	2	3	4	5	HEARD <i>ex parte</i> .				CONTESTED.				14	15	16	17	18
						Dismissed for default, or otherwise not proceeded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.				
Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts.																		
Transferred to Courts in other provinces.																		
Decisions confirmed, withdrawn, Civil Procedure Code.																		
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	711				35		13	1	49	1	225	4	230	10	143	14	61	1
Chief Appellate Courts of districts	2,336			72	188		90	7	173	4	861	66	458	46	381	127	90	6
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of province																		
Total	3,047			72	223		103	8	222	5	1,086	60	688	56	524	141	84	6
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	50			21	3		1			1	7	2	4	5	6			
Total of Civil Courts	3,097			93	226		104	8	222	6	1,093	62	692	61	530	141	84	6
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																		
Collectors' Appellate Courts	28			10	1							1	6	4	2	1	45	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	17														17	17		
Total Revenue Courts	45			10	1						4	1	6	4	19	18	45	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																		
Chief Court of Appeals from original decrees	373				10						222	9	28	12	92	48	102	
Appeals from appellate decrees	280			13	8						148	3	43	11	54	31	151	
Total	653			13	18						370	12	71	23	146	79	124	
GRAND TOTAL	3,795			116	245		104	8	222	6	1,497	75	769	88	696	238	96	6

* That is, the total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Appeals transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided.
 Notes.—Column 2.—Total of the entries in columns 3 to 14. Miscellaneous cases before Appellate Courts transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

- 11.—(Civil.)—*Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1888.*

41.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the execution of decree before the Courts.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF.				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	AMOUNT REALIZED.	
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.			With the issue of process.	Without the issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.								Rs.	Rs.
I.—CIVIL COURTS.									
Unpaid Tribunals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	349,181	5,752	87,726	61,935	132,941	60,827	18,012	73,94,999	11,38,203
Small Cause Courts	98,911	368	4,231	6,283	24,829	3,210	42	2,70,727	68,725
District Courts other than Chief									
Courts of districts	15,521	881	2,931	2,861	5,349	3,499	1,594	62,88,425	6,22,079
Chief Courts of districts	1,546	217	406	226	403	294	141	8,72,095	1,97,090
Superior Courts ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	405,159	7,208	95,294	71,305	163,522	67,830	19,789	1,48,26,246	20,26,097
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	8,052	2	1,782	984	3,501	1,783	238	1,10,122	9,786
Total of Civil Courts ...	413,211	7,210	97,076	72,289	1,67,023	69,613	20,027	1,49,36,368	20,35,883
II.—REVENUE COURTS.									
Unpaid Local Tribunals ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts	7,640	56	2,324	951	2,974	1,335	263	1,72,249	2,839
District Courts	1,459	238	487	236	318	180	7	47,762	612
Total ...	9,099	294	2,811	1,187	3,292	1,515	270	2,20,011	3,451
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	334	...	219	...	8	107	59	3,426	2
Total of Revenue Courts ...	9,433	294	3,030	1,187	3,300	1,622	329	2,23,437	3,453
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.									
Presidency Small Cause Courts	18,876	743	4,944	8,860	3,890	439	...	2,37,890	2,44,840
Superior Courts	717	36	81	...	74	526	506	3	...
Total ...	19,593	779	5,025	8,860	3,964	965	506	2,37,893	2,44,840
GRAND TOTAL ...	442,237	8,283	105,131	82,336	174,287	72,300	20,862	1,53,97,698	22,84,176

STATEMENTS—continued.

Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1888.

NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS											
On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.	On which he was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property		On which immovable property			On which possession was given		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which the execution was effected earlier than the preceding columns.
		Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt under sections 305, 322, or 323, Act X of 1877.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 375.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.			
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...
721	2,139	11,118	5,096	39,845	383	25,799	87	6,272	435	56	8,540
147	472	2,550	1,040	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1,214
42	63	235	98	1,502	15	1,023	20	268	26	63	235
5	7	38	16	161	13	75	1	16	13	4	86
...
915	2,681	13,941	6,250	41,508	411	26,808	108	6,556	474	123	10,075
...
...	2	686	1,957	127	3	216	4	641	1	...	426
915	2,683	14,627	8,207	41,635	414	27,114	112	7,197	475	123	10,501
...
18	43	431	768	640	92	556	35	118	...	1	58
1	4	72	109	274	128	72	8	8	...	...	4
19	47	503	877	914	220	628	38	126	...	1	62
...
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
19	47	503	879	914	220	628	38	128	...	1	62
...
843	260	736	1,461	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...
3	2	8	10	11	...	28	...	9	...	...	...
846	202	744	1,471	11	...	28	...	51	...	...	...
1,280	2,992	15,874	10,557	42,580	634	27,770	150	7,376	475	124	10,563

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS.

12.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1888.

CLASS OF COURTS.	APPLICATIONS FOR A DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.									Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 304.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	AMOUNT OF CREDITORS' CLAIMS DEALT WITH DURING THE YEAR.		GROSS AMOUNT OF INSOLVENTS' ASSETS REALIZED AND DISBURSED.	
	Total number for hearing.†	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, etc.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.	Admitted.			Satisfied.	Realized during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 309 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 309.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.*	98	34	5	31	14	..	...	14	35	4	848	890	269	616
Chief Courts of districts ...	432	95	62	97	135	1	1	41	154	44	1,77,224	41,084	23,574	36,106	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	530	129	67	128	149	1	1	55	189	48	1,78,072	41,474	23,833	36,724	

* Specially empowered under section 300, Act X of 1877.

† That is, the total of the entries in columns 3 to 9. Cases transferred from one Court to another in the same province will appear only against the Court by which decided, or in which pending at the close of the year if not decided.

13.—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing use of Juries and Assessors in the Civil and Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1888.

CLASSES OF COURTS IN WHICH JURORS OR ASSESSORS ARE EMPLOYED, DISTINGUISHING CRIMINAL FROM CIVIL COURTS.	Established or average number of jury or assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	JURY TRIALS.					ASSESSORS' TRIALS.			REMARKS.	
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.		Number of persons of the verdict in respect to whom the Judge disapproved.		Number of cases in which Judge agreed with assessors.	Number of cases in which Judge differed from assessors.			
					Wholly.	Partially.	Whose cases he referred under section 268, C. P. C.	Whose cases he did not refer under section 268, C. P. C.		One assessor.	Both assessors.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
I.—CIVIL COURTS.													
Chief Courts of districts (or other specially empowered), acting under Act X of 1870.	Assessors.	2	...	202	91	63	48	
II.—CRIMINAL COURTS.													
Magistrates' Courts under chapter X, C. P. C.	Jurors ...	5	36	...	36	All offences, including abetment and attempts falling under chapters VIII, X, XVI, XVII, and XXVII of the Indian Penal Code are tried by jury in the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Patna, and the 2 Pargunnahs; other cases in the Lower Provinces are tried with the aid of assessors.
Courts of Session ...	Jurors ...	5	305	...	240	39	26	31	38	...	...	...
	Assessors (a)	2	...	1,167	...	...	...	...	...	851	137	169
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction.	Jurors (b)	9	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	364	1,359	276	39	26	31	38	942	200	217	

(a) Qualifications as described in chapter XXIII, Code of Criminal Procedure.

(b) Qualifications as described in rule 2 of the Jury Rules.

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS - continued.

14. —(Criminal).—*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European British Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year 1888.*

B.—JUDICIAL STATE

14.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	1	2	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.					8	9	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE													
			Remaining at the close of the previous year.	WITHIN THE YEAR.						By District Magistrates and other 1st-class Magistrates.	BY COURTS OF SESSION.												
				On complaint, section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On Police Report, section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate <i>suo motu</i> , section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another district or province. (1)				Total.	Received by transfer under section 431B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed.		Transferred by order under section 431B of the Code.	Total onitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under section 431B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
															To Court of Session.	To High Court.							
			3	4	5	6	7			10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
Offences relating to coin and stamps	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	1		
Offences against the public tranquillity, chapter VIII	1	2	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants, chapter X	3	1	...	...	4	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals, chapter XIV	4	1	...	5	...	5	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
False evidence and offences against public justice	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, chapter XVI	8	2	...	...	10	...	10	...	1	8	1	...	...	10	...	1	...	...	1		
Hurt	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful restraint		
Criminal force and assault	25	5	...	...	30	...	30	...	10	20	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...
Rape	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation, chapter XXI	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, chapter XVII	8	...	...	8	...	8	...	7	1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
Theft		
Mischief	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal trespass	8	8	...	...	16	...	16	...	12	4	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of trust	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under special (and local) laws	82	27	2	...	111	...	111	...	92	18	1	...	...	111	...	1	...	...	1		
Total	145	61	3	...	209	...	209	...	131	71	4	...	...	206	...	3	1	...	3		

MENTS—continued.

British Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year 1888.

DISPOSED OF.										NUMBER OF CASES.			Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 450 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 4, number who applied under section 2, 3, 4, 111 of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 498 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.	REMARKS.
BY HIGH COURT.			TOTAL FOR ALL COURTS.							Brought to trial. (2)	Disposed of.	Pending.				
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.										
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31							
...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	3	4	1	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	3	10	1	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	20	30	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	7	1	8	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	2	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12	4	16	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	1	2	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8	2	5	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	98	18	111	...	70	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	133	72	205	4	153	149	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY TABLE.											REMARKS.		
OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS SHOWN IN										35		36	37
OF CASES SHOWN IN COLUMN 30.													
Column 16.			Column 21.	Columns 21 and 24.		Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.					
Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, section 401A (1) of the Code.			Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under section 451B of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed jury, section 401 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed jury, section 401 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)			
...	206	...	...	1	...	2	136	...	2	...	...	...

15.—General Statement of Deeds registered in the

Number.	Districts.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.																			
		COMPULSORY.										OPTIONAL.									
		Number of Registration Offices.	Instruments of gift (section 17, clause a).		Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 115 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (c) and (d).	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause d).	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause d.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 13, clauses (c) and (d).	Instruments of lease for one year or less (section 13, clause c), and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 17, clause d).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
			(a).	(b).																	
	Bengal.											Rs. A.									Rs.
1	Burdwan	11	243	1,985	8,161	2,200	338	1,318	3,046	17,062	16,864	18	4,015	88	83	...	146	3	4,289	3,405	
2	Bankura	9	80	805	3,813	1,069	49	2,700	931	16,065	8,722	13	3,808	77	1	109	...	109	3	3,553	2,776
3	Beerbhoom	5	200	706	4,339	869	140	535	1,618	8,416	7,510	4	1,700	76	11	53	...	53	3	1,839	1,542
4	Midnapore	15	278	2,400	11,022	3,556	300	1,098	5,391	23,141	19,932	12	10,706	241	61	30	...	30	11,031	8,338	
5	Hooahly	9	170	1,749	4,981	1,508	419	619	5,664	14,819	13,537	4	1,632	116	68	1	...	81	1,846	1,505	
6	Howrah	5	90	1,379	2,780	1,098	238	1,285	3,358	9,518	9,394	12	1,100	79	110	2	...	3	1,294	1,011	
7	24-Pargunnahs	17	236	4,689	7,700	4,455	646	7,010	11,507	36,273	34,045	4	7,377	269	1,048	2	...	33	8,729	6,717	
8	Calcutta	1	54	1,103	29	976	799	17	583	3,360	34,456	0	11	1	28	...	2	...	48	60	
9	Nuddea	10	85	787	1,435	1,110	187	1,580	3,748	8,968	8,040	0	1,518	83	88	...	15	...	1,604	1,248	
10	Jessore	17	67	890	2,339	1,633	161	3,069	30,849	30,088	27,560	12	5,628	188	102	2	...	59	4	3,854	3,074
11	Murshidabad	8	66	782	2,008	1,149	220	6,194	8,782	18,201	14,920	4	1,512	106	331	...	2	...	1,854	1,370	
12	Moanshadabad	6	100	682	2,817	780	192	183	1,319	5,479	6,814	4	609	48	48	...	7	...	597	461	
13	Dinapore	4	82	535	3,016	557	94	51	745	5,166	5,085	8	...	14	35	1	...	90	10	1,149	991
14	Rajshahye	5	78	1,015	591	235	121	363	1,474	2,701	3,201	4	139	13	83	...	1	...	319	302	
15	Rangpore	7	228	1,678	5,224	1,482	124	68	5,410	14,204	12,639	8	1,531	39	1,880	...	80	1	3,614	2,315	
16	Bogra	1	128	832	753	718	47	72	2,069	4,118	3,868	8	1,081	39	88	...	1	...	1,209	930	
17	Pabna	4	253	663	1,553	984	100	254	4,474	8,353	7,370	4	1,131	29	40	...	148	...	1,404	1,126	
18	Darjeeling	3	6	127	21	62	5	1	48	273	806	4	14	...	6	...	1	...	21	96	
19	Jalpigore	8	22	708	848	447	53	16	392	2,575	2,734	13	272	10	84	...	1	...	347	268	
20	Dacca	9	364	2,317	3,154	2,462	294	1,231	7,792	18,558	16,823	8	1,716	259	268	...	120	1	2,344	2,071	
21	Farrukpore	8	120	944	2,842	1,197	97	7,432	14,838	27,306	21,742	12	1,170	73	64	...	76	...	1,382	1,147	
22	Mohammedpur	14	156	2,611	5,105	3,387	173	8,469	18,555	33,531	28,370	4	6,320	290	606	...	72	...	7,160	5,276	
23	Mymensingh	11	303	2,308	3,958	2,612	275	584	12,881	22,981	22,145	4	3,312	161	355	1	...	18	...	3,347	2,880
24	Tippurah	12	176	2,250	9,031	2,921	129	1,981	6,081	26,048	20,592	12	4,195	87	210	...	166	...	4,617	3,543	
25	Chittagong	11	127	2,728	8,149	3,491	397	16,322	3,418	33,632	26,978	8	6,614	471	543	...	589	4	8,521	6,732	
26	Noakhally	12	77	1,701	5,705	2,253	309	4,655	9,550	24,170	19,543	8	4,425	224	759	1	...	261	...	5,663	4,630
27	Bihar.																				
28	Patna	6	33	2,280	1,278	2,468	351	210	2,884	9,334	10,077	12	1,164	55	45	...	4	1	1,369	953	
29	Gya	5	64	1,345	621	1,293	215	179	1,692	5,309	9,823	12	480	28	45	...	18	3	554	519	
30	Shahabad	5	58	1,337	853	3,806	134	165	3,467	9,939	12,145	6	1,140	22	24	...	...	...	1,195	910
31	Muzaffarpore	7	66	2,320	3,540	2,722	430	102	5,591	14,500	18,551	0	3,027	264	22	1	...	4	...	3,524	2,317
32	Durbhunga	7	39	1,412	1,434	1,723	315	53	8,294	8,276	11,124	8	1,478	61	13	...	161	...	1,703	1,466	
33	Barun	5	160	1,929	1,131	4,278	650	130	1,593	9,167	11,972	0	6,418	830	9	...	106	...	7,307	5,583	
34	Chumprun	3	109	692	2,609	2,340	89	40	413	6,402	10,968	4	4,954	30	8	...	3	1	5,036	3,782	
35	Monghyr	8	30	1,285	1,146	2,004	766	56	3,427	8,114	10,768	0	960	94	26	...	13	1	1,131	990	
36	Bhagalpore	5	33	510	1,380	1,157	613	36	5,706	9,737	12,505	12	1,011	45	20	...	3	...	1,282	828	
37	Purneah	4	20	940	2,900	638	62	21	4,890	8,919	6,718	4	891	24	154	...	53	...	901	753	
38	Malda	4	35	346	1,283	709	55	33	1,422	3,477	3,505	8	567	1	81	...	67	...	716	683	
39	Sonthal Pargunnah	6	45	154	...	440	38	58	1,730	2,463	3,068	0	1,033	87	21	...	2	...	1,037	1,301	
40	Chota Nagpore.																				
41	Hasaribagh	3	13	213	301	769	50	259	956	2,581	3,214	0	1,048	8	197	...	19	1	1,260	916	
42	Lohardugga	3	24	839	351	442	175	235	2,310	3,775	4,684	12	409	51	42	...	26	1	589	468	
43	Singbhoom	1	1	88	83	84	10	30	71	265	280	0	22	10	...	...	...	...	32	31
44	Manbhoom	4	33	349	1,224	678	48	683	1,501	4,426	3,968	8	2,393	3	73	...	...	...	2,469	1,896
	Office of the Registrar of Companies under Act VI of 1889
	GRAND TOTAL	304	4,903	54,822	120,489	68,804	9,460	69,359	300,736	534,870	5,40,140	8	88,240	4,509	7,397	15	2,087	38	113,670	82,138	

STATEMENTS—concluded.

Registration Office in Bengal in the year 1888-89.

Total value of immovable property transferred.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.															Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 26, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 23 and 28.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.			
	COMPTROL- SORY.	PROPERTY, BOOK IV.																			
		Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, etc., of moveable property (clause 2, section 123).	Obligations for the payment of money (section 12, clause 3).	All other documents registered under section 12, clause 3.	Total of registrations in book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Number of sealed covers deposited, book V.	Number of wills registered, book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.						
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37				
Rs.						Rs. A.									Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.				
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31 2 0	60,874 14 6	
26,53,003	9	103	1,567	444	2,123	2,160 12	1	123	2	3	22	57	180	777	22,480 8	9,800 0 6	18,730 11 10				
12,47,861	9	107	470	178	749	770 4	...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,459 12	4,623 15 0	11,704 11 9	
12,77,500	1	92	438	103	623	637 4	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,841 8	3,802 4 0	7,600 2 9	
51,05,029	10	184	2,509	408	4,171	3,742 4	...	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,943	10,803 1 3	25,589 12 5	
10,91,910	8	99	2,232	527	2,861	2,696 4	...	78	1	...	...	...	...	...	18,047 0	6,924 4 0	18,554 4 0	
15,12,902	7	103	1,013	280	1,403	1,437 0	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,150 12	5,086 13 0	9,548 7 4	
73,89,011	17	960	8,123	1,879	10,284	9,650 8	...	125	1	...	...	...	...	...	2,108	17,889 6 0	35,904 10 10	
7,23,88,819	4	20	104	378	604	1,004 0	11	61	1	...	...	...	...	...	4,144	22,383 9 0	16,715 8 11	
11,32,033	27	144	4,928	928	6,027	5,561 8	...	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,848 11 0	8,848 11 0	14,011 11 8	
14,05,370	5	214	23,605	1,109	30,923	24,632 0	...	70	4	...	...	...	...	...	1,307	18,024 10 3	37,747 7 3	
12,08,088	...	101	7,347	559	8,007	6,700 4	...	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,314 12	6,878 7 0	14,924 3 0	
13,90,804	9	45	443	232	740	911 4	1	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,607 15 0	6,779 7 4	6,668 8 8	
10,08,284	11	14	978	216	1,210	1,296 4	...	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	7,419 4	3,428 11 0	6,328 0 0	
8,90,168	19	10	497	291	798	1,012 0	1	61	1	...	...	...	...	...	4,684 0	3,108 7 0	4,668 8 8	
13,10,880	10	62	724	612	1,408	1,604 12	1	43	4	17	23	222	104	412	18,803 12	7,541 6 8	11,247 11 10				
7,36,410	9	32	411	153	5,068	652 4	1	10	...	2	15	48	20	190	5,534 0	2,096 9 8	3,567 8 8				
10,01,810	5	45	1,063	434	2,441	2,352 4	...	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,125 0	5,302 0 0	6,289 4 1	
3,54,088	...	4	26	43	73	131 4	...	1	1	1	1	5	68	55	771 12	440 15 0	650 12 2				
6,36,723	2	8	115	114	239	353 0	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,376 0	2,235 15 0	2,651 13 0	
34,90,777	36	172	285	4,461	4,964	6,495 8	...	121	1	20	75	259	370	1,620	25,877 0	14,836 8 0	17,504 7 10				
12,77,844	5	160	2,154	1,876	4,106	4,004 12	...	77	1	11	6	78	171	1,394	27,206 12	9,018 12 7	18,627 2 10				
31,07,021	9	261	8,303	3,004	11,677	10,237 12	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,388 12	17,840 10 0	30,813 1 4	
80,44,337	61	86	398	5,709	3,123	3,713 12	1	84	5	43	155	315	254	1,132	28,896 0	14,207 14 8	20,888 14 7				
36,03,181	15	419	1,064	2,381	8,886	4,050 12	...	34	1	17	10	214	143	890	28,347 8	2,087 13 0	22,031 0 0				
23,71,511	4	124	2,235	5,229	7,692	7,638 0	...	34	...	16	67	200	105	870	41,404 8	7,254 2 3	6,505 15 4				
16,94,725	14	247	2,878	4,885	8,024	7,907 0	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	32,101 0	6,208 7 6	23,220 11 0	
83,48,878	2	83	500	384	939	1,403 0	...	27	...	3	2	87	183	1,120	18,631 4	17,539 11 0	6,709 5 6				
22,32,118	2	47	367	133	479	761 0	...	7	1	3	6	19	90	618	10,625 12	10,311 13 0	7,082 5 2				
30,40,304	1	53	129	240	500	701 12	...	7	2	1	5	47	102	447	13,851 8	6,108 2 0	9,078 1 9				
55,59,465	1	130	1,124	634	1,990	2,500 8	...	24	1	19	148	170	1,112	23,691 4	10,040 14 0	12,059 4 4			
40,08,063	2	150	692	394	1,008	1,792 8	1	7	2	21	64	102	754	14,801 12	7,511 14 3	9,783 3 9			
33,34,089	2	73	693	270	907	1,308 12	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,809 4	8,900 9 8	10,076 6 8	
40,01,832	...	98	733	232	1,013	1,940 8	...	1	...	12	9	61	70	293	16,194 8	3,411 8 0	6,594 10 6				
38,00,709	1	105	421	220	907	1,232 12	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,803 8	7,616 12 0	9,584 15 0	
46,18,151	1	387	784	618	1,793	2,001 4	...	4	...	1	3	9	109	604	15,210 0	4,894 3 4	9,802 1 1				
15,51,946	3	47	331	141	523	1,032 12	...	7	...	3	22	46	73	388	10,520 0	5,092 5 3	6,441 9 0				
8,30,125	2	18	222	179	421	449 0	...	29	...	...	6	53	27	139	4,750 8	7,097 5 6	5,430 7 3		
11,20,284	...	99	633	544	1,204	1,263 0	...	9	...	2	2	15	106	119	5,683 4	1,384 13 0	4,421 11 4				
10,81,228	3	15	394	110	522	756 12	1	30	3	...	...	15	123	233	6,804 8	3,624 14 0	5,561 3 8		
250	...	...	...	12	12	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 4	84 14 3	...	
8,44,567	...	3	183	120	317	410 0	...	77	3	...	...	...	...	...	5,224 0	1,214 6 0	4,014 5 6	
4,34,899	1	21	361	122	505	653 12	...	22	...	2	...	1	18	180	3,474 4	1,321 9 0	3,486 13 8				
9,04,321	2	34	222	210	468	637 8	...	1	1	69	17	130	4,072 0	1,937 7 6	3,506 7 9			
9,36,274	1	87	273	208	519	704 8	...	1	1	14	56	218	5,861 4	2,709 4 0	6,324 2 6			
68,004	1	5	35	18	49	60 12	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	346 0	180 10 0	498 0 10	
6,73,447	1	21	360	231	613	737 12	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,001 0	1,508 6 0	4,815 4 6	
...	6,354 12 0	617 6 4				
10,90,35,551	380	4,473	90,201	38,503	138,497	1,51,810 4	20	1,052	33	247	763	3,061	6,011	28,067	7,74,029 8	3,19,442 11 9	5,99,176 1 0				

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1898.			Received during the year 1898.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Alipore, 24-Pergunahs.	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,440	35	1,475	4,223	180	4,403	5,663	215	5,878
		Under-trial ...	29	3	32	672	28	700	701	31	732
		Civil ...	...	2	2	...	13	13	...	16	16
Diamond Harbour	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	23	...	23	275	1	276	298	1	299
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	204	1	205	206	1	207
Busseorhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	1	2	197	4	201	198	5	203
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	127	2	129	127	2	129
Baraset ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	145	5	150	151	5	156
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	130	5	135	133	5	138
Calcutta	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,129	...	1,129	1,943	58	2,001	3,072	58	3,130
		Under-trial ...	21	6	27	365	11	376	386	17	403
		Civil ...	29	...	29	335	11	346	364	11	375
	European ...	Convicts ...	26	...	26	223	12	235	249	12	261
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	53	...	53	57	...	57
		Civil ...	2	...	2	22	1	23	24	1	25
Midnapore	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	638	5	643	890	40	930	1,528	45	1,573
		Under-trial ...	7	1	8	284	24	308	291	25	316
		Civil ...	2	...	2	19	...	19	21	...	21
Tumlook	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	109	7	116	109	7	116
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	110	5	115	113	5	118
Ghatal	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	102	9	111	104	9	113
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	68	9	77	68	9	77
Contai	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	123	6	128	124	6	130
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	143	6	149	149	6	155
Bhagulpore	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,002	18	1,020	1,342	55	1,397	2,344	73	2,417
		Under-trial ...	16	2	18	433	19	452	449	21	470
		Civil ...	12	...	12	42	...	42	54	...	64
Banka	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	212	13	225	216	13	228
		Under-trial ...	2	2	4	205	11	216	207	13	220
Muddhepoora	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	109	1	110	110	1	111
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	124	3	127	128	3	131
Scoopool	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	196	1	197	196	1	197
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	253	5	258	260	5	265
Buxar	Central Jail	Convicts	929	...	929	1,153	...	1,153	2,082	...	2,082
Rajshahye	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	682	18	700	976	37	1,013	1,656	55	1,713
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	313	23	336	318	23	341
		Civil ...	1	...	1	24	...	24	25	...	25
Nattore	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	128	14	142	139	14	153
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	155	14	169	157	14	171
Nowgong	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	133	3	136	134	3	137
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	95	2	77	78	2	80
Dacca	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	998	3	971	1,393	42	1,435	2,361	45	2,406
		Under-trial ...	2	1	3	138	24	162	140	25	165
		Civil ...	14	...	14	44	...	44	58	...	68
Manickgunge	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	68	1	69	71	1	72
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	93	5	98	98	5	98

PRISONS.

SUMMARY.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1888.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1888.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
4,026	178	4,213	1,637	28	1,665	1,547.57	30.94	1,578.51	1,575.08	32.35	1,607.43
666	26	692	35	6	40	27.51	1.16	28.67			
...	15	15	...	...	...	...	0.25	0.25
292	1	293	6	...	6	4.27	...	4.27	10.10	0.02	10.12
197	1	198	9	...	9	5.83	0.02	5.85			
197	5	202	1	...	1	2.40	0.06	2.46	6.28	0.07	6.35
126	2	128	1	...	1	3.88	0.01	3.89			
144	5	149	7	...	7	2.66	0.06	2.72	8.83	0.09	8.92
180	5	185	3	...	3	6.17	0.03	6.20			
1,920	57	1,977	1,152	1	1,153	1,155.87	0.31	1,155.68	1,181.42	0.82	1,182.24
867	16	883	19	1	20	12.82	0.51	13.33			
359	11	370	5	...	5	13.23	...	13.23			
220	12	232	29	...	29	29.07	...	29.07	32.36	32.36
55	...	55	2	...	2	1.94	...	1.94			
24	1	25	...	...	...	1.35	...	1.35
886	34	920	642	11	653	664.54	8.59	673.13	678.99	9.18	688.17
283	25	308	8	...	8	13.39	0.59	13.98			
21	...	21	...	...	...	1.08	...	1.06
108	7	115	1	...	1	3.88	0.23	4.11	9.28	0.29	9.57
108	5	109	10	...	10	5.40	0.06	5.46			
102	9	111	2	...	2	2.78	0.11	2.89	5.89	0.31	6.20
67	9	76	1	...	1	3.11	0.20	3.31			
123	6	129	1	...	1	2.70	0.10	2.80	9.13	0.33	9.46
141	6	147	8	...	8	6.43	0.23	6.66			
1,234	38	1,272	1,110	35	1,145	965.15	24.35	989.50	990.95	26.08	1,017.03
432	21	453	17	...	17	23.18	1.73	24.91			
54	...	54	...	...	...	2.62	...	2.62
213	13	226	2	...	2	3.17	0.12	3.29	11.36	0.74	12.10
199	13	212	8	...	8	8.19	0.62	8.81			
108	1	109	2	...	2	1.81	0.01	1.82	8.10	0.07	8.17
127	3	130	1	...	1	6.29	0.06	6.35			
195	1	196	1	...	1	3.24	...	3.24	16.0	0.71	17.11
253	5	258	7	...	7	13.16	0.71	13.87			
1,027	...	1,027	1,055	...	1,055	994.30	...	994.30	994.30	...	994.30
909	28	937	749	27	776	732.04	22.18	754.22	748.06	23.26	771.32
310	21	331	8	2	10	14.49	1.08	15.57			
24	...	24	1	...	1	1.53	...	1.53			
184	13	197	5	1	6	3.18	0.20	3.38	7.45	0.43	7.88
155	14	169	2	...	2	4.27	0.23	4.50			
128	3	131	6	...	6	3.10	0.01	3.11	7.65	0.23	7.88
78	2	80	...	...	...	4.55	0.22	4.77
1,599	38	1,637	762	7	769	921.62	9.15	930.77	937.63	10.24	947.87
134	24	158	6	1	7	12.21	1.09	13.30			
55	...	55	3	...	3	3.23	...	3.80			
69	1	70	2	...	2	1.03	0.01	1.04	4.96	0.08	5.04
92	5	97	1	...	1	3.93	0.07	4.00			

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1888.			Received during the year 1888.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Moonsheegunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	129	3	132	130	3	133
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	104	6	110	106	6	112
Hazaribagh ..	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	132	9	141	710	47	757	842	56	899
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	398	47	445	403	47	450
		Civil ...	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10
Giridi ..	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	1	5	422	20	442	426	21	447
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	371	29	400	380	29	409
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Burdwan ..	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	174	8	182	915	43	958	1,099	51	1,140
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	219	11	230	224	11	235
		Civil ...	2	...	2	13	...	13	15	...	15
Cutwa ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	110	13	123	111	13	124
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	64	9	73	65	10	75
Ranecgunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	99	2	101	100	2	102
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	134	7	141	139	7	146
Culna ..	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	49	5	54	54	5	59
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	40	7	47	42	7	49
Hooghly ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	115	5	120	1,085	34	1,119	1,200	39	1,239
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	207	18	225	214	18	232
		Civil ...	11	...	11	48	3	51	59	3	62
Jehanabad ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	80	1	81	84	1	85
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	52	1	53	53	1	54
Serampore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	1	6	261	9	270	266	10	276
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	215	3	218	222	3	225
Howrah ..	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	407	21	428	411	21	432
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	372	16	388	377	16	393
Oolobariah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	124	11	135	126	11	140
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	73	9	82	75	9	84
Moorshedabad ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	84	5	89	948	61	1,009	1,032	66	1,098
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	128	19	147	132	19	151
		Civil ...	1	...	1	29	...	29	30	...	30
Kandi ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	49	4	53	49	4	53
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	40	4	44	42	4	46
Junaghpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	146	7	153	150	7	157
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	92	4	96	94	4	98
Dinagapore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	145	8	153	786	26	812	931	34	965
		Under-trial ...	22	1	23	630	31	661	652	32	684
		Civil ...	5	...	5	36	...	36	41	...	41
Thakurgaon ..	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	181	6	187	187	6	193
		Under-trial ...	15	...	15	202	9	211	217	9	226
Gya ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	331	10	341	1,164	58	1,222	1,495	68	1,563
		Under-trial ...	32	2	34	809	47	856	841	49	890
		Civil ...	13	...	13	62	...	62	75	...	75
Nowada ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	179	6	185	180	6	186
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	145	10	155	159	10	169
Jehanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	17	...	17	261	7	268	278	7	285
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	241	5	246	245	5	250

PRISONS—continued.

SUMMARY—continued.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1888—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1888.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
129	3	132	1	...	1	3.16	0.01	3.17	6.38	0.25	6.63
103	6	109	3	...	3	3.17	0.24	3.41			
701	41	742	141	15	156	146.81	10.41	157.22	160.70	11.78	178.48
397	46	443	6	1	7	19.19	1.37	20.56			
10	...	10	...	...	...	0.70	...	0.70
412	21	433	14	...	14	4.88	0.19	5.06	16.56	1.26	17.81
379	28	407	1	1	2	11.68	1.06	12.74			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02
919	39	958	170	12	182	161.29	14.13	175.42	169.65	14.25	183.90
212	11	223	12	...	12	7.61	0.12	7.73			
15	...	15	...	...	...	0.75	...	0.75
106	13	119	5	...	5	2.17	0.14	2.31	5.26	0.54	5.80
65	8	73	...	2	2	3.09	0.40	3.49			
99	2	101	1	...	1	2.12	0.03	2.15	7.30	0.22	7.52
136	6	142	3	1	4	5.18	0.19	5.37			
53	5	58	1	...	1	1.14	0.06	1.20	2.50	0.33	2.83
39	7	46	3	...	3	1.36	0.27	1.63			
855	32	887	345	7	352	308.48	7.01	315.49	319.48	7.81	327.29
204	18	222	10	...	10	8.47	0.76	9.23			
57	3	60	2	...	2	2.53	0.04	2.57			
80	1	81	4	...	4	1.65	...	1.65	3.33	0.01	3.34
53	1	54	...	...	...	1.68	0.01	1.69
263	10	273	3	...	3	4.46	0.13	4.59	10.25	0.25	10.50
207	3	210	15	...	15	5.79	0.12	5.91			
410	21	431	1	...	1	5.66	0.14	5.80	12.87	0.42	13.29
374	18	389	3	1	4	7.21	0.28	7.49			
117	14	128	12	...	12	1.71	0.14	1.85	3.84	0.56	4.40
67	9	76	8	...	8	2.13	0.42	2.55			
849	59	908	183	7	190	157.81	10.16	167.77	163.55	11.00	174.55
126	19	145	6	...	6	4.69	0.84	5.53			
28	...	28	2	...	2	1.25	...	1.25			
49	4	53	0.61	0.01	0.62	2.03	0.15	2.18
42	3	45	...	1	1	1.42	0.14	1.56			
143	7	150	7	...	7	1.70	0.16	1.86	5.11	0.31	5.42
98	4	97	1	...	1	3.41	0.15	3.56			
749	29	778	182	5	187	181.50	6.52	188.02	221.36	7.53	228.89
627	32	659	25	...	25	37.45	1.01	38.46			
41	...	41	...	...	...	2.41	...	2.41
180	6	186	7	...	7	5.57	0.13	5.70	14.10	0.28	14.38
216	9	225	1	...	1	8.53	0.15	8.68			
1,187	59	1,246	308	9	317	333.86	14.79	348.65	361.09	16.68	377.73
628	48	676	13	1	14	24.16	1.89	26.05			
72	...	72	3	...	3	3.03	...	3.03			
167	6	173	13	...	13	2.94	0.06	3.00	6.93	0.32	7.30
156	10	166	3	...	3	4.44	0.26	4.70			
270	7	277	8	...	8	4.74	0.06	4.79	12.67	0.18	12.85
223	5	227	23	...	23	7.93	0.13	8.06			

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1888.			Received during the year 1888.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Aurangabad	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	6	1	7	254	11	265	260	12	272
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	200	13	213	204	13	217
Bankoora	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	39	3	42	192	5	197	231	8	239
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	127	2	129	128	3	131
		Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
Bishenpore	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	2	...	2	71	3	74	73	3	76
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	31	2	33	33	2	35
Beerbhoom	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	79	6	85	234	14	248	313	20	333
		Under-trial ...	15	2	17	250	20	270	265	22	287
		Civil ...	2	...	2	9	...	9	11	...	11
Rampore Haut	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	3	...	3	238	17	255	241	17	258
		Under-trial ...	14	1	15	234	8	242	243	9	257
Nuddea	District Jail	Convicts ...	164	13	177	515	29	544	679	42	721
		Under-trial ...	15	...	15	167	14	181	182	14	196
		Civil ...	1	...	1	7	...	7	8	...	8
Meherpore	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	...	...	...	87	8	95	87	8	95
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	61	15	76	62	15	77
Kooshtea	Ditto	Convicts ...	1	2	3	142	6	148	143	8	151
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	92	5	97	92	5	97
Chooadanga	Ditto	Convicts ...	2	...	2	79	4	83	81	4	85
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	99	5	104	102	5	107
Ranaghat	Ditto	Convicts ...	1	1	2	122	5	127	123	6	129
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	78	5	83	83	5	88
Jessore	District Jail	Convicts ...	112	5	117	647	11	658	759	16	775
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	249	2	251	253	2	255
		Civil ...	2	...	2	17	...	17	19	...	19
Narail	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	13	...	13	95	...	95	108	...	108
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	49	...	49	49	...	49
Jhenidah	Ditto	Convicts ...	1	...	1	50	...	50	51	...	51
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	79	1	80	79	1	80
Magoorah	Ditto	Convicts ...	3	1	4	85	...	85	88	1	89
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	44	1	45	44	1	45
Bongong	Ditto	Convicts ...	2	...	2	86	1	87	88	1	89
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	88	2	90	90	2	92
Rungpore	District Jail	Convicts ...	254	12	266	739	23	762	993	35	1,028
		Under-trial ...	17	...	17	253	12	265	270	12	282
		Civil ...	14	...	14	68	1	69	72	1	73
Gaibanda	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	7	...	7	186	4	190	193	4	197
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	159	3	162	163	3	166
Nilphamaree	Ditto	Convicts ...	2	...	2	102	5	107	104	5	109
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	144	2	146	145	2	147
Kurigan	Ditto	Convicts ...	4	...	4	119	4	123	123	4	127
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	143	4	147	151	4	155
Bogra	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	30	5	35	211	19	230	241	24	265
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	201	22	223	205	22	227
		Civil ...	6	...	6	28	...	28	34	...	34

PRISONS—continued.

SUMMARY—continued.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1888—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1888.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
251	13	263	9	...	9	4.27	0.21	4.48	10.42	0.46	10.88
202	13	215	2	...	2	6.15	0.25	6.40			
210	6	216	21	2	23	37.79	2.30	40.09	43.89	2.34	46.23
125	3	128	3	...	3	5.25	0.04	5.29			
7	...	7	...	...	...	0.85	...	0.85
71	3	74	2	...	2	1.11	0.03	1.14	2.24	0.13	2.37
32	2	34	1	...	1	1.13	0.10	1.23			
205	17	312	18	3	21	28.67	2.17	30.84	38.62	2.67	41.29
256	22	278	9	...	9	9.38	0.50	9.88			
9	...	9	2	...	2	0.57	...	0.57			
241	17	258	5.22	0.19	5.41	12.97	0.33	13.30
245	9	254	3	...	3	7.75	0.14	7.89			
567	34	601	112	8	120	104.10	7.58	111.68	112.45	8.01	120.46
178	14	192	4	...	4	7.98	0.43	8.39			
8	...	8	...	...	...	0.39	...	0.39
86	8	94	1	...	1	0.88	0.16	1.04	2.52	0.52	3.04
61	15	76	1	...	1	1.64	0.36	2.00			
142	8	150	1	...	1	1.81	0.05	1.86	3.92	0.09	4.01
86	5	91	6	...	6	2.11	0.04	2.15			
78	4	82	3	...	3	1.12	0.07	1.19	4.96	0.18	5.14
100	4	104	2	1	3	3.84	0.11	3.95			
120	6	126	3	...	3	1.75	0.03	1.78	4.55	0.23	4.78
81	5	86	2	...	2	2.80	0.20	3.00			
577	12	589	182	4	186	133.44	4.17	137.61	149.12	4.25	153.37
243	2	245	10	...	10	14.50	0.08	14.58			
16	...	16	3	...	3	1.18	...	1.18			
108	...	108	1.87	...	1.87	3.22	...	3.22
47	...	47	2	...	2	1.35	...	1.35			
49	...	49	2	...	2	0.58	...	0.58	3.54	0.04	3.58
79	1	80	...	...	...	2.96	0.04	3.00
80	1	81	8	...	8	1.93	...	1.93	3.72	0.03	3.75
43	1	44	1	...	1	1.79	0.03	1.82			
88	1	89	0.79	0.01	0.80	3.50	0.12	3.62
90	2	92	...	...	...	2.71	0.11	2.82
763	30	793	230	5	235	222.26	8.14	230.40	233.54	8.51	247.05
262	12	274	8	...	8	11.57	0.34	11.91			
69	1	70	3	...	3	4.71	0.03	4.74			
186	4	190	7	...	7	6.55	0.06	6.61	12.56	0.07	12.63
159	3	162	4	...	4	6.01	0.01	6.02			
98	5	103	6	...	6	2.74	0.10	2.84	8.18	0.11	8.29
143	2	145	2	...	2	5.44	0.01	5.45			
118	4	122	5	...	5	2.80	0.12	2.92	8.73	0.41	9.14
145	4	149	6	...	6	5.93	0.29	6.22			
212	24	236	29	...	29	26.30	1.89	28.19	37.07	2.50	39.53
194	19	213	11	3	14	8.61	0.67	9.28			
33	...	33	1	...	1	2.16	...	2.16			

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES.

1	2	3	4			5			6		
			Remained at the commencement of the year 1888.			Received during the year 1888.			Total.		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Furzedpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	189	3	192	1,119	5	1,124	1,308	8	1,316
		Under-trial ...	21	...	21	358	5	363	379	5	384
		Civil ...	4	...	4	18	...	18	22	...	22
Gosulundo ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	161	...	161	163	...	163
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	157	3	160	160	3	163
Madareepore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	19	...	19	334	2	336	353	2	355
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	217	1	218	223	1	224
Backergunge ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	259	1	260	1,171	19	1,190	1,430	20	1,450
		Under-trial ...	15	1	16	374	19	393	389	20	409
		Civil ...	15	...	15	74	1	75	89	1	90
Perozepore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	262	3	265	267	3	270
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	232	5	237	236	5	241
Patoakhally ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	204	1	205	207	1	208
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	136	2	138	142	2	144
Bhola ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	158	...	158	159	...	159
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	80	1	81	82	1	83
Mymensingh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	180	6	186	1,229	32	1,261	1,409	38	1,447
		Under-trial ...	17	1	18	452	18	470	469	19	488
		Civil ...	12	...	12	72	1	73	84	1	85
Attia ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	24	...	24	173	4	177	197	4	201
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	148	2	150	150	2	152
Jamalpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	125	4	129	127	4	131
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	180	7	187	182	7	189
Kishoregunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	30	...	30	261	4	265	291	4	295
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	119	4	123	120	4	124
		Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
Netrokona ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	13	1	14	174	3	177	187	4	191
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	153	1	154	155	1	156
Chittagong ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	74	2	76	471	9	480	545	11	556
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	238	8	246	250	8	258
		Civil ...	5	...	5	21	...	21	20	...	20
Cox's Bazar ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	53	1	54	53	1	54
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	59	2	61	59	2	61
Noakhally ...	Intermediate Jail ...	Convicts ...	71	...	71	368	8	376	439	8	447
		Under-trial ...	12	...	12	207	8	215	219	8	227
		Civil ...	6	...	6	65	1	66	71	1	72
Fenny ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	55	...	55	55	...	55
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	47	...	47	47	...	47
Patna ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	116	10	126	854	48	902	970	58	1,028
		Under-trial ...	29	2	31	442	15	457	471	17	488
		Civil ...	9	1	10	22	...	22	31	1	32
Barrh ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	109	5	114	110	5	115
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	141	4	145	148	4	152
Behar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	225	8	233	235	8	239
		Under-trial ...	8	1	9	287	8	295	295	9	304
Shahabad ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	133	12	145	824	38	862	957	50	1,007
		Under-trial ...	24	2	26	518	22	540	542	24	566
		Civil ...	6	...	6	18	1	19	24	1	25

PRISONS—continued.

SUMMARY—continued.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1888—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1888.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,075	6	1,081	233	2	235	215.71	2.96	218.67	253.48	3.52	257.00
353	5	358	26	...	26	26.68	0.56	27.24			
21	...	21	1	...	1	1.09	...	1.09			
163	...	163	2.07	...	2.07	6.92	0.13	7.05
150	2	152	10	1	11	4.85	0.13	4.98			
...			
336	2	338	17	...	17	6.84	0.08	6.92	18.56	0.18	18.74
201	...	201	22	1	23	11.72	0.15	11.87			
...			
1,205	15	1,220	235	5	230	288.04	4.88	290.90	314.92	6.23	321.15
366	19	385	23	1	24	23.14	1.32	24.46			
85	1	86	1	...	1	5.74	0.05	5.79			
259	3	262	8	...	8	6.97	0.01	6.98	17.66	0.27	17.93
224	5	229	12	...	12	10.69	0.26	10.95			
...			
200	1	201	7	...	7	4.58	...	4.58	8.14	0.03	8.17
142	2	144	...	...	...	3.56	0.03	3.59
...			
111	...	111	48	...	48	4.87	...	4.87	7.21	...	7.21
82	1	83	...	...	...	2.34	...	2.34
...			
1,092	38	1,130	317	5	322	230.16	5.55	235.71	261.50	7.56	269.06
423	18	441	46	1	47	26.58	1.90	28.48			
83	1	84	1	...	1	4.76	0.02	4.78			
193	4	197	4	...	4	6.97	0.13	7.10	11.45	0.14	11.59
147	2	149	3	...	3	4.48	0.01	4.49			
...			
122	4	126	5	...	5	4.47	0.06	4.53	17.57	0.85	18.42
167	7	174	15	...	15	13.10	0.79	13.89			
...			
285	4	289	6	...	6	11.56	0.07	11.63	15.22	0.20	15.42
118	4	122	2	...	2	3.56	0.13	3.69			
3	...	3	...	...	...	0.10	...	0.10
182	4	186	5	...	5	3.80	0.04	3.84	12.07	0.07	12.14
150	1	151	5	...	5	8.27	0.03	8.30			
...			
443	9	452	102	2	104	96.32	2.74	99.06	112.90	3.40	116.30
239	8	247	11	...	11	13.63	0.66	14.29			
24	...	24	2	...	2	2.95	...	2.95			
52	1	53	1	...	1	0.92	0.03	0.95	2.88	0.05	2.93
55	2	57	4	...	4	1.98	0.02	1.98			
...			
379	7	386	60	1	61	55.66	0.44	56.10	68.45	0.98	69.43
217	8	225	2	...	2	9.73	0.52	10.25			
68	1	69	3	...	3	3.06	0.02	3.08			
55	...	55	1.10	...	1.10	3.28	...	3.28
46	...	46	1	...	1	2.18	...	2.18			
...			
816	39	855	154	19	173	129.38	8.40	137.78	158.96	9.64	168.60
451	17	468	20	...	20	25.61	1.15	26.76			
29	1	30	2	...	2	1.97	0.09	2.06			
110	5	115	1.43	0.06	1.49	7.34	0.15	7.49
141	4	145	7	...	7	5.91	0.09	6.00			
...			
224	8	232	1	...	1	3.27	0.09	3.36	14.02	0.43	14.45
263	9	272	32	...	32	10.75	0.34	11.09			
...			
331	23	354	126	12	138	127.31	10.72	138.03	150.03	11.56	161.59
523	24	547	20	...	20	21.14	0.78	21.92			
33	1	34	1	...	1	1.58	0.05	1.63			

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES.

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1888.			Received during the year 1888.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Sasaram ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	242	13	255	248	13	261
		Under-trial ...	9	2	11	237	13	300	296	15	311
Buxar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	112	6	118	116	6	122
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	230	10	240	233	10	243
Bhuboah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	166	8	174	173	8	181
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	159	11	170	159	11	170
Mozufferpore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	151	27	178	551	36	587	702	63	765
		Under-trial ...	19	4	23	292	29	321	311	33	344
		Civil ...	6	...	6	17	...	17	23	...	23
Hajeeapore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	143	9	152	149	9	158
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	91	8	99	92	9	101
Seetamurhee ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	239	13	252	242	13	255
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	103	8	171	164	8	172
Sarun ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	209	12	221	837	36	873	1,046	48	1,094
		Under-trial ...	3	2	5	325	26	351	328	28	356
		Civil ...	6	...	6	19	1	20	25	1	26
Sewan ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	236	17	253	236	17	253
		Under-trial ...	8	...	8	211	16	227	219	16	235
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Gopalgunge ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	222	14	236	223	14	237
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	180	21	201	180	21	201
Chumparun ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	124	9	133	589	32	621	713	41	754
		Under-trial ...	5	1	6	378	19	397	363	20	403
		Civil ...	8	...	8	28	...	28	36	...	36
Bettiah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	298	22	320	301	22	323
		Under-trial ...	18	1	19	384	18	402	402	19	421
Monghyr ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	195	13	208	1,450	34	1,484	1,645	47	1,692
		Under-trial ...	31	...	31	588	24	607	614	24	638
		Civil ...	14	...	14	45	...	45	59	...	59
Jamocoe ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	21	...	21	462	14	476	483	14	497
		Under-trial ...	17	...	17	416	13	429	433	13	446
Begoosera ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	8	1	9	240	5	245	248	6	254
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	166	6	172	167	6	173
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Purneah ...	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	73	3	76	289	8	297	362	11	373
		Under-trial ...	16	...	10	306	10	316	316	10	326
		Civil ...	8	...	8	21	...	21	29	...	29
Kissengunge ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	121	4	125	132	4	136
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	214	7	221	228	7	235
Arrareah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	18	...	18	98	7	105	116	7	123
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	123	13	136	134	13	147
Cuttack ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	235	7	242	969	35	1,004	1,204	42	1,246
		Under-trial ...	14	1	15	488	24	512	502	25	527
		Civil ...	6	...	6	14	...	14	20	...	20
Jajpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	107	8	115	107	8	115
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	96	5	101	100	5	105
Kendrapara ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	97	3	100	99	3	102
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	58	2	60	58	2	60

Prisons—continued.

SUMMARY—continued.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1888—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1888.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
241	13	254	7	...	7	6.92	0.32	7.24	21.65	0.79	22.44
294	15	309	2	...	2	14.73	0.47	15.20			
115	6	121	1	...	1	0.15	0.05	0.20	8.08	0.38	8.46
228	10	238	5	...	5	7.93	0.33	8.26			
172	6	178	1	2	3	3.91	0.18	4.09	10.09	0.46	10.55
149	11	160	10	...	10	6.18	0.28	6.46			
539	44	583	163	19	182	148.39	18.68	167.07	162.39	19.92	182.31
305	33	338	6	...	6	12.54	1.24	13.78			
22	...	22	1	...	1	1.46	...	1.46			
148	9	157	1	...	1	1.94	0.09	2.03	5.58	0.34	5.92
90	9	99	2	...	2	3.64	0.25	3.89			
235	12	247	7	1	8	3.10	0.22	3.32	9.30	0.35	9.65
159	8	167	5	...	5	6.20	0.13	6.33			
855	40	895	191	8	199	176.72	10.95	187.67	191.15	12.50	203.65
312	25	337	16	3	19	13.06	1.55	14.61			
25	1	26	...	...	...	1.37	...	1.37
230	17	247	6	...	6	3.23	0.16	2.93	9.72	0.35	10.07
207	15	222	12	1	13	6.41	0.69	7.10			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0.08	...	0.08
223	14	237	2.78	0.15	2.93	7.95	0.92	8.87
172	21	193	8	...	8	5.17	0.77	5.94			
552	28	580	161	13	174	146.08	11.05	157.13	164.58	12.44	177.02
377	19	396	6	1	7	16.08	1.39	17.47			
35	...	35	1	...	1	2.42	...	2.42			
300	22	322	1	...	1	4.92	0.09	5.01	20.05	0.64	20.69
393	18	411	9	1	10	15.13	0.55	15.68			
1,333	35	1,368	312	13	324	265.35	10.35	275.70	299.74	11.22	310.96
590	23	613	24	1	25	30.31	0.87	31.18			
59	...	59	...	...	...	4.08	...	4.08
475	14	489	8	...	8	8.91	0.25	9.16	28.03	1.21	29.24
483	13	496	10	...	10	19.12	0.96	20.08			
243	5	248	5	1	6	4.09	0.06	4.15	10.22	0.08	10.30
155	6	161	12	...	12	6.11	0.02	6.13			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0.02	...	0.02
315	8	323	47	3	50	64.21	2.71	66.92	78.16	3.41	81.57
304	10	314	12	...	12	12.27	0.70	12.97			
28	...	28	1	...	1	1.68	...	1.68			
120	4	124	12	...	12	4.72	0.17	4.89	15.46	0.43	15.89
308	7	315	20	...	20	10.74	0.26	11.00			
116	7	123	90.5	0.31	9.36	16.95	0.95	17.90
118	12	130	16	1	17	7.90	0.64	8.54			
999	35	1,034	205	7	212	241.15	8.67	249.82	266.93	10.18	277.11
459	23	482	43	2	45	24.46	1.51	25.97			
20	...	20	...	...	...	1.32	...	1.32
107	8	115	1.63	0.07	1.70	4.44	0.27	4.71
95	5	100	5	...	5	2.81	0.20	3.01			
94	3	97	5	...	5	0.74	0.04	0.78	2.00	0.13	2.13
56	2	58	2	...	2	1.26	0.09	1.35			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES.

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1888.			Received during the year 1888.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Ungool	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	21	...	21	108	4	112	129	4	133
		Under-trial ...	6	...	6	191	5	196	197	5	202
Khond Mehdi	Ditto	Convicts ...	1	...	1	65	7	72	66	7	73
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	74	6	80	74	6	80
Maldah	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	57	2	59	268	7	275	325	9	334
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	233	6	239	240	6	246
		Civil ...	2	...	2	32	...	32	34	...	34
Pubna	Ditto	Convicts ...	59	4	63	280	6	286	339	10	349
		Under-trial ...	11	...	11	288	12	300	299	12	311
		Civil ...	1	...	1	21	...	21	22	...	22
Serajgunge	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	11	...	11	190	2	192	201	2	203
		Under-trial ...	21	...	21	232	9	241	253	9	262
Darjeeling	District Jail	Convicts ...	68	5	73	204	21	225	272	26	298
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	155	19	174	165	19	174
		Civil ...	2	...	2	5	3	8	7	3	10
Silligoree	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	...	...	...	69	5	74	69	5	74
		Under-trial ...	2	1	3	94	7	101	96	8	104
Kurseong	Ditto	Convicts ...	1	...	1	33	8	41	39	9	47
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	34	4	38	34	4	38
Jalpigoree	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	27	2	29	386	15	401	413	17	430
		Under-trial ...	38	...	38	302	17	319	340	17	357
		Civil ...	4	...	4	23	...	23	27	...	27
Alipore	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	...	...	...	87	4	91	87	4	91
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	106	6	112	110	6	116
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Tipperah	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	48	4	52	441	8	449	489	12	501
		Under-trial ...	9	...	9	172	5	177	181	5	186
		Civil ...	9	...	9	40	...	40	49	...	49
Brahmunbariah	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	16	...	16	340	3	343	356	3	359
		Under-trial ...	4	...	4	102	5	107	106	5	111
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Chandpore	Ditto	Convicts ...	2	...	2	210	2	212	212	2	214
		Under-trial ...	2	...	2	89	2	91	91	2	93
Durbhunga	District Jail	Convicts ...	125	11	136	537	22	559	662	33	695
		Under-trial ...	6	1	7	243	18	258	249	14	263
		Civil ...	2	...	2	16	...	16	18	...	18
Mudhoobunnee	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	2	...	2	198	8	206	200	8	208
		Under-trial ...	1	...	1	188	6	194	189	6	195
Tajpore	Ditto	Convicts ...	1	...	1	240	5	245	241	5	246
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	239	13	242	230	14	244
Pooree	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	33	3	36	284	15	299	317	18	335
		Under-trial ...	7	...	7	280	12	292	287	12	299
		Civil ...	2	...	2	8	...	8	10	...	10
Khordah	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	7	...	7	198	2	200	205	2	207
		Under-trial ...	...	...	...	194	3	197	194	3	197
Balasore	Intermediate Jail	Convicts ...	29	4	33	239	17	256	258	21	279
		Under-trial ...	10	1	11	222	9	231	232	10	242

PRISONS—continued.

SUMMARY—continued.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1888—continued.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1888.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
121	4	125	8	...	8	5'41	0'09	5'50	12'92	0'18	13'10
191	5	196	6	...	6	7'51	0'09	7'60			
61	7	68	15	...	15	3'67	0'16	3'83	8'00	0'54	8'54
74	8	80	...	...	...	4'33	0'38	4'71
281	7	288	44	2	46	37'52	0'95	38'47	49'73	1'24	50'97
229	6	235	11	...	11	8'57	0'29	8'86			
30	...	30	4	...	4	3'64	...	3'64			
287	8	295	52	2	54	41'05	2'45	43'50	64'87	4'20	68'87
287	11	298	12	1	13	21'78	1'75	23'53			
22	...	22	...	...	...	0'94	...	0'94
198	2	200	3	...	3	5'98	0'06	6'04	18'89	0'26	19'15
240	9	249	13	...	13	12'91	0'20	13'11			
202	22	224	70	4	74	72'27	5'50	77'77	77'73	0'30	84'03
155	19	174	...	...	...	5'16	0'65	5'81
6	3	9	1	...	1	0'30	0'15	0'45			
69	5	74	2'85	0'15	3'00	6'32	0'27	6'59
84	8	92	12	...	12	3'47	0'12	3'59			
39	8	47	0'81	0'15	0'96	1'68	0'18	1'86
34	4	38	...	...	...	0'87	0'03	0'90
371	15	386	42	2	44	46'01	2'55	48'56	70'14	3'36	73'50
338	17	355	7	...	7	22'00	0'81	22'81			
25	...	25	2	...	2	2'13	...	2'13			
57	4	91	1'10	0'01	1'11	7'15	0'07	7'22
110	6	116	...	...	...	5'98	0'06	6'04
2	...	2	...	...	...	0'07	...	0'07
437	10	447	52	2	54	39'92	1'16	41'08	54'31	1'45	55'76
167	5	172	14	...	14	10'52	0'29	10'81			
48	...	48	1	...	1	3'87	...	3'87			
329	3	332	27	...	27	13'48	0'04	13'52	17'69	0'12	17'81
101	5	106	5	...	5	4'19	0'08	4'27			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0'02	...	0'02
210	2	212	2	...	2	8'43	0'01	8'44	10'91	0'04	10'95
88	2	90	3	...	3	2'48	0'03	2'51			
519	25	544	143	8	151	123'54	7'28	130'82	135'20	8'04	143'24
234	14	248	15	...	15	9'79	0'76	10'55			
17	...	17	1	...	1	1'87	...	1'87			
197	8	205	3	...	3	2'75	0'07	2'82	8'40	0'18	8'58
185	6	192	3	...	3	5'65	0'11	5'76			
233	5	238	3	...	3	3'74	0'06	3'80	10'23	0'57	10'80
235	12	237	5	2	7	6'49	0'51	7'00			
394	16	310	23	2	25	33'62	2'47	36'09	42'19	2'30	44'99
27	11	288	10	1	11	7'14	0'33	7'47			
10	...	10	...	...	...	1'43	...	1'43
204	2	206	1	...	1	3'32	0'02	3'34	8'29	0'12	8'41
203	3	191	6	...	6	4'27	0'10	5'07			
230	15	235	38	6	44	31'73	2'98	34'71	46'06	3'52	49'58
237	10	237	5	...	5	14'33	0'54	14'87			

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of the PRISONERS OF ALL CLASSES

1	2	3	4			5			6		
STATIONS.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1882.			Received during the year 1882.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Bhuddruek ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	79	3	82	80	3	83
		Under-trial ...	13	...	13	48	5	53	61	5	66
Lohardugga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	155	3	158	511	19	530	666	22	688
		Under-trial ...	24	1	25	554	25	579	578	26	604
		Civil ...	2	...	2	12	...	12	14	...	14
Palamow ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	12	...	12	208	17	225	220	17	237
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	211	17	228	214	17	231
		Civil ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Singbhoom ...	Intermediate Jail ...	Convicts ...	42	2	44	311	22	333	353	24	377
		Under-trial ...	1	1	2	364	32	396	365	33	398
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
Manbhoom ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	47	4	51	553	23	576	600	27	627
		Under-trial ...	5	...	5	525	24	549	530	24	554
		Civil ...	6	...	6	27	1	28	33	1	34
Govindpore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	104	10	114	105	10	115
		Under-trial ...	10	...	10	145	4	149	155	4	159
Khoolna ...	Intermediate Jail ...	Convicts ...	16	...	16	246	9	255	262	9	271
		Under-trial ...	14	...	14	205	7	212	219	7	226
		Civil ...	2	...	2	21	...	21	23	...	23
Satkhira ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	174	2	176	177	2	179
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	149	2	151	152	0	154
Bagirhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	178	1	179	184	1	185
		Under-trial ...	20	...	20	147	2	149	167	2	169
Nya Doomka, Son- thal Pergunnahs. }	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	325	24	349	326	24	350
		Under-trial ...	25	...	25	461	38	499	486	38	524
Godda ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	162	10	172	163	10	173
		Under-trial ...	3	...	3	125	8	133	128	8	136
Total of Central and District Jails. {		Convicts ...	10,538	275	10,813	30,968	1,142	32,110	41,506	1,417	42,923
		Under-trial ...	415	32	447	10,518	596	11,114	10,933	628	11,561
		Civil ...	207	3	210	1,146	36	1,182	1,863	89	1,952
Total		Total ...	11,160	310	11,470	42,632	1,774	44,406	53,792	2,084	55,876
Total of Interme- diate Jails. {		Convicts ...	650	42	692	4,292	176	4,468	4,942	218	5,160
		Under-trial ...	144	5	149	3,682	186	3,868	3,826	191	4,017
		Civil ...	48	...	48	306	2	308	354	2	356
Total		Total ...	842	47	889	8,280	364	8,644	9,122	411	9,533
Total of all Jails ... {		Convicts ...	11,188	317	11,505	35,260	1,318	36,578	46,448	1,635	48,083
		Under-trial ...	559	37	596	14,200	782	14,982	14,759	819	15,578
		Civil ...	265	3	268	1,452	38	1,490	1,707	41	1,748
Total		Total ...	12,002	357	12,359	50,912	2,138	53,050	62,914	2,495	65,409
Total of Subsidiary Jails. {		Convicts ...	435	10	445	14,059	543	14,602	14,494	553	15,047
		Under-trial ...	395	11	406	12,886	586	13,472	13,281	597	13,878
		Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12
Total		Total ...	830	21	851	26,957	1,129	28,086	27,787	1,150	28,937
Grand Total ... {		Convicts ...	11,623	327	11,950	49,319	1,861	51,180	60,942	2,188	63,130
		Under-trial ...	954	48	1,002	27,086	1,368	28,454	28,040	1,416	29,456
		Civil ...	255	3	258	1,464	88	1,552	1,719	41	1,760
Total		Total ...	12,832	378	13,210	77,869	3,267	81,136	90,701	3,645	94,346

PRISONS—continued.

SUMMARY—concluded.

confined in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1888—concluded.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1888.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
80	3	83	...	...	...	1.43	0.05	1.48	3.49	0.23	3.72
61	5	66	...	...	...	2.06	0.18	2.24			
575	20	595	91	2	93	132.46	0.37	135.83	161.44	4.33	165.77
561	26	587	17	...	17	27.52	0.96	28.48			
14	...	14	...	...	...	1.46	...	1.46	29.88	2.17	32.05
208	13	221	12	4	16	23.03	1.70	24.82			
207	17	224	7	...	7	6.68	0.38	7.06	70.23	3.59	73.82
2	...	2	...	...	...	0.17	...	0.17			
307	24	331	46	...	46	56.14	2.79	58.93	79.64	5.56	85.20
350	33	383	15	...	15	13.93	0.80	14.73			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0.16	...	0.16	5.40	0.24	5.64
499	24	523	101	3	104	62.93	5.07	68.00			
512	23	535	18	1	19	15.38	0.49	15.87	32.15	2.59	34.74
33	1	34	...	...	...	1.33	...	1.33			
105	10	115	...	...	...	2.02	0.23	2.24	12.00	0.15	12.24
155	4	159	...	...	...	3.38	0.02	3.40			
243	7	250	19	2	21	17.19	2.08	19.27	25.07	2.37	27.44
212	7	219	7	...	7	13.54	0.51	14.05			
23	...	23	...	...	...	1.42	...	1.42	7.26	0.23	7.49
171	2	173	6	...	6	3.04	0.04	3.08			
144	2	146	8	...	8	9.05	0.11	9.16	12.89	0.08	12.97
181	1	182	3	...	3	4.68	0.03	4.71			
155	2	157	12	...	12	8.81	0.05	8.86	318.58	318.58	12,068.22
322	24	346	4	...	4	4.65	0.38	5.03			
471	36	507	15	2	17	20.42	1.99	22.41	...	...	...
159	6	165	4	2	6	3.19	0.11	3.30			
125	8	133	3	...	3	4.07	0.12	4.19	11,749.64	318.58	12,068.22
30,024	1,118	31,142	11,482	299	11,781	11,140.89	289.51	11,430.40			
10,471	608	11,079	462	20	482	526.84	28.39	555.23	...	...	...
1,219	39	1,258	34	...	34	72.91	0.68	73.59			
41,814	1,765	43,579	11,978	319	12,297	11,749.64	318.58	12,068.22	775.31	40.27	815.58
4,350	188	4,538	592	30	622	579.64	32.01	611.65			
3,590	185	3,775	186	6	192	172.43	8.24	180.67	12,524.95	358.85	12,883.80
340	2	342	14	...	14	23.24	0.02	23.26			
8,380	375	8,755	742	36	778	775.31	40.27	815.58	...	...	...
84,374	1,806	86,180	12,074	329	12,403	11,729.53	321.52	12,051.05			
14,161	793	14,954	598	26	624	699.27	36.83	735.90	817.99	29.46	847.45
1,659	41	1,700	48	...	48	98.15	0.70	98.85			
50,194	2,140	52,334	12,720	355	13,075	12,524.95	358.85	12,883.80	...	...	...
14,087	543	14,630	407	11	418	318.05	9.31	327.36			
12,805	531	13,336	476	16	492	499.46	20.15	519.61	13,342.94	388.31	13,731.25
12	...	12	...	...	...	0.48	...	0.48			
26,904	1,123	28,027	883	27	910	817.99	29.46	847.45	...	...	...
48,461	1,848	50,309	12,431	340	12,821	12,047.58	330.83	12,378.41			
26,966	1,374	28,340	1,074	42	1,116	1,198.73	56.78	1,255.51	...	...	...
1,671	41	1,712	48	...	48	96.63	0.70	97.33			
77,098	3,263	80,361	13,603	382	13,985	13,342.94	388.31	13,731.25	...	...	...

C.—PRISONS—continued.
STATEMENT No. I—(Judicial)—(For convicts only).

Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1888.

1	2	3	4	5						6	7												
				RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.																			
				A.		B.		IN TRANSIT FOR TRANSFER- TATION OR TO OTHER JAILS.															
				To UNDERGO SENTENCE.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.															
Total	Remained at the close of the previous year.	Imprisoned during the present year.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	GRAND TOTAL.	To undergo sentence.	For transpor- tation beyond seas, etc.									
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
...	11,623	327	29,777	1,218	41,400	1,545	6,848	228	10,690	372	149	...	247	7	1,708	36	60,942	2,188	63,130	17,120	579	1,269	- 6

C.—PRISONS—continued.

STATEMENT No. II—(Judicial)—(For convicts only).

Showing the Religion, Age, and Previous Occupation of the CONVICTS admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1888.

RELIGION.															AGE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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STATEMENT No. II—(Judicial)—(For convicts only)—concluded.

PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.										TOTAL.					
Males.										Females.					
A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	Total.				
Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in manufactures, engineering operations, etc., etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.	Males.	Female.	Total.		
1,556	680	2,614	17,432	1,178	713	6,104	497	38	516	167	29,777	1,218	30,995		

C.—PRISONS—continued.

STATEMENT No. III—(Judicial).—(For convicts only).

Showing the CONVICTS admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1888, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

1		2																				3				
NUMBERS ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																										
A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		TOTAL.						
Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.						
																A.		B.								
																For life.								For a term.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.				
Total of admissions ...		11,559	629	6,796	282	4,670	132	3,398	76	1,881	60	1,079	29	223	4	4	...	76	14	58	...	93	2	29,777	1,218	30,995
Total remaining on the 31st December 1888		552	20	1,077	50	1,750	48	2,312	72	2,536	67	2,383	54	1,236	13	133	1	296	1	203	3	3	1	12,481	340	12,821

STATEMENT No. IV—(Judicial).—(For convicts only).

Showing the CONVICTS admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1888 who had been previously convicted.

1	2																		3		4		5	
	NUMBERS PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.																							
	Number admitted during the year.		A.		B.		C.		D.		Total.		Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.		Number admitted during the year.		Number previously convicted.							
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	29,777	1,218	30,995	78	626	17	316	10	3,507	105	3,612	11-77	8-62	11-65	276	30	346	13	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—PRISONS—continued.
STATEMENT No. V—(Judicial)—(For convicts only).
Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1888.

1.	2.		3.		4.		5.		6.	
	Remaining unrecaptured on the 1st Decem-ber 1887 of those who escaped during the previous 12 years.		ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.		RECAPTURED DURING THE YEAR.		REMAINED UNCAPTURED.		UNRECAPTURED PORTION OF ESCAPES OF THOSE WHO ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.	
	A.	B.	C.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	Total.	A.	B.
	From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous year.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.
Total ...	95	16	5	21	4	9	13	103	9	11
										...
										1

STATEMENT No. VI—(Judicial)—(For convicts only).
Showing the Offences committed by the Convicts, and the Punishments inflicted on them, in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1888.

1	2		3		4								5										6	7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		BREACHES OF JAIL RULES.								PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
					Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		Total offences.		A.		B. By Jail officers.						C.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
													By courts.		a.		b.		c.		d.				e.		Total punishments.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	P.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									

C.—PRISONS—continued.

STATEMENT No. VII—(Judicial)—(For convicts only).

Showing the state of Education of the CONVICTS imprisoned in, and released from, the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal for the year 1888.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
	Number imprisoned during the year.			OF THOSE IN COLUMN 2 THERE WERE—			Daily average number of convicts.			Daily average number under instruction.			Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.			OF THOSE IN COLUMN 6, THERE WERE WHEN THEY ENTERED JAIL—			OF THOSE IN COLUMN 6, THERE WERE WHEN THEY LEFT JAIL—		
	M.	F.		Unable to read and write.	Able to read and write a little.	Able to read and write well.	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		Unable to read and write.	Able to read and write a little.	Able to read and write well.	M.	F.	
Total	29,777	1,218	25,649	1,206	3,152	12	976	...	12,047	58	330	83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. VIII—(Judicial)—(For convicts only).

Showing the Employment of CONVICTS as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1888.

1	2			3			4			5			6		
	Average number of convicts.			Average number employed as prison officers.			Ratio per cent. of column 3 to column 2.			Total number employed as prison officers.			Number of reductions or other punishments.		
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.	
Total	12,047	58	330	715	34	2	5	93	0	77	1,657	7	1,485	3	

Wardens

Male.

Female.

320

1,323

7

STATEMENT No. X—(Financial).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1888, excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9												
									RAIIONS.			HOSPITAL CHARGES.			CLOTHING.			CONTINGENCIES.		
									AVERAGE NUMBER OF PRISONERS.			ESTABLISHMENT.			COST PER HEAD OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.			COST PER HEAD OF AVERAGE STRENGTH.		
									A. B. C.			A. B. C.			A. B. C.			A. B. C.		
Convicts.	Under-trial.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, including civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, including civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, including civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, including civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, including civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, including civil prisoners.	Grand total expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.				
12,378.41	1,255.51	97.33	13,731.25	2,95.680	21 10 11	4,55.888	33 3 2	46,936	3 6 8	74 6 11	58,364	4 4 5	1,28,592	9 5 8	9,85,460	71 12 2				
Total	...																			

Note.—As the jails were guarded by warder guards during the year, the column showing the cost of police guards has been omitted.

STATEMENT No. XI—(Financial).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the PRISONERS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1888 (excluding the cost of building new Jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs) compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

1	2				3				4				5				6				7			
	Cost of ration per head of average strength.				Cost of establishment per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total	24 7	22 14	20 5	21 10	29 2	31 8	37 9	33 3	3 4	2 14	2 15	3 6	4 10	4 1	3 10	4 4	6 12	6 14	7 14	9 5	57 14	67 14	72 0	71 12

STATEMENT No. XII—(Financial).

Total -		1	2	3	4	5	6										7	8																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
126.31	13,210.17	614.78	1,084.41	446.67	717.90	1,213.20	829.07	590.88	137.35	844.19	307.33	10.22	25.37	5,308.39	...	10.56	5.87	9.93	43.96																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
Average number not sentenced to labour.		Average number under sentence of labour on working days.		Average number sick.		Average number convalescent and infirm.		<div style="text-align: center;">AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.</div> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td colspan="5">A.</td> <td colspan="5">B.</td> <td colspan="5">C.</td> <td colspan="5">D.</td> <td colspan="5">E.</td> <td colspan="5">F.</td> <td colspan="5">G.</td> <td colspan="5">H.</td> <td colspan="5">I.</td> <td colspan="5">J.</td> <td colspan="5">K.</td> <td colspan="5">L.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="10">On unremunerative labour.</td> <td colspan="10">Prison officers.</td> <td colspan="10">Prison servants.</td> <td colspan="10">Gardening.</td> <td colspan="10">Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, etc.</td> <td colspan="10">Jail repairs.</td> <td colspan="10">Under Superintendent.</td> <td colspan="10">Under Public Works Department.</td> <td colspan="10">Under Superintendent.</td> <td colspan="10">Under Public Works Department.</td> <td colspan="10">Manufactures.</td> <td colspan="10">Public works.</td> </tr> </table>										A.					B.					C.					D.					E.					F.					G.					H.					I.					J.					K.					L.					On unremunerative labour.										Prison officers.										Prison servants.										Gardening.										Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, e.g., wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, etc.										Jail repairs.										Under Superintendent.										Under Public Works Department.										Under Superintendent.										Under Public Works Department.										Manufactures.										Public works.										Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.										<div style="text-align: center;">RATIO PER CENT. OF COUNT 3 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS—</div> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td colspan="10">Prison officers.</td> <td colspan="10">Prison servants.</td> <td colspan="10">On manufactures (6 K).</td> </tr> </table>										Prison officers.										Prison servants.										On manufactures (6 K).									
A.					B.					C.					D.					E.					F.					G.					H.					I.					J.					K.					L.																																																																																																																																																																																																
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Prison officers.										Prison servants.										On manufactures (6 K).																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			

STATEMENT No. XIII—(Financial).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Average number sentenced to labor.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1898.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during year 1898.	Total	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1898.	Total	Cash earnings, being total of column 9 less total of column 6.	Average earnings realized on column 2.	Average earnings realized on column 2.
Total	12,210-17	6,368-39	Rs. A. 380 8	Rs. A. 8,08,269 7	Rs. A. 8,08,649 15	Rs. A. 10,75,381 6	Rs. A. 167 6	Rs. A. 10,75,548 11	Rs. A. 2,66,898 12	Rs. A. 21 14	Rs. A. 49 12

C.—PRISONS—continued.

STATEMENT No. XVI--(Vital).

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the CONVICTS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1888.

1										2										3												
A.			B.			C.			D.			E.			F.			G.			H.			I.			J.			K.		
Small-pox.			Intermittent fever.			Remittent and continued fever.			Other fevers.			Cholera.			Scorfula and phthisis pulmonalis.			Anemia and general debility.			Respiratory diseases.			Dysentery and diarrhoea.			Jaundice.			Ulcers and boils.		
A.	D.	A.	A.	D.	A.	A.	D.	A.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.			
...	6,378	23	227	29	14	10	182	126	119	47	31	663	59	4,925	192	23	...	527	...	615.2	1.8	18.3	2.3	147	10.2	397.8	15.5					
Total ...																																

STATEMENT No. XVII--(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality, according to Age, among the CONVICTS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1888.

1	-3										4										5										6																			
	UNDER 16 YEARS.										16 TO 40.										40 TO 60.										OVER 60.										TOTAL.									
	Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.		Average number.		Deaths.		Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.																					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																				
Total ..	8634	4572	55.0	8,608.53	385.44	322	20	37.4	75.3	2,897.07	749.75	190	1	65.5	20.1	610.46	13.08	34	2	55.6	1529	12,152.40	332.84	548	23	45.9	69.1																		

C.—PRISONS—continued.

STATEMENT No. XVIII—(Vizet).

Statement of Mortality among the CONVICTS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1888 according to length of time passed in Jail.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	UNDER 6 MONTHS IN JAIL.			FROM 6 TO 12 MONTHS.			FROM 1 TO 3 YEARS.			FROM 3 TO 7 YEARS.			ABOVE 7 YEARS.					
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.			
Total ...	5,520-60	299	54.1	2,275-74	123	54.0	1,785-88	86	47.5	1,326-07	26	19.6	1,157-02	94	29.3	419-63	4	9.5

STATEMENT No. XIX.

Showing particulars regarding PRISONERS UNDER TRIAL in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1888.

1	2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11						
	Number, re- maining at the close of pre- vious year.		Number received during the year.		Total.		Daily average number.		Released.		Convicted and sentenced.		Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1888.						
	M.	F.	M.	P.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	P.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	P.	M.	F.	M.	P.	Total.					
Total ...	954	48	27,086	1,368	28,040	1,416	29,456	1,198-73	56-78	1,255-51	11,900	563	12,463	13,132	682	13,814	1,889	126	5	...	40	3	1,074	42	1,116

C.—PRISONS—continued.

STATEMENT A.

Showing the Nature and Amount of Accommodation for each class of PRISONERS in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1888.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
DESCRIPTION OF ACCOMMODATION.	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1888 IN THE PART OF THE JAIL DEVOTED TO—																
	Hospital.	Observation cells.			Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.	Superficial area per prisoner including wall in square yards.	SPENT ON JAIL BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR—	
		M.	P.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.								
										By Jail Department.						By Public Works Department.	
Cells ...	22	3	72	...	8	...	163	20	17	76	854	1,225		120-99	25,843	2,40,244
Barracks with separate sleeping accommodation ...	806	22	2	...	165	...	642	16	8	6	168	453	6,780	9,068			
Ditto without ...	1,001	24	5	...	220	3	691	26	32	...	194	557	9,062	11,826			
Total ...	1,829	49	79	...	403	3	1,486	62	57	6	362	1,086	16,896	22,118			
Total average population ...	858-60	6-71	37-45	...	93-21	0-35	1,175-74	23-76	4-92	0-06	171-28	359-22	10,999-95	13,731-26			

STATEMENT B.—(For convicts only.)

Showing the Condition of the CONVICTS DISCHARGED from the Jails of Bengal during the year 1888.

1	2	3	4				5							
	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither gained nor lost weight in jail.	NUMBER WHO HAD GAINED WEIGHT.					NUMBER WHO HAD LOST WEIGHT.						
			A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.		
													Up to 1lb.	From 1 to 5lb.	From 5 to 10lb.	Over 10lb.	Up to 1lb.	From 1 to 5lb.	From 5 to 10lb.	Over 10lb.
Total	35,106	9,683	5,198	8,034	3,388	1,331	17,951	2,786	3,236	935	281	7,238		

D.—POLICE.

1.—Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during 1888, including the Railway Police.

PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.										Total Police.		Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.	
				Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.													
				Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14				
BENGAL.	Presidency.	Western Districts.															
		Burdwan	...	1	4	83	...	490	...	88	490	...	...		
		Bankoora	...	1	2	54	...	292	...	57	292	...	...		
		Boerbhoom	...	1	2	45	...	220	...	48	220	...	...		
		Midnapore	...	3	6	143	...	813	...	152	817	...	...		
		Hoochly	...	2	3	102	...	672	...	107	672	...	...		
		Howrah, including Howrah Municipality	...	1	5	65	...	556	...	71	556	...	...		
		Total	...	9	22	492	...	3,043	4	523	3,047	...	...		
		Central Districts.															
		24-Pergunnahs	...	3	6	172	...	1,024	76	181	1,100	...	...		
	Nudda	...	2	4	84	...	599	...	90	599	...	...			
	Jessore	...	2	5	75	...	422	14	82	436	...	...			
	Khulna	...	1	3	63	...	302	41	62	343	...	...			
	Moorshedabad	...	2	4	110	...	663	...	116	663	...	...			
	Total	...	10	22	504	...	3,010	131	536	3,141	...	...			
	Rajshahye.	Dinapore	...	2	3	61	...	348	...	66	348	...	...		
		Rajshahye	...	1	3	63	...	354	...	67	354	...	...		
		Rungpore	...	2	4	72	...	380	...	78	380	...	...		
		Bogra	...	1	2	40	...	204	...	43	204	...	...		
		Pubna	...	2	2	57	...	292	...	61	292	...	...		
		Darjeeling	...	1	3	45	...	223	...	49	223	...	...		
		Julpigoree	...	1	2	46	...	244	...	49	244	...	...		
		Total	...	10	19	384	...	2,045	...	413	2,045	...	...		
	Dacca.	Eastern Districts.															
		Dacca	...	2	5	80	...	547	14	87	561	...	...		
		Furreedpore	...	1	4	67	...	319	26	72	345	...	...		
		Backergunge	...	2	4	89	...	447	...	95	447	...	...		
		Mymensingh	...	3	6	94	...	517	7	108	524	...	...		
		Total	...	8	19	330	...	1,830	47	357	1,877	...	...		
	Chittagong.	Chittagong	...	1	4	70	...	392	...	75	392	...	...		
		Noukhally	...	1	3	44	...	245	...	48	255	...	...		
		Tipperah	...	1	3	43	...	275	...	47	275	...	...		
		Total	...	3	10	157	...	922	...	170	922	...	...		
	Total for Bengal			...	40	92	1,867	...	10,850	182	1,999	10,850			
BEHAR.	Patna.	Patna	...	3	7	127	...	1,086	...	137	1,086	...	...		
		Gya	...	2	4	103	...	607	...	109	607	...	...		
		Shahabad	...	2	4	86	8	508	...	100	516	...	...		
		Muzafferpore	...	1	3	66	...	401	...	70	401	...	...		
		Durbhunga	...	1	3	58	...	370	...	62	370	...	...		
		Sarun	...	1	3	77	...	457	...	81	457	...	...		
		Chumparun	...	1	2	56	...	269	...	59	269	...	...		
		Total	...	11	26	573	8	3,698	...	610	3,706	...	...		

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

1.—Statement showing Strength and Cost of Police during 1888, including the Railway Police—concluded.

COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.														
NAME OF DISTRICT.		SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE FORCE.												Total cost.
		Inspectors-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspectors-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.						Total Police.		Strength of Cantonment, Town, or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.			
			Number of District and Cantonment District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
BENGAL.	Monghyr	...	2	3	60	...	424	...	65	424	Rs.	85,290
	Bhagulpore	...	1	4	67	...	392	...	72	392	...	...	79,140
	Purneah	...	2	5	77	...	447	...	84	447	...	...	85,205
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	1	4	53	...	307	...	58	307	...	...	63,550
	Maldah	...	1	2	37	...	222	...	40	222	...	...	52,458
	Total	...	7	18	294	...	1,792	...	319	1,792	...	...	3,65,643
	Total for Behar	...	18	44	867	8	5,490	...	929	5,498	...	...	10,33,899
UTTAR.	Cuttack	...	1	4	87	...	461	2	92	463	...	...	97,384
	Pooree	...	1	2	64	...	316	...	67	316	...	...	62,003
	Balasore	...	1	3	69	...	343	1	73	344	...	...	69,037
	Gurjhat	...	1	2	22	...	139	...	25	139	...	...	29,021
	Total	...	4	11	242	...	1,259	3	257	1,262	...	...	2,57,445
	South-West Frontier Agency.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. FRONTIER.	Hazaribagh	...	2	3	84	2	424	...	89	426	...	...	80,661
	Lohardugga	...	1	2	57	...	257	...	60	257	...	...	56,951
	Palamow	...	1	1	32	...	132	...	34	132	...	...	31,988
	Singbhoom	...	1	1	24	...	135	...	26	135	...	...	25,903
	Manbhoom	...	1	2	58	10	256	...	61	266	...	...	56,120
	Total	...	6	9	255	12	1,204	...	270	1,216	...	...	2,60,623
	Total of districts	...	68	166	3,231	20	18,803	185	3,455	18,908	...	...	37,93,070
	Government Railway Police, Howrah, including Nalhati State Railway	1	...	5	59	...	187	...	65	187	...	...	70,597
	Tirhoot State Railway, including Bengal and N.-W. Railway	...	...	1	17	...	60	...	18	60	...	...	15,677
	Eastern Bengal Railway Police, Sealdah	1	...	5	53	...	192	...	59	192	...	...	67,081
	Dacca Special Reserve	...	...	1	9	...	100	...	10	100	...	...	13,425
	Doomka Special Reserve	...	...	1	11	...	120	...	12	120	...	...	15,579
	Bhagulpore Special Reserve	...	...	...	5	...	50	...	5	50	...	...	6,571
	Inspector-General's Reserve	...	...	3	...	...	30	...	3	30	...	...	6,300
	Special Sub-Inspector of drugging cases	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2,400
	Office of the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1,16,846
	Total	6	...	16	166	...	739	...	178	739	...	...	3,14,476
	GRAND TOTAL	6	68	172	3,387	20	19,542	185	3,633	19,747	...	...	41,07,546

D.—POLICE.—continued.

2.—Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during 1888.

PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.										PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE FORCE (OFFICERS AND MEN)								
			On station duties.				In district.				On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.	In Cantonment.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	To area				To population		
			Officers.	Men.	(Millions).	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Total.	Of the whole district, exclusive of towns.					Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.				
										Officers.								Men.	Officers.	Men.	
																					Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	Western Districts.																			
		Burdwan	49	182	25	125	74	307	196			2,697	1,391,823	1 to 4.6	1 to 7.0	7 to 1	1 to 2,412	1 to 3,474	1 to 346		
		Bankoora	34	122	17	81	51	203	94			2,621	1,041,752	1 to 7.5	1 to 10.2	7 to 1	1 to 2,993	1 to 3,869	1 to 626		
		Beerboom	27	126	19	78	46	204	17			1,756	794,428	1 to 6.5	1 to 7.0	8 to 1	1 to 2,975	1 to 3,123	1 to 315		
		Midnapore	101	492	36	149	137	641	188			5,082	2,517,802	1 to 6.2	1 to 6.5	8 to 1	1 to 2,606	1 to 3,131	1 to 434		
		Hooghly	55	218	29	162	84	380	313			1,223	1,012,768	1 to 1.5	1 to 2.4	4 to 1	1 to 1,300	1 to 1,845	1 to 497		
		Howrah, including Municipality	32	156	20	91	52	247	327			476	635,381	1 to .7	1 to 1.5	29 to 1	1 to 1,014	1 to 1,773	1 to 331		
		Total	298	1,296	146	686	444	1,982	1,135			13,856	4,393,954	1 to 3.8	1 to 5.6	8 to 1	1 to 2,076	1 to 3,848	1 to 425		
		Central Districts.																			
		Presidency	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	73	348	41	216	114	564	569	31	2,097	1,618,420	1 to 1.6	1 to 2.9	5 to 1	1 to 1,366	1 to 2,031	1 to 413	
Nuddes	50			242	25	132	75	374	298			2,755	1,655,721	1 to 4.0	1 to 6.0	7 to 1	1 to 2,410	1 to 3,437	1 to 490		
Jessore	51			221	26	163	77	384	65			2,925	1,939,375	1 to 5.6	1 to 6.3	3 to 1	1 to 2,758	1 to 4,147	1 to 496		
Khulna	40			163	22	136	62	299	48			2,077	1,079,948	1 to 5.0	1 to 5.6	1 to 1	1 to 2,640	1 to 2,910	1 to 609		
Moorshedabad	71			294	31	146	102	440	227			2,144	1,226,790	1 to 2.7	1 to 3.8	6 to 1	1 to 1,576	1 to 2,095	1 to 379		
		Total	285	1,268	145	793	430	2,081	1,137	39	11,998	7,520,254	1 to 3.2	1 to 4.7	5 to 1	1 to 2,060	1 to 3,814	1 to 483			

BENGAL	Rajshahye	Dinapore ...	47	183	17	136	64	320	28	...	4,118	1,514,346	1 to 3,675	1 to 3,910	1 to 4,448
		Rajshahye ...	44	184	17	108	61	292	67	...	2,361	1,338,638	1 to 3,187	1 to 3,634	1 to 515
		Rungpore ...	47	202	26	152	73	354	29	...	3,486	2,037,964	1 to 4,600	1 to 4,300	1 to 4,300
		Hogra ...	25	96	14	79	39	175	32	...	1,498	734,358	1 to 2,985	1 to 3,384	1 to 317
		Palna ...	34	140	21	98	55	233	68	...	1,847	1,311,728	1 to 3,737	1 to 4,362	1 to 625
		Darjeeling ...	28	98	16	93	44	191	36	...	1,234	165,179	1 to 572	1 to 613	1 to 306
		Julpigoree ...	28	161	19	71	47	232	13	...	2,884	581,562	1 to 1,991	1 to 2,053	1 to 610
		Total	253	1,075	130	727	383	1,802	293	...	17,428	7,733,775	1 to 3,159	1 to 3,432	1 to 902
		Eastern Districts.													
		Dacca	52	188	24	142	76	330	240	...	2,797	2,116,350	1 to 3,276	1 to 4,959	1 to 428
CHITTAGONG	Chittagong	Furzedpore ...	44	173	24	132	68	305	43	...	2,267	1,631,734	1 to 3,922	1 to 4,290	1 to 726
		Backerdunge ...	64	254	26	143	90	397	53	...	3,649	1,900,859	1 to 3,620	1 to 3,839	1 to 589
		Nymensingh ...	63	239	28	190	91	429	104	...	6,287	3,051,966	1 to 4,890	1 to 5,728	1 to 711
		Total	223	864	102	607	325	1,461	440	...	15,000	8,700,939	1 to 3,908	1 to 4,737	1 to 543
		Chittagong ...	46	206	23	119	69	325	72	...	2,567	1,132,341	1 to 2,429	1 to 2,809	1 to 351
		Noakhally ...	29	145	17	96	46	241	15	...	1,641	820,772	1 to 2,708	1 to 2,832	1 to 341
		Tipperah ...	30	130	13	106	43	236	42	...	2,491	1,519,338	1 to 4,733	1 to 5,335	1 to 733
		Total	105	481	53	321	158	802	129	...	6,699	3,472,451	1 to 3,188	1 to 3,553	1 to 474
		Total for Bengal	1,164	4,974	576	3,134	1,740	8,108	3,104	39	64,980	34,821,373*	1 to 2,680	1 to 3,380	1 to 487
		BENGAL	Patna	Patna ...	50	196	34	226	84	422	673	41	2,079	1,756,856	1 to 1,440	1 to 2,311	1 to 468
Gya ...	57			255	36	167	93	422	199	...	4,712	2,124,632	1 to 2,975	1 to 3,863	1 to 678
Shahabad ...	57			200	24	156	81	355	170	...	4,365	1,964,909	1 to 4,242	1 to 4,226	1 to 717
Mozufferpore ...	40			162	18	111	58	273	139	...	3,008	2,682,060	1 to 5,498	1 to 7,321	1 to 1,141
Durbhunga ...	36			163	15	83	51	236	144	...	3,336	2,633,447	1 to 6,110	1 to 8,805	1 to 738
Saran ...	45			171	23	123	68	293	176	...	2,622	2,280,382	1 to 4,246	1 to 6,034	1 to 579
Chumparun ...	35			150	20	88	55	238	34	...	3,531	1,721,608	1 to 5,264	1 to 6,714	1 to 1,387
Total	320			1,287	170	952	490	2,239	1,535	41	23,647	15,063,944	1 to 3,499	1 to 5,151	1 to 638
* Add Sunderbuns															
Total									...	5,976					
											...	70,958			

* Add Sunderbuns

Total

D.—POLICE—continued.

2.—Statement showing the Distribution and Employment of the Police Force, including the Railway Police, during 1888—concluded.

PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE.											PROPORTION OF THE WHOLE FORCE (OFFICERS AND MEN)										
			On station duties.					In district.					Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district.	To area				To population					
			Guards over lock-ups and treasures, or escort to prisoners and treasure, or in reserve.		Total.			On duty, municipal, or harbour		In cantonments.					Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.					
			Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.								Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19						
BEHAR—continued.	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	36	172	17	120	53	292	142	...	3,921	1,969,774	1 to 8.0	1 to 11.3	14 to 1	1 to 4,044	1 to 5,451	1 to 626						
		Bhagulpore	38	164	27	126	65	290	108	...	4,268	1,866,158	1 to 9.2	1 to 11.9	10 to 1	1 to 4,248	1 to 6,330	1 to 684						
		Purneah	56	225	20	123	76	348	105	...	4,966	1,848,687	1 to 9.3	1 to 11.4	1 to 1	1 to 3,494	1 to 4,242	1 to 476						
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	37	132	18	151	55	283	26	...	5,456	1,668,093	1 to 14.9	1 to 16.1	5 to 1	1 to 4,307	1 to 4,678	1 to 785						
		Maldah	26	108	11	62	37	190	34	...	1,891	710,448	1 to 7.2	1 to 8.2	8 to 1	1 to 2,711	1 to 3,040	1 to 508						
		Total	193	801	93	602	286	1,403	415	...	20,432	8,063,160	1 to 9.7	1 to 12.0	3 to 1	1 to 3,832	1 to 4,625	1 to 603						
		Total for Behar	513	2,088	263	1,554	776	3,642	1,950	41	44,139	23,127,103	1 to 6.8	1 to 9.9	4 to 1	1 to 3,608	1 to 4,950	1 to 630						
ORISSA	Orissa	Cuttack	56	252	27	133	83	385	77	9	3,633	1,795,065	1 to 6.5	1 to 7.7	5 to 1	1 to 3,240	1 to 3,686	1 to 809						
		Pooree	47	177	14	88	61	266	56	...	2,473	888,487	1 to 6.4	1 to 7.5	18 to 1	1 to 2,325	1 to 2,657	1 to 394						
		Balasore	47	217	23	99	70	316	80	...	2,066	945,290	1 to 4.9	1 to 6.3	3 to 1	1 to 2,272	1 to 2,396	1 to 675						
		Gurjats	16	80	6	59	24	159	...	...	1,690	160,862	1 to 9.6	1 to 9.6	...	1 to 980	1 to 980	...				
		Total	166	726	73	379	238	1,106	163	9	9,762	3,789,694	1 to 6.4	1 to 7.2	6 to 1	1 to 2,501	1 to 2,738	1 to 650						

D.—POLICE—continued.

3.—Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police during 1888.

PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE. *				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost
BENGAL	Burdwan	<i>Western Districts.</i>					Rs. a.
		Burdwan ...	11,286	26·7	18·5	By chakran lands and punchayets.	2,09,463 0
		Bankoora ...	7,568	22·5	36·9	By ryots, jagir lands, and punchayets.	2,79,872 0
		Beerbhoom ...	7,331	26·7	32·8	By zemindars, ryots, punchayets, chakran lands, and Government.	2,40,552 4
		Midnapore ...	9,208	46·2	18·7	By villagers, punchayets, chakran lands, and Government.	1,72,453 0
		Hooghly ...	4,772	45·2	30·7	By chakran lands, villagers, and punchayets.	1,46,561 0
		Howrah ...	1,406	64·9	41·1	By punchayets and chakran lands.	57,813 0
		Total ...	41,571	33·7	26·6		11,06,714 5
		<i>Central Districts.</i>					
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	3,324	67·7	80·9	By villagers and punchayets.	2,69,106 ·9
		Nuddea ...	3,439	101·3	46·9	Ditto ditto ...	1,61,496 0
		Jessore ...	3,996	56·7	40·4	Ditto ditto ...	1,71,820 0
		Khulna ...	1,988	77·4	45·8	By punchayets and villagers.	91,101 0
		Moorshedabad ...	3,919	64·2	32·8	By village punchayets and rent-free land.	1,28,874 0
		Total ...	16,666	72·3	49·3		8,22,397 9
	Rajshahye	Dinapore ...	3,475	77·6	45·9	By punchayets and villagers.	1,59,718 14
		Rajshahye ...	3,178	70·8	45	By punchayets ...	1,43,010 0
		Rungpore ...	4,209	77·0	50·6	By villagers ...	2,13,011 0
		Bogra ...	1,730	58·6	55·6	Ditto ...	95,332 0
		Pubna ...	2,178	91·7	49·0	Ditto ...	1,06,822 0
		Darjeeling ...	40	686·9	84	By tea gardens, chowdharies, and punchayets.	3,360 0
		Julpigoree ...	1,258	76·6	57·3	By punchayets and villagers.	72,110 0
		Total ...	16,068	77·4	49·3		7,93,363 14
	Dacca	<i>Eastern Districts.</i>					
		Dacca ...	3,691	81·8	44·9	By punchayets and villagers.	1,65,962 0
		Furreedpore ...	3,071	71·8	43·1	By villagers ...	1,32,427 0
		Backergungo ...	4,671	48·6	48·6	Ditto ...	1,27,191 0·
		Mymensingh ...	6,116	67·0	48	Ditto ...	2,93,568 0
		Total ...	17,549	66·1	40·9		7,19,148 0
	Chittagong	Chittagong ...	2,121	100·4	47·4	By villagers and tea-planters.	1,00,684 0
		Naokhally ...	1,990	45·6	39·8	By punchayets and villagers.	79,214 1
		Tipperah ...	2,705	66·3	38·9	Ditto ditto ...	1,05,343 0
		Total ...	6,816	70·9	41·8		2,85,241 1
	Total for Bengal ...		96,670	55·7	37·7		37,26,864 13

D.—POLICE—continued.

3.—Statement of Village and Town Police not subject to Rules of Regular Police during 1888—concluded.

PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	VILLAGE AND TOWN POLICE NOT SUBJECT TO RULES OF REGULAR POLICE.				
			Number of men.	Average number of houses in each man's charge.	Average annual emoluments of each man.	By whom paid.	Total annual cost.
BEHAR ...	Patna ...	Patna ...	3,194	76·9	30·7	By villagers and zemindars.	Rs. 98,359 1 0
		Gya ...	6,245	54·8	25·0	By ryots and zemindars	1,56,345 0 0
		Shahabad ...	5,338	54·4	27·9	By zemindars and ryots	1,48,995 5 0
		Mozufferpore ...	4,431	79·8	31·8	By punchayets, villagers, zemindars, and jagirs.	1,41,050 3 0
		Durhhunga ...	4,087	84·0	35·2	By punchayets and maliks.	1,44,024 0 0
		Sarun ...	5,150	68·9	22·7	By villagers and zemindars.	1,77,033 0 0
		Chumparun ...	2,408	118·8	32·0	By zemindars and ryots	77,061 0 0
		Total ...	30,853	71·8	30·5		9,42,867 9 0
	Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr ...	3,056	74·3	30·0	By zemindars and ryots	1,09,690 0 0
		Bhagulpore ...	3,697	85·8	29·0	By ryots and zemindars	1,07,219 0 0
		Purneah ...	5,168	58·3	34·3	By residents of the district.	1,77,501 0 0
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	3,952	62·9	13	By zemindars and ryots	51,376 0 0
		Maldah ...	1,636	77·2	45·2	By ryots ...	73,968 0 0
		Total ...	18,109	69·9	28·7		5,19,763 0 0
		Total for Behar ...	48,962	71·1	29·8		14,62,630 0 0
ORISSA ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	5,742	56·8	12·2	By jagir land and villagers.	70,245 12 8
		Pooree ...	2,045	66·9	12·3	Ditto ditto ...	25,272 0 0
		Balasore ...	2,796	58·3	15·9	By jagir land and villagers.	44,697 0 0
		Gurjhats ...	375	53·4	12·8	By jagir and villagers...	4,828 0 0
		Total ...	10,958	59·0	13·2		1,45,042 12 8
		South-West Frontier Agency.					
CHOTA NAGPORE ...	Chota Nagpore...	Hazaribagh ...	3,193	58·7	24·4	By zemindars and villagers.	77,969 0 0
		Lohardugga ...	2,495	82·6	27·4	Ditto ditto ...	68,375 10 5
		Palamow ...	1,205	68·0	14·3	By zemindars and ryots	17,277 8 6
		Singbhoom ...	573	148·6	27	By villagers ...	15,471 0 0
		Manbhoom ...	3,467	51·2	21·1	By land and villagers...	73,282 0 0
		Total ...	10,933	67	23·0		2,52,375 2 11
		GRAND TOTAL ...	169,523	61·1	32·9		55,86,913 6 6

D.—POLICE—continued.

4.—Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Management of the Force during the year 1888, exclusive of that under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

	Total.		Total.
Total sanctioned strength—		Other offences—	
Inspectors	170	Inspectors	2
Sub-inspectors	927	Sub-inspectors	5
Head-constables	2,451	Head-constables	40
Men	(a) 18,575	Men	245
Armament of the force—		Rewards.	
Number provided with fire-arms	3,600	Number of police rewarded during the year—	
" with swords only or swords and		By promotion	98
batons	1,765	By money	1,616
" with batons only	17,750		
		Education.	
Punishments.		Number of police who can read and write—	
Dismissed—		Inspectors	169
Inspectors	2	Sub-inspectors	905
Sub-inspectors	12	Head-constables	1,825
Head-constables	40	Men	4,678
Men	584	Number of police under instruction during the year—	
Punished judicially by a Magistrate—		Inspectors ... ..	...
Under Police Act—		Sub-inspectors	2
Inspectors	1	Head-constables	12
Sub-inspectors	7	Men	339
Head-constables	183	Number enlisted during the year	3,223
Men ... ..	...	" of one year's service and under 10 years	11,677
Under sections 330, 331, 348, Indian Penal Code—		" " 10 years' service and upwards	8,756
Inspectors ... ..	...	Number who have left the service during the year—	
Sub-inspectors ... ..	...	On pension	393
Head-constables ... ..	...	" gratuity	20
Men ... ..	...	By resignation, without pension or gratuity	1,129
Under chapter IX of the Indian Penal Code—		" dismissal	638
Inspectors ... ..	...	" discharge otherwise than stated above	204
Sub-inspectors ... ..	...	" desertion	82
Head-constables ... ..	...	" death	523
Men	5	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength	
		of force	52.3
		Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength	
		of force	2.2

(a) Exclusive of 183 water police constables distributed thus : Midnapore 4, 24-Pergunnahs 70, Dacca 14, Jessore 14, Fhulka 41, Furruckpore 26, Mymensingh 7, Balasore 1.

5.—Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of officers and men employed in the Police during the year 1888, exclusive of the Force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

	RACE.	Total.		Total.
	<i>Europeans.</i>		Hindus—	
District or Assistant Superintendents—			Brahmins	748
Military or covenanted civil ... ..	...	2	Rajputs	235
Uncovenanted ... ..	...	65	Gurkhas	32
Subordinate officers—			Sikhs	35
On Rs. 100 and upwards ... ..	...	17	High-caste Sudras	1,106
Below Rs. 100 ... ..	...	2	Low ditto	134
Constables ... ..	...	10	Hindus of all other castes	284
	<i>Eurasians.</i>		Other religions	12
District or Assistant Superintendents	...	...
Subordinate officers—			Men.	
On Rs. 100 and upwards ... ..	...	11	Christians	76
Below Rs. 100 ... ..	...	8	Mahomedans	5,420
Constables ... ..	...	...
	<i>Natives.</i>		Hindus—	
District or Assistant Superintendents	...	3	Brahmins	3,363
Subordinate officers—			Rajputs	4,047
On Rs. 100 and upwards ... ..	...	134	Gurkhas	162
Below Rs. 100 ... ..	...	3,312	Sikhs	28
Constables ... ..	...	19,293	High-caste Sudras	2,443
	RELIGION AND CASTE.		Low " ditto	1,051
	<i>Officers.</i>		Hill-men	78
Christians ... ..	...	135	Hindus of all other castes	2,158
Mahomedans ... ..	...	843	Other religions	467
			Total of officers and men	22,867

D.—POLICE—continued.

6.—Return showing the Number of Persons Convicted in Cognizable and Non-cognizable Cases during the year 1888 in the several districts in Bengal.

PROVINCE.	COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Population.	Number of cognizable cases reported.	Number of persons convicted in cognizable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.	Total number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases.
BENGAL	Burdwan	Burdwan	1,391,823	3,401	2,134	1,490	3,624
		Bankoora	1,041,752	963	526	406	932
		Beerbhoom	794,428	1,371	818	628	1,446
		Midnapore	2,517,802	3,064	1,911	1,917	3,828
		Hooghly	1,012,768	2,868	1,815	1,811	3,626
		Howrah	635,381	3,221	3,028	2,431	5,459
		Total	7,393,954	14,888	10,232	8,683	18,915
	Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	1,618,420	5,086	3,474	2,805	6,279
		Nuddea	1,655,721	3,052	1,790	1,107	2,897
		Jessore	1,939,375	1,970	780	1,294	2,074
		Khulna	1,079,948	1,645	864	675	1,539
		Moorshedabad	1,226,790	2,061	979	893	1,872
		Total	7,520,254	13,814	7,887	6,774	14,661
	Rajshahye	Dinapore	1,514,346	3,469	1,199	632	1,831
		Rajshahye	1,338,638	2,027	1,153	864	2,017
		Rungpore	2,097,964	2,133	855	580	1,434
		Bogra	734,358	1,256	478	282	760
		Pubna	1,311,728	1,059	827	814	1,641
		Darjeeling	155,179	1,552	1,209	405	1,614
		Julpigoree	581,562	1,413	540	337	877
Total		7,733,775	13,809	6,261	3,923	10,184	
Dacca	Dacca	2,116,350	2,234	1,450	1,276	2,726	
	Furreedpore	1,631,734	2,089	1,119	1,778	2,897	
	Backergunge	1,900,889	2,234	1,288	1,185	2,473	
	Mymensingh	3,051,966	4,864	1,900	1,490	3,390	
	Total	8,700,939	11,421	5,757	5,729	11,486	
Chittagong	Chittagong	1,132,341	1,583	769	724	1,493	
	Noakhally	820,772	753	469	521	990	
	Tipperah	1,519,338	1,816	1,203	1,100	2,312	
	Total	3,472,451	4,132	2,441	2,354	4,795	
BEHAR	Patna	Patna	1,756,856	5,963	4,079	1,212	5,291
		Gya	2,124,682	3,767	1,677	1,632	3,309
		Shahabad	1,904,909	3,254	1,684	978	2,662
		Mozufferpore	2,582,060	3,623	2,428	797	3,225
		Darbhunga	2,633,447	3,351	1,762	1,939	3,701
		Sarun	2,200,382	3,126	1,938	1,676	3,614
		Chumparun	1,721,608	2,721	1,169	642	1,811
		Total	15,063,944	25,805	14,737	8,876	23,613
	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	1,969,744	4,133	1,694	1,033	2,727
		Bhagulpore	1,966,158	3,042	1,302	1,070	2,372
		Purneah	1,848,687	2,871	642	420	1,062
		Sonthal Pergunnahs	1,568,093	3,362	1,881	1,138	3,019
		Maldah	710,418	1,256	826	542	1,368
		Total	8,083,160	14,664	6,345	4,203	10,548
ORISSA	Orissa	Cuttack	1,795,065	2,809	1,821	1,013	2,834
		Pooree	888,487	2,201	1,164	315	1,479
		Balasore	945,280	1,045	448	531	979
		Gurjhats	160,862	448	595	70	665
		Total	3,789,694	6,593	4,028	1,929	5,957
CHOTA NAGPORE	Chota Nagpore	Hazaribagh	1,104,742	1,856	1,116	368	1,484
		Lohardugga	1,609,244	2,242	1,180	417	1,597
		Singbhoom	453,775	682	404	181	585
		Manbhoom	1,058,228	1,580	998	750	1,748
		Total	4,225,989	6,360	3,698	1,716	5,414
GRAND TOTAL			65,964,160	111,476	61,386	44,187	105,573

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH FURNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during previous years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in pre- vious years and brought under inquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from pre- vious year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not committed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.</i>									
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to army any navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	140	1	...	7	115	65	90	56.6
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender	19	...	...	1	16	7	73.6	48.7
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public jus- tice.	474	3	9	17	383	301	83.6	77.4
6	143 to 163, 167, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly	2,532	13	46	251	1,980	1,266	79.6	63.9
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	40	...	1	5	37	25	92.6	67.5
	Total	...	3,205	17	56	281	2,534	1,664	80.7	65.6
	<i>CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.</i>									
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder { by thugs	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
9		„ dacoits	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...
10		„ robbers	10	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
11		„ poison	14	...	1	...	8	1	93.3	12.5
12	Other murders		270	...	4	61	181	62	93.4	34.2
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder	63	...	...	11	40	16	95.2	40
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	290	...	5	35	203	101	97.2	49.7
15	376 ...	Rape	203	...	4	9	99	30	88.4	30.3
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences	64	...	1	5	51	17	90.7	33.3
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	95	...	2	7	64	51	92.7	79.6
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at and abetment of sui- cide.	399	...	...	5	306	237	98.4	77.4
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	2	...	1	...	1	1	100	100
20	326, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	929	65	15	58	711	497	81.3	69.9
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	34	...	2	2	18	6	88.8	33.3
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting pro- perty or confession or deterring public servant.	32	...	2	7	28	10	62.9	35.7
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon	1,181	65	22	57	647	382	89.4	45.1
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	349	2	3	15	187	74	84.7	37.6
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and res- traint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	121	1	5	9	73	18	87.9	24.6
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	16	...	...	...	9	4	87.5	44.4

POLICE—continued.

during 1888, exclusive of cases in Calcutta.

[illegible]

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognisable by the Police

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the Police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during this year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 5, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 5, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person—concluded.										
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	1,018	9	19	42	744	420	74.9	56.4
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	73	...	1	6	64	38	93.2	59.3
		Total ...	5,165	142	87	329	3,651	1,968	79.4	53.9
CLASS III.—Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.										
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity ...	171	...	12	20	71	34	91.8	47.8
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	100	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with { by poisons or stupefying drugs hurt ... { by other means ... in dwelling-house on the highway	24 27	... ...	1 2	... 1	14 10	8 7	96 75.8	87.1 70
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery ... between sunset and sunrise ... other robberies ...	23 171	... ...	2 5	1 6	9 86	1 48	92 92.5	11.1 55.8
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	1,170	4	20	43	517	285	85.9	55.1
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	675	15	12	32	402	228	85.8	56.7
36	454, 455, 457, 480	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	24,019	2,945	274	150	2,055	1,840	86.1	65.2
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	310	7	3	6	207	133	91	64.2
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	6	...	...	...	3	100	60	...
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	5	...	...	...	3	2	80	66.6
		Total ...	26,603	2,971	331	259	3,980	2,089	86.2	61.8
CLASS I.V.—Minor Offences against the Person.										
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	2,700	40	47	97	1,552	486	51.1	30
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	56	...	...	4	46	35	89.2	76
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	5	...	...	...	2	...	60	...
		Total ...	2,761	40	47	101	1,600	501	61.8	31.3

POLICE—continued.

year 1888, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—continued.

INVESTIGATED BY POLICE.											PERSONS.					
Spec. mtds.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 13 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 247, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 13 to 22.	
			a	b	c				a	b			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.		
13	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
...	
718	56	3	331	230	48	42.5	69	153	2	...	77	...	1,150	373	1,600	
67	2	...	37	24	5	53.6	60.6	4	...	...	7	...	86	5	98
3,924	227	20	1,727	1,314	356	41.4	56.7	543	19	8	542	4	5,546	1,174	7,266	
167	1	...	32	37	15	19	46.3	39	...	...	129	...	527	39	695
2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
24	...	...	8	6	2	33.3	57.1	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
22	...	...	6	2	...	27.2	75	3	...	...	3	...	46	...	46
20	3	...	1	7	2	4.3	12.5	14	...	...	1	...	17	1	19
158	5	...	47	32	8	28.8	59.4	69	...	...	11	...	137	22	170
964	56	3	236	181	50	23	56.5	184	1	...	51	...	794	232	1,077	
565	24	1	215	134	27	36.4	61.6	44	...	1	39	...	531	81	651	
20,756	53	123	1,326	697	167	6.3	65.5	954	...	2	138	1	3,519	169	3,827	
265	20	...	129	65	14	45.2	66.4	45	1	...	11	...	355	37	403	
3	...	...	3	2	1	50	60	...	...	...	1	...	24	...	25
4	...	...	2	1	1	50	68.6	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	36
22,953	162	127	2,005	1,165	288	8.6	63.2	1,356	2	3	384	1	3,019	586	6,990	
1,187	233	4	233	533	70	20.8	35.9	354	46	93	150	...	1,812	1,170	3,132	
48	1	1	32	11	1	64	74.4	1	...	...	2	...	55	6	63
3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	1	...
1,218	234	5	325	535	71	22.3	37.7	356	47	18	152	...	1,870	1,177	3,199	

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	Reported to have been committed during the year, whether taken up by Magistrates direct or by the police, and including all false accusations of cognizable crimes.	Number of reported cases in column 4 not investigated under section 197, Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Cases pending before the courts from previous year.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 decided.	Number of cases in columns 4, 6, and 7 ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases investigated by police to cases reported.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.										
43	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	789	78	4	16	437	262	85.7	59.1
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... { of cattle ... ordinary ...	1,994	15	30	79	1,325	974	95.9	73.1
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust ...	27,898	2,520	472	754	12,274	7,958	75.2	64.1
46	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property ...	1,578	11	28	50	878	282	37.2	32.1
47	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house-trespass ...	1,680	6	22	93	1,598	1,237	95.6	77.1
48	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle ...	8,396	156	00	219	5,468	2,208	52.3	40.1
			35	3	...	...	8	4	28.5	50
		Total ...	42,348	2,798	656	1,191	21,988	12,925	67.3	58
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.										
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	29	...	...	1	24	11	44.7	4.1
50	Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	2,006	...	6	89	1,916	1,198	84.4	6.1
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	106	...	...	1	100	89	97.1	8.1
52		Excise Laws ...	2,803	3	9	29	2,753	2,457	74.6	8.1
53		Opium Act ...	432	...	...	7	409	326	68.7	7.1
54		Railway Laws ...	212	...	1	2	163	138	96.2	8.1
55		Salt and Custom Laws	543	...	3	3	539	530	98.7	9.1
56		Arms Act ...	1,441	1	6	27	1,433	1,351	88.6	9.1
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	21,662	4	2	66	21,391	19,904	97.4	1.1
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	1,041	6	4	10	1,017	921	94	1.1
		Total ...	30,275	14	31	235	29,745	26,925	93.4	1.1
		GRAND TOTAL ...	110,357	5,982	1,208	2,396	62,896	46,072	79.5	1.1

OLICE—continued.

ring 1888, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—continued.

Investigated by police.											Persons.				
Suo mots.	By order of Magistrate on complaint or of his own motion, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of Magistrate after police refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns 12 to 14 and of those investigated by police in column 7.			Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases investigated.	Percentage of police cases ending in conviction to police cases decided.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.	Cases disposed of under section 217, Criminal Procedure Code.		Pending at the end of last year.	Received by transfer.	Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total of columns 19 to 22.
			a	b	c				a	b			Arrested by police.	Appearing under order of Magistrate.	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
664	10	6	256	152	23	37.6	62.7	71	...	...	18	...	530	41	589
1,852	85	5	956	351	65	49.2	73.1	216	...	...	65	...	2,106	153	2,324
20,382	843	124	7,106	2,531	740	33.2	73.7	3,058	32	103	1,159	1	15,264	5,121	21,545
484	109	4	196	145	39	32.8	57.4	166	1	23	58	2	491	675	1,226
1,589	19	1	1,204	335	50	74.8	78.2	84	...	...	176	...	2,546	185	2,907
2,483	254	13	1,143	918	69	41.5	55.4	366	268	733	325	1	3,816	5,083	9,225
30	1	...	4	3	...	12.7	57.1	6	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
27,484	1,321	153	10,865	4,435	986	37.5	71.	3,967	301	859	1,801	4	24,761	11,259	37,825
10	3	...	6	5	...	46.1	54.5	2	1	...	2	...	30	19	51
1,421	278	1	1,017	580	91	59.3	63.6	2	...	...	92	...	929	1,133	2,154
99	4	...	87	11	3	84.4	88.7	1	...	...	3	...	461	16	480
2,066	31	...	1,886	170	16	89.9	91.2	50	...	...	30	...	2,442	853	3,365
295	2	...	226	52	7	76.	81.2	22	...	...	7	...	328	152	487
201	4	...	132	24	2	64.3	84.6	7	...	...	5	...	208	26	239
535	4	...	530	7	2	98.3	98.6	1	...	...	3	...	557	7	567
1,065	218	...	1,211	65	14	94.3	94.9	5	...	...	28	...	1,228	300	1,556
21,075	29	...	19,437	1,399	219	92.1	93.2	21	23	27	64	...	22,444	754	23,262
954	28	1	881	81	3	89.6	91.5	5	...	...	14	...	1,427	119	1,560
27,721	601	2	25,413	2,394	357	89.7	91.3	116	24	27	248	...	30,094	3,379	33,721
85,708	2,767	309	41,769	10,533	2,347	47	79.8	6,871	396	996	4,361	9	78,187	19,506	1,02,063

D.—

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PERSONS							
			Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			23	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, etc. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquility, Safety, and Justice.								
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to army and navy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes ... ..	...	6	4.1	171	83	3	64	12
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ... ..	...	...	...	34	17	...	9	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice ... ..	...	2	3	691	188	...	466	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	11	253	2.7	11,797	4,104	146	6,063	196
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier ... ..	...	1	1.8	67	19	1	34	6
		Total	11	262	2.6	12,760	4,411	150	6,636	241
		CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.								
8		by thugs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		" dacoits ... ..	...	...	...	11	5	...	...	...
10	302, 303, 396 ...	" robbers ... ..	...	...	...	15	2	6	...	3
11		" poison ... ..	...	7	30.4	17	5	8	...	1
12		Other murders ... ..	...	27	6.1	505	101	204	...	69
13	307	Attempts at murder ... ..	...	8	12.6	72	21	17	1	18
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	1	83	5.7	625	139	197	2	157
15	376	Rape ... ..	...	11	9	150	62	36	2	41
16	377	Unnatural offences ... ..	...	2	4	61	25	14	...	19
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth ... ..	...	1	1.3	86	19	3	30	23
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	5	10	2.9	338	81	...	237	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	2	38	3.2	1,426	495	23	703	78
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt ... ..	...	2	8.6	22	9	4	...	6
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant ... ..	...	1	2.7	79	36	14	22	6
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ... ..	...	38	3.9	1,274	719	...	467	2
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction ... ..	...	24	7.1	487	228	59	100	39
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion ... ..	...	...	...	145	98	...	34	...
26	372, 376	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution ... ..	...	...	...	30	11	2	6	1

POLICE—continued.

during 1888, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—continued.

continued.								PROPERTY.						
Number of persons shown in columns 30 and 31 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, etc., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	
				Before appearance before a Magistrate.		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
				In custody of police.	On bail.									
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	...
...	
...	
...	
...	
68 8	46.5 38	45.9 38	1 ...	...	...	7 8	1 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
371 5,284	69.4 57.7	66.7 53.1	2 15	...	...	34 1,211	1 62	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	69.8	62.7	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5,768	58.2	53.7	20	...	29	1,265	64	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
3	20	20	1	...	...	6	3	1	...	...	107	...	...
1	4.3	6.2	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	40	46	19	41.3
68	15.5	13.6	19	...	1	61	51	3	2	66.6	161	29	18	
19	30.1	28.7	4	...	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
158	27.7	26.4	6	...	...	64	63	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	35.5	34.1	...	...	...	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	32.6	30.1	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	68.4	63.2	2	...	...	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
233	68.9	70.5	9	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
674	58.4	54.9	2	...	14	118	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	26	27.2	...	...	2	3	...	1	...	...	16	...	...
17	47.2	30.3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
373	39	38.4	...	...	11	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
111	38	32.3	3	4	...	30	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	32.5	27.8	...	...	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	26.9	24.1	2	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognisable by the Police

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PERSONS—							
			Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
CLASS II.— <i>Serious Offences against the Person</i> —concluded.										
27	371 ...	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	...	27	2·3	1,566	716	1	716	4
29	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	...	9	10·4	89	42	...	37	3
		Total ...	8	238	4·2	6,969	2,009	598	2,358	471
CLASS III.— <i>Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.</i>										
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity* ...	1	87	16·5	607	214	185	9	123
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	13	5	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with { By poisonous drugs ... { or stupefying drugs ... { by other means ... { in dwelling-house ... { on the highway between sunset and sunrise ... { other robberies ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
33	392, 393 ...	Robbery ...	...	6	13	40	8	...	10	4
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	4	21	23	8	...	11	1
35	428, 429 ...	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	...	3	17·6	16	11	...	...	1
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt ...	...	17	12·4	153	67	5	68	4
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt ...	6	355	10	3,459	1,267	57	1,805	87
38	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	13	3·6	389	164	9	178	8
39	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves ...	...	1	4·1	24	2	11	4	6
		Total ...	8	580	9·6	6,389	2,423	346	2,890	390
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor Offences against the Person.</i>										
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	53	2·9	3,087	2,054	1	859	10
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life ...	...	1	1·8	62	15	...	45	...
42	374 ...	Compulsory labour ...	...	1	33·3	3	3	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	55	2·9	3,182	2,072	1	895	10

POLICE—continued.

during 1888, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—continued.

continued.								PROPERTY.						
Number of persons shown in columns 36 and 37 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, etc., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	
				Before appearance before a Magistrate		Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
				In custody of police.	On bail.									
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	...
556	48.3	47.7	3	...	17	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	45.3	46.4	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,402	43.3	41.6	51	5	46	538	154	10	4	40	330	48	14.5	
929	24.4	22.7	5	...	...	25	46	122	64	52.4	55,195	3,149	5.7
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	30.4	35	1	...	...	7	...	18	8	44.4	1,771	337	19
11	57.8	61.1	...	...	...	...	...	17	7	41.1	3,300	69	2
1	5.8	6.6	...	...	...	3	...	10	4	40	699	322	46
64	46.7	48.8	1	...	...	7	1	85	33	38.8	2,738	469	17.1
376	47.3	48.1	8	...	5	68	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
278	52.3	52.4	1	...	...	32	...	3	2	60.6	30	22	73.3
1,831	52	55.6	13	2	5	182	48	13,251	2,678	20.2	4,81,916	48,835	10.1	
179	50.4	50.8	1	...	1	29	...	27	20	74	958	714	74.5	
10	41.3	41.6	...	...	...	...	1	6	6	100	392	391	99.7
18	50	50	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,911	48.3	50.2	30	2	11	367	113	13,539	2,822	20.8	5,40,999	54,308	9.9	
603	33.2	32.2	10	...	12	144	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	74.5	73.2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
644	34.4	33.3	10	...	12	143	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

7.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognisable by the Police

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	PERSONS—							
			Died, escaped, or transferred without being brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Percentage of persons released in police cases without being brought before a Magistrate to persons arrested by police.	Number actually brought before a Magistrate for trial.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).	
							By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.
			28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.										
43	453,456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	16	3	569	246	...	289	5
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle ... { ordinary ...	...	108	5.1	2,209	737	5	1,332	45
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	32	39	7.9	1,153	753	6	306	5
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	...	63	2.4	2,843	893	37	1,749	69
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	5	140	3.6	9,073	5,276	1	3,506	7
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	8	4	...	4	...
		Total	60	1,261	5	36,480	16,185	82	17,975	273
CLASS VI.—Other offences not specified above.										
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	51	32	...	19	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	1	6	6	2,147	765	...	1,209	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act...	...	9	1.9	470	112	...	335	...
52		Excise Laws	2	22	8	3,339	423	...	2,384	...
53		Opium Act	...	6	1.8	481	109	...	364	...
54		Railway Laws	...	...	...	239	4	4	181	3
55		Salt and Custom Laws	...	1	1	566	23	...	539	...
56		Arms Act	2	4	3	1,550	149	...	1,384	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	57	14	0.6	23,182	1,722	...	21,218	...
58	Other special and local laws cogniz- able by police.	.....	2	7	4	1,551	229	...	1,307	1
		Total	64	69	2	33,576	3,612	4	29,440	4
		GRAND TOTAL	151	2,465	3.1	99,256	31,512	1,171	60,134	1,252

POLICE—continued.

during 1888, exclusive of cases in Calcutta—concluded.

concluded.								PROPERTY.						
Number of persons shown in columns 36 and 37 who were sent up by the police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons arrested by police.	Percentage of persons convicted in police cases to persons sent up for trial.	Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, admitted as approvers, etc., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.				Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was lost.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property lost.	
				In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.							
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	
284 1,307 9,228 212 1,711 1,942 4	53.5 62 60.4 43.1 67.2 50.8 50	54.1 63.5 60.4 46 64.3 49.7 57.1	2 11 29 5 8 7 ...	1 ... 11 ... 1 ... 1	3 7 41 2 ... 7 ...	27 76 1,268 79 66 276 ...	... 3 37 ... 21	20 1,707 19,815 553 1,549 ... 13	11 1,270 9,450 179 1,503 ... 3	55 74.3 47.6 32.3 97 ... 32	Rs. 440 39,251 3,85,687 35,618 63,866 ... 435	Rs. 109 30,317 96,847 6,673 33,041 ... 14	24.7 77.2 25.1 18.7 61.3 ... 3.2
14,688	59.3	59	62	14	60	1,792	61	23,657	12,416	53.4	5,15,197	1,67,001	32.4	
12 613	40 65.9	37.5 62.5	... 22	... ...	... ...	... 151	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
327 2,188 251 163 534 1,111	70.9 88.1 76.5 78.3 95.8 90.4	72 88 76 76.5 95.5 89	... ... ... 1 1 1	... 1	1 1	23 32 8 2 3 16	... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...	... ... ... ... ... ...
20,536	91.4	91.5	9	...	9	233	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,243	87.1	86.8	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26,978	89.6	89.4	34	1	11	482	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
53,391	68.2	67.3	207	22	169	4,587	393	37,206	15,242	40.9	10,62,526	2,21,357	20.8	

8.—Return of Criminal Cases Not Cognizable by the Police during the year 1888, exclusive of cases in Calcutta.

BENGAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

1888-89.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH FORFEITURE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.								PERSONS.						REMARKS.
			Average institutions of five preceding years.	Instigated by complainant during the year.	Taken up by Magistrate of his own motion.	Total of columns 5 and 6.	Number of cases in column 7 in which the police were employed to make enquiry.	Number of cases in which process issued.	Number of persons against whom process issued.	Actually appeared before the Court, including pending from last year.	Discharged after appearance.	Acquitted.		Convicted.		Waiting trial at close of year.	
												By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.	By Magistrate.	By High or Sessions Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
115 117 118, 119	...	Abetment of offence not committed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Abetting commission of offence by public, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total															...	
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, etc.																	
121 to 130, 505	...	Offences against the State	16	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
137	...	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
172 to 190, 201 to 234, 218 to 215, 227, 228.	...	Offences against public justice	4,316	3,605	1,514	5,119	308	4,865	7,296	7,273	288	1,863	4	4,894	8	208	8 escaped.
161 to 169, 217 to 223	...	Offences by public servants	303	329	36	365	45	332	403	394	13	151	3	211	1	16	8 escaped, ab-
193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	...	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	1,978	1,416	984	2,399	129	2,311	2,644	2,648	242	1,068	34	961	49	196	sconded, etc.
465 to 477	...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	192	209	19	222	10	194	304	311	22	121	62	6	62	46	2 transferred.
264 to 267	...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	263	170	34	204	79	189	210	218	13	56	...	147	...	2	...
482 to 489	...	Making or using false trade-marks.	27	15	...	15	1	10	11	9	...	3	...	6	...	...	...
149, 154 to 156, 160	...	Rioting, - unlawful assembly, affray.	175	196	29	225	76	169	456	492	15	144	...	319	...	14	...
Total			7,258	5,946	2,610	8,556	647	8,072	11,229	11,247	593	3,406	108	6,586	110	481	18 transferred, escaped, ab-sconded, died, etc.
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.																	
312 to 316	...	Causing miscarriage	63	24	2	66	16	15	28	32	9	13	5	...	...	...	...
370	...	Buying or disposing of slaves	1	4	...	4	...	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			55	28	2	80	16	17	30	33	10	13	5	...	...	...	...

CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.

Causing miscarriage

Buying or disposing of slaves

Total

13	384 to 389	...	Extortion	...	1,112	948	9	955	29	499	707	696	153	298	4	144	3	33	1 escaped.
	CLASS IV.—Minor Offences against the Person.																		
14	345	...	Wrongful confinement	...	44-4	26	3	29	7	16	46	47	1	25	...	19	...	2	11 transferred,
15	352, 355, 358	...	Criminal force	...	45,997-8	44,781	69	44,830	1,281	29,883	36,470	22,462	3,095	10,092	...	8,739	3	519	escaped, ab-
16	334	...	Hurt on grave or sudden provo-	...	60-4	61	...	61	14	49	66	82	5	16	...	69	1	1	etc.
17	323	...	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	9,895	11,676	96	11,769	1,086	8,484	11,370	7,830	1,239	3,246	19	3,028	59	248	3 transferred, died, etc.
			Total	...	55,987-6	56,624	165	56,689	2,368	38,432	47,951	30,421	4,340	13,379	16	11,845	57	770	14 transferred, escaped, ab-
	CLASS V.—Minor Offences against Property.																		
18	417 to 420	...	Cheating	...	1,635-6	1,352	14	1,366	68	652	787	709	162	903	4	173	16	60	11 transferred, escaped, ab-
19	403, 404	...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	807-2	656	48	704	219	368	466	541	57	183	1	288	4	7	sconded, died, etc.
20	409	...	Criminal breach of trust by public servant's, bankers, etc.	...	182 8	195	24	219	25	171	197	201	14	42	98	98	17	14	2 escaped, died, etc.
21	426, 427, 434	...	Mischief (simple)	...	7,292-2	6,773	48	6,821	298	4,554	5,565	4,230	521	2,096	...	1,436	...	176	1 died.
			Total	...	9,917-8	8,976	134	9,110	610	5,745	7,016	5,681	744	2,624	19	1,995	37	247	15 transferred, escaped, ab-
22	298	...	Offences against religion	...	16-6	8	...	8	...	7	9	8	3	2	...	3	...	...	1
23	490 to 492	...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	69	72	2	74	...	40	58	54	10	16	...	27	...	...	...
24	493 to 498	...	Offences relating to marriage	...	3,810-6	3,634	14	3,648	92	1,824	2,355	1,797	451	932	23	240	24	122	5 escaped, died, etc.
25	500 to 503	...	Defamation	...	789-4	644	1	645	4	366	453	383	112	146	...	63	...	11	1 transferred.
26	504, 506 to 510	...	Intimidation and insult	...	1,670-6	2,142	8	2,160	32	1,350	1,611	1,189	236	477	4	435	...	38	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	...	Public and local nuisances	...	678-2	681	46	727	197	655	776	894	35	162	...	693	...	4	...
28	291A	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	2	9	1	10	1	9	25	25	...	1	...	24	...	...	1 died.
29	Offences under chapter VIII(a), C. P. C.	...	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	1,641-2	1,600	307	1,907	655	1,235	4,738	4,993	182	1,510	...	3,026	15	260	...
30	Offences under chapter X, C. P. C.	...	Public nuisances	...	605	597	17	614	128	400	801	606	198	163	...	238	...	7	...
31	Cases under chapter XII, C. P. C.	...	Disputes as to immovable property.	...	1,443-2	331	51	382	145	252	500	416	66	140	...	185	...	21	...
32	Cases under chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	...	Maintenance of wives and children.	...	923-2	909	...	909	...	771	784	599	48	319	...	280	...	2	...
			Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the police.	...	21,152-2	20,914	4,678	25,592	864	23,178	28,089	24,500	810	5,085	4	18,239	10	290	62 transferred, escaped, ab-
			Total	...	32,701-2	31,541	5,125	36,666	2,118	30,088	40,199	35,414	2,150	8,953	31	23,406	261	766	69 transferred, escaped, ab-
			GRAND TOTAL	...	1,07,032 8	103,961	8,045	112,006	5,808	82,854	107,134	83,432	7,990	28,673	178	43,926	261	2,287	117

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognisable by the Police.

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.										Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
			Average number reported during five pre- ceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in pre- vious years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.			
							By police <i>suo motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on com- plaint or of his private prosecutor in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.					
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a	
1	115 ...	Abetment of offence not com- mitted, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117 ...	Abetting commission of offence by public, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CLASS I.—Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.														
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to army and navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes.	20	16	...	...	16	...	...	10	1	2	...
4	212, 216 ...	Harbouring an offender ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	18	12	...	...	10	...	...	11	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 168	Rioting and unlawful assembly	15	28	...	...	22	1	...	17	...	...	...
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	4	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...			57	58	...	...	50	1	...	40	1	2	...
CLASS II.—Serious Offences against the Person.														
8	302, 303, 39C ...	Murder ... { by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		„ „ dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		„ „ robbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		„ „ poison ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Other murders ...		7	7	...	...	7	...	...	5	...	...	...
13	307 ...	Attempts at murder	5	5	...	...	5	...	...	4	1	4	...
14	304, 308 ...	Culpable homicide	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15	376 ...	Rape	8	4	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...
16	377 ...	Unnatural offences	6	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 398 ...	Exposure of infants or con- cealment of birth.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempts at, and abetment of, suicide.	23	8	...	...	8	...	...	5	...	1	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the pur- pose of extorting property or confession.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt ...	64	47	...	...	41	...	...	33	...	...	...
21	328 ...	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	2	4	...	...	3	1	...	2	...	...	...
23	324 ...	Hurt by dangerous weapon...	68	68	...	...	65	...	...	34	...	5	...
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction	17	11	...	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret for pur- poses of extortion.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for pros- titution.	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

OLICE—continued.

Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1888.

[illegible]

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases Cognisable by the Police

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.										Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
			Average number reported during five preceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 137 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.			
							By police <i>pro motu</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or of his own motion in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.					
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a	
CLASS II.— <i>Serious Offences against the Person—concluded.</i>														
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	81	66	...	...	52	2	...	45	2	...	...
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	19	15	...	...	15	...	...	7	...	...	...
Total			311	238	...	...	208	5	...	149	3	12	...
CLASS III.— <i>Serious Offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.</i>														
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery { by poisonous or stupefying drugs with hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ by other means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ in dwelling-house on the highway	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery { between sunset and sunrise.	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
		{ other robberies	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 428 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	14	17	...	...	16	...	...	12	...	...	...
35	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trepass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	243	249	...	...	249	...	...	108	9	7	...
36	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	24	28	...	...	27	...	...	13	...	...	...
37	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			285	290	...	...	297	...	...	198	9	7	...
CLASS IV.— <i>Minor Offences against the person.</i>														
38	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	53	65	...	...	35	3	...	23	...	...	...
39	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	26	31	...	...	23	...	...	20	...	1	...
40	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total			79	96	...	...	58	3	...	43	...	1	...

POLICE—continued.

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1888—continued.

[illegible]

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

[illegible]

POLICE—continued.

in Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1888—continued.

[illegible]

7a.—Return of Criminal Cases cognizable by the Police

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	DESCRIPTION OF CRIME.	CASES.										Pending at end of last year.	Received by transfer.
			Average number reported during five pre- ceding years.	Reported to have been committed during the year.	Number of cases not enquired into under section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Reported to have been committed in pre- vious years and brought under enquiry during the year.	Investigated by police.			Number of cases in columns 6 to 8 in which conviction was obtained.	Number of cases declared by Magistrate to be false and never to have occurred.			
							By police <i>suo moto</i> .	By order of the Magistrate on com- plaint, or of his own motion, and in cases in which information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police had refused to enquire.					
1	2	3	3a	4	4a	5	6	7	8	9	9a	10	10a	
	CLASS VI.—Other Offences not specified above —concluded.													
68	Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 9.	Offences by police officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Section 16	Lurking with intent to com- mit any criminal act.	2	4	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	...	...
70	Section 18	Keeping unlicensed boarding house.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71	Section 23	Breach of police license ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
72	Sections 40, 41	Miscellaneous offences in the streets	1,341	3,975	...	...	3,925	...	...	3,912	...	...	...
73	.....	Other offences under the Police Act.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74	Act I of 1859, &c.	Shipping Acts—Offences under.	306	240	...	...	192	...	...	109	...	...	...
75	Acts XXII of 1855, III (B.C.) of 1855, and III (B.C.) of 1867.	Ports Acts—Ditto	2,208	2,725	...	...	2,725	...	...	2,715	...	...	...
76	.....	Mutiny Act—Ditto	13	12	...	...	12	...	...	9	...	...	...
77	Act XIV of 1868	Contagious Diseases Act	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Act I (B.C.) of 1869.	Cruelty to animals	3,475	5,377	...	...	5,281	...	...	5,292	1	1	...
79	Act IX of 1874	European Vagrancy	39	34	...	...	34	...	...	32	...	...	...
80	Act II (B.C.) of 1864.	Jail Act	3	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
81	Act V of 1876	Reformatory School Act	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	Act I of 1878	Opium Act	72	64	...	...	60	...	...	57	...	...	...
		Miscellaneous proceedings	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stealing under English Sta- tute.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	14,512	25,555	...	...	25,518	...	...	24,353	1	1	...
		GRAND TOTAL	21,742	38,335	...	...	36,828	151	...	34,728	84	55	...

CLOS—continued.

Calcutta and the Suburbs during 1888—concluded.

PERSONS.														PROPERTY.					
Number arrested or appeared on other process during the year.		Total.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released without being brought before a Magistrate.	Number who actually appeared before a Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after appearance before a Magistrate.		Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct).		Otherwise disposed of, e.g., died, transferred, etc., after commencement of trial.	Number pending at end of year.			Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.		
By police.	By order of Magistrate.					By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.	By Magistrate.	By Sessions or High Court.		Before being put on trial.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.					Committed to Sessions.	
13	19	15	18a	14	15	16	17	18 b		19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
																	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
...	
4	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
6,251	...	6,251	1	...	5,250	90	...	5,160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
905	53	388	2	141	215	17	...	197	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
5,238	...	5,238	...	...	5,238	10	...	5,228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
14	...	14	...	...	14	3	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,375	105	7,481	...	...	7,481	111	...	7,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	...	40	...	...	40	2	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
76	7	83	...	...	83	17	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	
...	
36,713	443	37,157	3	800	36,354	428	...	35,925	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
51,279	1,802	53,136	11	944	52,181	1,791	32	50,245	68	1	...	...	42	2	2,281	1,506	1,22,523 8	59,401 8

D.—POLICE—concluded.
8a.—Return of Criminal Cases not cognisable by the Police during 1888 in Calcutta and the Suburbs.

[illegible]

18	417 to 430	...	Cheating	...	132	172	...	173	11	163	165	167	...	141	...	28	...	3
19	403, 404	...	Original misappropriation of property	...	34	32	...	32	12	21	24	31	...	18	...	13	...	1
20	409	...	Criminal breach of trust by public ser-	...	6	4	...	4	1	5	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
21	426, 427, 434	...	vants, bankers, &c.	...	196	310	...	310	92	218	383	298	...	139	...	169	...	...
		...	Maschief (simple) ...	...	368	618	...	618	116	404	575	498	...	298	...	196	...	4
		...	Total	...														
Class VI.—Other Offences not specified above.																		
22	433 to 436	...	Offences relating to marriage ...	...	164	169	...	169	8	169	176	118	...	101	...	16	...	...
23	298	...	Offences against religion	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	490 to 493	...	Criminal breach of contract of service	...	13	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
25	500 to 503	...	Defamation	...	23	37	...	37	...	37	58	33	...	27	...	6	...	...
26	504, 506 to 510	...	Intimidation and insult	...	692	568	...	568	10	568	982	294	...	210	...	83	...	...
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	...	Public and local nuisances	...	4,608	427	...	427	417	11	26	599	...	20	...	578	...	1
28	291A	...	Keeping a lottery office	...	2	470	...	470	7	463	471	368	...	171	...	2	...	...
29	Offences under Chapters 8, 10, 11, 12, 35 and 36, C.P.C.	...	.....	...	492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	...	...
		...	Total	...	5,995	1,663	...	1,663	442	1,230	1,715	1,406	...	530	...	873	...	2
30	Act V of 1869	...	Indian articles of war	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Act V of 1857	...	Gas Company's Act	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Act XIII of 1859	...	Workman's Contract Act	...	292	167	...	167	...	167	161	129	...	32	...	97	...	...
33	Act I of 1876	...	Telegraph Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Act IV (B.C.) of 1876, &c.	...	Conservancy Act	...	17,857	18,617	...	18,617	273	18,344	18,427	10,022	...	1,783	...	8,290	...	7
35	Act II (B.C.) of 1863, Act	...	Furnace and Smoke Nuisance Act	...	4	2	...	2	...	2	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
36	Act V (B.C.) of 1862, Act	...	Steam-Bollers Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	VI (B.C.) of 1864, and	...	Arms Act	...	11	35	...	35	4	34	35	40	...	1	...	39	...	...
38	Act I (B.C.) of 1868.	...	Post Office Act	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Act XIV of 1866	...	Apprentices Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Act XIX of 1850	...	Indian Companies Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Act X of 1866	...	Printing Press Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Act XI of 1886 and XXV	...	Contagious Diseases Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	of 1867.	...	Calcutta Tramways Act	...	34	20	...	20	12	8	9	22	...	4	...	18	...	...
44	Act VIII of 1880	...	June Warehouses and Fire-Brigade Act	...	27	21	...	21	16	2	3	21	...	4	...	17	...	...
45	Act V of 1879	...	Petroleum Act	...	20	4	...	4	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	...
46	Act VIII of 1881	...	Inland Emigration Act	...	5	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
47	Act I of 1882	...	Registration Act	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Act III of 1877	...	Canal Act	...	15	3	...	3	...	3	3	3	...	2	...	1	...	...
49	Act V (B.C.) of 1864	...	Cattle Trespass Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Act I of 1871	...	Bengal Practitioners Act	...	174	180	...	180	1	...	1,390	738	...	413	...	315	...	...
	Act XVIII of 1879	...	Adulteration of food, ghee, &c.	...	62	27	...	27	3	6	6	10	...	...	...	31	...	...
		...	Restoration of recognizance bonds, &c.	...	1	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
		...	Explosives Act	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	10	...	...	...	1	...	...
		...	Registration of births and deaths	...	6	8	...	8	4	...	4	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
		...	Forest Act	...	28	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	...
		...	Municipal Act	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
		...	Total	...	18,553	19,099	...	19,099	320	18,779	20,081	11,513	...	2,243	...	8,780	...	7
		...	GRAND TOTAL	...	28,772	26,328	...	26,328	1,265	24,085	27,794	16,241	...	4,642	...	11,638	...	27

F.—MARINE I.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1888-89.

DETAILS OF VESSELS.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earning.	REMARKS.
<i>Sea-going vessels.</i>			Rs.		
Steamer "Undaunted" ...	6	49	23,390*	Nil ...	Out of commission from 30th April 1888, and since sold.
<i>River-going vessels.</i>					
"Coleroon" ...	3	38	38,273	Nil.	Out of commission from 31st August 1888, and since sold.
"Cassandra" ...	3	38	9,730	Nil ...	
"Sarsuti" ...	3	38	26,506	Nil.	
"Muriel," steam-launch ...	...	5	3,097	Nil.	

* Includes charges on account of the *Tigrie*.

F.—MARINE II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1888-89.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earning.	REMARKS.
<i>Superintending establishment.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	
Port Officer and establishment.	1	23	24,578	...	
<i>Pilot establishment.</i>					
Government, salaried ..	3	...	36,000	8,35,590	1 Retired on pension, 18th May 1888.
Ditto, free ...	39	...	3,29,554		1 Pensioned, 21st March 1889.
Licensed ...	21	...	1,62,129		1 Died, 1st March 1889.
Leadsman apprentices ...	22	...	20,624		1 Resigned, 8th June 1888.
<i>Any other establishment.</i>					1 Died, 26th August 1888.
Marine Court ...	2*	...	4,027	...	1 Appointed Deputy Shipping Master, 1st January 1889.
7th crew ...	...	...	1,695	...	
Examiners of Masters, Mates, and Engineers.	8*	...	2,374	...	
Orphangunge Yard ...	...	1	1,120	...	

* Employed only when required.
Abolished, 1st August 1888.

* Employed when required.

Abolished, 1st May 1888.

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

I.—Account of the gross and net Revenue of the Province of Bengal for the year 1888-89.

SOURCES OF INCOME.	Gross receipts.	CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				Net receipts.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Salaries, establishments, &c.	Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I—Land revenue ...	3,73,73,461	47,962	33,37,679	...	33,85,641	3,39,87,820
II—Opium— Cont of abkari, opium ...	5,64,023	...	...	...	...	...
Government sales, etc. ...	6,38,88,396	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,44,52,419	481	2,59,28,179	..	2,59,28,680	3,85,23,739
III—Salt— Duty on imported salt... ..	2 27,28,686	...	...	...	...	...
Excise duty ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	88,195	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,28,16,881	2,26,413	21,224	...	2,47,637	2,25,69,244
IV—Stamps	1,88,38,985	1,21,925	4,93,778	..	6,15,703	1,32,23,282
V—Excise on spirits and drugs	1,08,91,641	26,933	4,34,368	...	4,61,301	1,04,30,340
VI—Provincial rates	41,56,325	7,616	3,17,110	...	3,25,026	38,31,299
VII—Customs	39,17,540	1,39,970	5,24,020	...	6,63,990	32,53,550
VIII—Assessed taxes	39,11,396	41,414	1,49,730	...	1,91,144	37,20,252
IX—Forest	6,76,907	66	3,68,102	..	3,68,168	3,08,739
X—Registration	10,93,544	3,158	...	...	3,158	10,90,386
XI—Interest	10,18,407	...	...	...	...	10,18,407
XXIII—Telegraph	928	...	...	...	...	928
XVIIA—Law and Justice—Courts of Law	7,89,610	1,47,468	...	...	1,47,468	6,42,142
XVIB—Ditto ditto—Jails... ..	7,75,021	369	...	...	369	7,74,652
XVII—Police	8,38,197	5,550	...	...	5,550	3,32,647
XVIII—Marine	9,05,071	208	...	...	208	9,04,863
XIX—Education	6,11,894	9,327	...	...	9,327	6,02,567
XX—Medical	1,36,165	297	..	...	297	1,35,868
XXI—Scientific and other minor departments	1,65,154	40	...	..	40	1,65,114
XXII—Receipts in aid of superannuation	2,38,728	1,251	...	...	1,251	2,37,476
XXIII—Stationery and printing	2,22,071	1,685	...	..	1,685	2,20,386
XXV—Miscellaneous	9,92,715	10,314	...	...	10,314	9,82,401
XXX—Irrigation minor works and navigation	23,64,367	...	...	...	..	23,64,367
XXXII—Buildings and roads—civil works	4,74,640	70,221	...	..	70,221	4,04,419
State Railways	1,17,33,869	...	...	...	...	1,17,33,869
...	...	...	...	12,80,900	12,80,900	—12,80,900
Total ...	18,38,95,922	8,62,058	3,15,74,490	12,80,900	3,37,18,048	15,01,77,874
Municipalities ...	17,05,333	...	...	...	...	17,05,333
LOCAL FUNDS.						
Incorporated Local Funds ...	50,24,231	...	..	...	..	50,24,231
Excluded Local Funds ...	4,25,225	...	...	..	...	4,25,225
Total ...	54,49,456	..	...	...	...	54,49,456
GRAND TOTAL ...	19,10,50,711	8,62,058	3,15,74,490	12,80,900	3,37,18,048	15,73,32,663

A.—FINANCE—continued.

II.—Account of Expenditure from the net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year 1888-89.

MAJOR HEADS.	AMOUNT.		REMARKS.
	Past year 1887-88.	Present year 1888-89.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
Civil and political salaries and establishments.	...	...
DETAILS.			
1887-88. 1888-89.			
Rs. Rs.			
12. Registration 5,43,346 5,62,136	..	...	The increase is due to larger payments on account of commission to Sub-Registrars and <i>ex-officio</i> Registrars.
18. General Administration. 15,93,964 16,93,315	...	..	The increase is chiefly due to the appointment of officers on special duty in the Civil Secretariat.
23. Ecclesiastical. 1,59,632 1,48,151	...	...	The decrease is partly due to the appointment of junior chaplains in place of senior officers on leave, and partly to adjustment of allowance of chaplains under contingencies.
24. Medical ... 10,87,064 11,23,672	.....	...	The increase is due to the return from leave of senior officers, and to increment drawn for the staff of the Campbell Medical School.
25. Political ... ..	...	...
26. Scientific and other minor departments. 1,90,318 1,67,630	...	...	The higher actuals of 1887-88 are chiefly owing to the salary of the officer conducting ethnographical enquiries.
Total 35,74,324 36,24,904	35,74,324	36,24,904	
Civil and political contingencies ...	...	...
DETAILS.			
1887-88. 1888-89.			
Rs. Rs.			
12. Registration 35,112 37,323	...	...	The increase is due to larger collection of fees for registering documents.
18. General Administration. 2,20,572 2,06,882	...	...	The decrease is owing partly to smaller expenditure on account of tour charges and partly to smaller payments on account of supplies to steamers employed under the Commissioners of Dacca and Chittagong.
23. Ecclesiastical. 22,846 28,672	...	...	The increase is due to allowance of chaplain taken here instead of under salaries.
24. Medical ... 3,56,627 3,68,926	...	...	The increase is due to larger payments on account of stores supplied to Medical College and schools.
25. Political ... 57,283 83,252	...	...	The larger expenditure is owing to (a) Sikkim Mission, (b) Lushai expedition, (c) acquisition of land from the Bhootan Government.
26. Scientific and other minor departments. 1,13,279 1,56,025	...	...	The increase is due to charges incurred for silk experiments and to larger payments for purchase of fusel oil for laboratory and manufacturing purpose.
Total 8,05,719 8,76,080	8,05,719	8,76,080	
13. Interest on ordinary debt ... 6,613 51,939			The increase represents interest at 4 per cent. on loans and advances payable by Provincial Government in accordance with Financial Resolution No. 13, dated 1st January 1889.
14. Interest on other obligation ... 1,15,164 1,21,025			The increase is due to adjustment of larger interest on account of Railway Provident Funds.
16. Telegraph ... 915 884			No remark.
19A. Judicial charges—Courts of Law 77,93,821 79,54,265			The increase is chiefly due to the appointment of Sub-Judges and Munsifs, to a special charge for the preparation and printing of "Digest of Indian Cases," law, and larger expenditure on account of salaries of puisne Judges.
19B. Ditto—Jails ... 15,81,039 17,95,435			The increase is due to larger expenditure for purchase of raw materials, rations, and clothing.

A.—FINANCE—concluded.

II.—Account of Expenditure from the net Income of the Province of Bengal for the year 1888-89—concl'd.

MAJOR HEADS.	AMOUNT.		REMARKS.
	Past year 1887-88.	Present year 1888-89.	
	Rs.	Rs.	
20. Police	47,36,425	48,62,738	The increase results from the appointment of temporary Assistant Superintendents, privilege leave allowances and to additional forces entertained in Julpigoree, Darjeeling, and Hazaribagh.
21. Marine	9,15,721	10,70,991	The increase is for the cost of building of vessels to replace the old ones.
22. Education	24,14,769	24,52,036	The increase is chiefly due to payments on account of arrear scholarships, the appointment of two Mahomedan Inspectors, and to increment.
23. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	5,610	6,540	No remark.
29. Superannuation allowances and pension.	12,82,664	13,72,938	The increase is owing to additions to the number of pensioners.
30. Stationery and printing ...	19,96,040	19,43,896	The decrease occurs chiefly under the heads of "purchase of stationery" and "Government Press."
32. Miscellaneous	3,67,417	2,44,030	The decrease is nominal, and arises from the adjustment of charges on account of rent, rates and taxes of all Government buildings under the various heads to which they appertain instead of to this head.
33. Famine relief ... ..	...	54,338	The charges represent charitable relief in the districts of Patna and Orissa Divisions.
38. Interest on debt, State Railways	30,81,696	32,61,382	The increase is due to larger outlay from Imperial funds on account of State Railways.
42. Irrigation minor works	38,16,981	37,57,939	The decrease is for smaller outlay on account of working expenses in the books of the Public Works Department.
43. Minor works, navigation ...	15,20,449	14,77,657	
45. Civil Works	27,87,636	39,53,740	The increase is due to larger expenditure by the Public Works officers.
State Railways	59,34,865	60,17,375	The increase is on account of larger outlay for working expenses of Eastern Bengal Railway.
Total	4,26,87,868	4,49,00,342	
Municipalities	16,18,716	16,77,970	
LOCAL FUNDS.			
Incorporated local funds	53,11,334	56,81,224	The increase is due to larger expenditure on works undertaken by District Boards from surplus funds at their disposal.
Excluded local funds	4,48,638	4,30,470	The decrease is owing to smaller expenditure under Chittagong Port Fund for purchase of stores.
Total	57,59,972	61,12,694	
GRAND TOTAL	5,00,68,556	5,28,91,006	
Surplus	10,03,54,733	10,46,41,657	

B.—PUBLIC WORKS.

1.—Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1888-89.

CLASS OF WORKS.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, INCLUDING ESTABLISHMENT.					Cost of establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
IMPERIAL.						
Military works ... ..	...	...	6,063	21,394	27,457	4,631
Civil works ... ..	...	...	4,58,177	1,82,407	6,40,584	1,37,309
Irrigation works— Capital expenditure on Irrigation works not charged to Revenue	7,22,384 ^a	...	...	...	7,22,384	1,37,067
Total Imperial ...	7,22,384	...	4,64,230	2,03,801	13,90,415	2,88,907
PROVINCIAL.						
Civil buildings ... ..	...	...	14,38,537	6,00,430	20,38,967	3,60,714
Communications ... ..	...	...	7,00,150	9,96,243	16,96,393	3,00,401
Miscellaneous public improvements ... ..	...	...	1,00,945	69,978	1,70,923	30,998
Total ...	...	...	22,37,632	16,66,651	39,04,283	6,91,383
<i>Irrigation.</i>						
Major works—Working expenses ... ..	...	14,04,800	...	...	14,04,800	5,98,542
<i>Minor Works and Navigation.</i>						
Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept	1,44,473	3,91,413	...	...	5,35,886	1,46,141
Works for which only Revenue accounts are kept ... ..	...	...	...	1,34,694	1,34,694	43,395
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept ... ..	...	...	4,308	17,388	21,696	1,011
<i>Agricultural works.</i>						
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept ... ..	...	...	71,141	7,12,015	7,83,156	1,34,638
Total ...	1,44,473	17,96,313	75,447	8,64,095	28,60,325	9,45,787
Total Provincial ...	1,44,473	17,96,313	23,13,099	25,30,746	67,84,631	16,07,140
LOCAL.						
<i>Excluded Local Funds</i>						
Civil buildings ... ..	...	...	1,387	786	2,173	5
Miscellaneous public improvements ... ..	...	...	1,423	1,309	2,732	394
Total ...	...	...	2,790	2,135	4,925	919
<i>Incorporated Local Funds.</i>						
Communications ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...

^a Exclusive of Rs. 52,163 on account of expenditure in England and loss by exchange.

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—continued.

ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1888-89.

2.—General Abstract of financial results, showing the estimated Cost of Construction of Major and Minor Irrigation Works, the Capital Outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, the Working Expenses and the Interest on the Debt incurred in respect of these works for the year 1888-89.

IRRIGATION.

NAME OF PROJECT.	ESTIMATED COST OF CONSTRUCTION.			CAPITAL OUTLAY.				REVENUE RECEIPT DURING 1888-89.			WORKING EXPENSES DURING 1888-89.			NET RESULT, EXCLUDING INTEREST (DIFFERENCE BETWEEN REVENUE AND WORKING EXPENSES.)			NET RESULT, INCLUDING INTEREST.										
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	During 1888-89.		To end of 1888-89.		Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess recovered (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.	Rate per cent.	Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.						
				Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.															Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
Major Irrigation Works.																											
Orissa project	5,13,96,220	9,19,625	5,23,15,845	6,22,429	15,279	6,38,718	2,35,87,322	5,31,481	2,40,68,903	2,43,515	3,87,167	18,073	4,05,240	...	1,61,725	...	...	...	10,90,749	4,233				
Madras project	83,16,768	1,84,215	85,00,983	2,965	83	2,718	82,04,010	1,33,407	83,37,417	2,61,795	2,00,347	9,742	2,10,189	...	22,945	...	...	...	2,84,563	2,412				
Kidwai Canal	17,72,699	44,807	18,17,506	1,46,443	2,897	1,51,340	2,15,84,694	8,98,559	2,61,53,241	8,43,859	7,55,290	61,613	8,07,043	...	...	...	...	...	9,11,372	3,71		
Sone project	2,75,38,087	13,69,607	2,89,07,694	7,74,547	18,229	7,92,776	5,88,53,503	16,58,558	6,05,42,061	13,94,369	14,19,099	82,395	15,00,465	...	1,06,116	...	...	...	24,41,965	4,04				
Total	8,93,74,854	25,48,254	9,19,23,108	7,74,547	18,229	7,92,776	5,88,53,503	16,58,558	6,05,42,061	13,94,369	14,19,099	82,395	15,00,465	...	1,06,116	...	...	...	24,41,965	4,04				
Minor Works and Navigation.																											
Tirhoot project	3,51,079	...	3,51,079	...	...	...	6,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras project	1,45,974	...	1,45,974	47,862	1,507	49,369	1,51,141	16,239	1,67,380	5,75,144	2,61,967	11,538	2,83,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and Eastern Canals.	84,43,749	1,56,555	86,00,304	97,811	3,495	1,01,306	41,54,073	66,428	42,20,501	86,428	74,822	2,430	77,272	...	10,844	...	...	...	...	...		
Orissa Coast Canal	6,63,921	35,111	6,99,032	...	...	...	6,33,230	27,183	6,60,413	1,91,588	1,31,694	6,075	1,97,663	...	15,915	...	...	...	...	...		
Sarun project	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nudda Rivers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	46,04,316	1,50,066	47,54,382	1,44,473	5,002	1,49,475	1,07,33,297	2,81,436	1,10,14,782	8,54,274	5,26,390	21,813	8,76,183	...	3,08,681	...	...	...	...	...		
GRAND TOTAL	7,39,78,700	27,37,920	7,67,16,620	9,19,070	23,531	9,42,251	6,96,16,500	19,40,043	7,15,56,543	23,49,643	19,41,470	1,04,309	24,45,952	...	4,49,963	...	...	...	...	...		

C.—RAILWAYS, 1888.

RAILWAY.	Miles opened during the year.		Miles open on 31st Decem-ber 1888.		NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED DURING 1888. (b)						RECEIPTS FOR 1888. (c)				EXPENSES EMPLOYED. (d)				Capital expenditure. - (e)
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
				First class.	Second class.	Third or intermediate class.	Fourth class.	Total.	Coaching.	Goods.	Miscellaneous (including steam-boats).	Total receipts.	Working expenses.	Net receipts.	Euro-peans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	
East Indian	1,513.45	46,973	159,238	632,400	12,843,360	14,682,961	1,53,75,155	3,05,21,451	7,35,708	4,96,32,404	1,59,89,303	3,06,43,099	975	576	42,467	44,038	35,52,82,473
Eastern Bengal	...	29	673.31	42,631	119,683	930,282	6,146,983	7,269,459	94,10,103	62,21,153	8,57,953	1,05,19,210	49,93,785	55,25,425	270	187	12,969	13,436	9,95,69,593
Tirhoot	...	14	273.00	8,300	9,504	9,191	2,950,039	2,107,064	7,79,769	8,43,979	1,33,544	18,07,231	10,06,408	7,98,575	30	74	3,447	3,531	2,07,76,223
Nalhati	27.25	499	5,985	...	162,634	168,118	62,035	39,479	2,764	1,04,963	81,738	22,539	...	2	193	154	3,40,923
Darjeeling-Himalayan	51.00	3,403	7,621	...	31,802	42,836	2,14,442	3,93,572	6,679	6,14,863	3,31,566	2,83,327	35	6	509	541	27,71,926
Deoghur	4.79	739	...	180,035	...	180,765	22,768	2,044	...	25,812	14,291	11,321	...	...	...	...	2,81,690
Bengal and North-Western	376.00	5,308	10,365	4,720	2,094,552	2,116,945	6,65,403	10,92,350	3,08,310	22,69,543	12,20,699	9,88,844	63	56	3,422	3,541	2,50,64,697

(a) Director-General of Railways' Administration Report for 1888-89, Part I, pages 72-73.
 (b) Ditto ditto ditto pages 58-60.
 (c) Ditto ditto ditto pages 81-89.
 (d) Ditto ditto ditto pages 104-107.
 (e) Information not furnished. pages 72-73.

† Although for convenience classed among the State Railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

D.—MARINE I.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1888-89.

DETAILS OF VESSELS.	Tonnage of each vessel.	Horse power.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earning.	REMARKS.
<i>Sea-going vessels.</i>					Rs.		
Steamer "Undaunted"	470	200	6	49	23,390*	Nil ...	Out of commission from 30th April 1888, and since sold.
<i>River-going vessels.</i>							
"Coleroon" ...	346.66	...	3	38	38,273	Nil.	Out of commission from 31st August 1888, and since sold.
"Cassandra" ...	299.19	...	3	38	9,730	Nil ...	
"Sarsuti" ...	375	...	3	38	26,506	Nil.	
"Muriel," steam-launch	11.9	7	...	6	3,097	Nil.	

* Includes charges on account of the *Tigris*.

D —MARINE II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1888-89.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTABLISHMENT.	Number of officers.	Number of men.	Total annual cost.	Total annual earning.	REMARKS.
<i>Superintending establishment.</i>			Rs.	Rs.	
Port Officer and establishment.	1	23	24,578		
<i>Pilot establishment.</i>					
Government, salaried ...	3	...	36,000	8,35,690	1 Retired on pension, 18th May 1888.
Ditto, free ...	39	...	3,29,554		1 Pensioned, 21st March 1889.
Licensed ...	21	...	1,62,129		1 Ditto, 1st ditto.
Leadsman apprentices ...	22	...	20,624		1 Resigned, 8th June 1888.
<i>Any other establishment.</i>					1 Died, 26th August 1888.
Marine Court ...	2*	...	4,027	...	1 Appointed Deputy Shipping Master, 1st January 1889.
7th crew ...	...	...	1,695	...	
Examiners of Masters, Mates, and Engineers.	8*	...	2,874	...	* Employed only when required.
Orphanage Yard ...	...	1	1,120	...	Abolished, 1st August 1888.
					Employed when required.
					Abolished, 1st May 1886.

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

ARTICLES.	UNITED KINGDOM.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements Value	...	3,63,415	...	4,58,868
Animals, living No.	50	7,664	58	14,150
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, etc., but excluding hosiery) Value	...	31,17,630	...	31,02,790
Arms, ammunition, etc. (excluding military accoutrements) ... ..	...	3,51,672	...	4,69,408
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts) Cwt.	3,266	6,91,146	4,847	8,53,976
Building and engineering materials—				
Cement Cwt.	197,639	3,96,147	228,099	5,33,582
Other sorts Value	...	87,750	...	79,642
Candles lbs.	812,542	2,36,263	711,997	2,08,681
Clocks and watches No.	21,269	1,93,649	18,227	1,56,491
Coal—				
Coal Tons.	45,098	7,72,296	11,818	2,49,383
Coke	2,702	56,844	2,260	77,466
Corals, real lbs.	10	80	...	...
Corks Cwt.	393	68,151	471	50,975
Cotton—				
Raw Cwt.	...	...	2	200
Twist and yarn lbs.	15,083,115	1,08,20,659	14,717,269	1,08,13,218
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey (unbleached) Yds.	756,286,008	8,51,64,050	830,186,943	9,67,47,464
White (bleached)	151,308,458	2,14,77,271	179,571,655	2,58,75,095
Coloured, printed or dyed	122,074,768	1,70,46,554	141,432,264	2,02,78,506
Other sorts { Yds.	373,819	4,40,313	294,897	3,91,393
Thread, sewing { No.	2,030,217	4,11,588	1,796,868	5,02,524
Other sorts of manufactures { lbs.	290,869	7,71,822	323,143	6,13,194
Other sorts of manufactures { Yds.	78,790	491,444	84,466	...
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals) Value	...	8,04,731	...	10,46,266
Dyeing and colouring materials Cwt.	1,077	1,80,818	1,136	1,49,746
Earthenware and porcelain Value	...	3,52,581	...	3,81,035
Flax—				
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods Yds.	235,683	96,806	322,417	1,35,410
Canvas	1,039,533	4,48,309	783,027	4,07,802
Other sorts lbs.	233,021	1,46,092	227,265	1,32,413
Other sorts	9,328	5,056	8,394	4,361
Fruits and vegetables Value	...	10,829	...	10,770
Glass and glassware—				
Beads and false pearls Cwt.	652	42,059	283	27,013
Other ware Value	...	11,65,476	...	11,51,445
Gums and resins Cwt.	18,162	71,647	11,018	48,028
Hardware and cutlery (including platedware) Value	...	27,80,127	...	29,65,293
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ... ..	...	5,19,994	...	6,39,067
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured ... ..	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ..	...	2,53,884	...	3,40,123
Leather and manufactures of ... ..	...	9,24,099	...	9,05,087
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter Gals.	715,183	14,41,236	780,299	14,74,321
Spirits	260,182	22,41,352	287,489	23,28,809
Wines and liqueurs	99,396	10,41,068	99,623	11,11,718
Other sorts	1,076	10,511	1,925	9,675
Machinery and millwork Value	...	55,89,696	...	56,20,312
Matches, lucifer and other... ..	...	4,14,752	...	3,56,923
Metals—				
Copper—				
Unwrought Cwt.	19,852	6,26,703	1,153	73,992
Wrought	99,018	36,14,798	35,751	14,08,296
Other sorts ... ..	...	...	3	187

TRADE.

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1887-88 and 1888-89.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...
...
...	2,20,538	...	2,11,678	...	78,626	...	1,03,713
...	90	...	196	...	85	...	476
3	486	1	479	6	745	6	1,679
1,071	2,700	1,893	4,175	...	...	40	200
...	...	...	...	...	75	...	300
...	...	...	...	1,000	375	...	...
336	5,509	2,619	5,046	3,258	44,765	3,326	56,995
...
...
140	1,200	...	...	5,275	41,000	10,455	89,094
2	609	75	1,124	...	...	4	297
...
343,200	2,95,426	236,000	2,03,584	800	760	9,940	8,690
...
...	...	...	...	6,240	2,265	...	...
495,018	1,59,296	226,364	67,412	107,244	53,801	307,167	1,10,420
1,387,354	2,34,166	1,379,247	2,04,703	385,337	1,32,733	196,418	48,838
{ 72,376 }	88,278	{ 28,367 }	32,588	{ 659 }	1,176	{ 864 }	2,160
{ 2,425 }	5,250	{ 11,360 }	13,790	{ 945 }	...	{ 458 }	1,105
{ 56 }	62,317	{ 400 }	60,253	{ 28,260 }	26,915	{ 22,315 }	19,984
{ 47,232 }	3,835	{ 27,759 }	7,285	...	1,091	...	800
...	20,221	55	7,173	...	...	101	7,517
123	4,619	...	1,905	...	1,401	...	6,223
...
163	182	...	...	2,559	1,700	2,427	1,669
...
...
...	160	...	1,725	...	328	...	68
...
1,677	1,88,700	1,290	2,38,731	...	...	216	7,854
...	68,172	...	65,910	...	902	...	1,283
...
...	65,020	...	89,719	...	12,827	...	15,821
...	23,914	...	18,661	...	4,566	...	17,801
...
...	11,364	...	16,862	...	61,200	...	16,067
...	3,271	...	3,128	...	232	...	221
...
...
1,880	4,306	371	826	7	14	424	1,245
805	4,228	3,772	6,081	505	8,725	685	6,859
1,319	10,007	799	5,125	12,799	75,264	13,688	72,191
...	...	...	...	12	112	...	...
...	1,320	...	1,496	...	4,025	...	290
...	2,420	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
1,009	2,57,942	653	1,65,343	228	51,139	203	57,164
...

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

ARTICLES.	ITALY.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements	Value	...	...	...
Animals, living	No.	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, etc., but excluding hosiery)	Value	27,857	...	42,747
Arms, ammunition, etc. (excluding military accoutrements) ... ..	"	...	...	...
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts)	Cwt.	4 1,686	5	1,050
Building and engineering materials—				
Cement	Cwt.	...	1,068	2,392
Other sorts	Value	150	...	...
Candles	lbs.	...	...	...
Clocks and watches	No.	1 300	153	2,104
Coal—				
Coal	Tons	...	...	...
Coke ... ..	"	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	146,963	127,007	10,88,289
Corks	Cwt.	...	...	...
Cotton—				
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...
Twist and yarn	lbs.	3,000	69,900	59,622
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey (unbleached)	Yds.	...	...	...
White (bleached)	"	277,587	692,393	2,34,162
Coloured, printed or dyed	"	155,686	722,647	1,07,821
Other sorts	{ Yds. }	...	{ 4,109 }	{ 5,402 }
Thread, sewing	lbs.	...	2,250	1,670
Other sorts of manufactures	{ lbs. }	...	{ 63,670 }	{ 49,239 }
Yds.	27,726	34,797	...	...
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals)	Value	25	...	...
Dyeing and colouring materials	Cwt.	75	15	3,800
Earthenware and porcelain	Value	2,510	...	650
Flax—				
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods	Yds.	4,786	1,620	...
Canvas ... ..	"	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ..	"	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	...	960
Glass and glassware—				
Beads and false pearls	Cwt.	4,692	1,77,028	4,00,669
Other ware	Value	9,700	...	3,084
Gums and resins	Cwt.	...	2	120
Hardware and cutlery (including platedware)	Value	945	...	2,503
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds	"	650	...	140
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured ... ..	"	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.	"	2,900	...	725
Leather and manufactures of	"	68	...	44
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	434	414	1,342
Spirits	"	197	501	3,314
Wines and liqueurs	"	2,678	4,322	28,538
Other sorts	"	30	22	200
Machinery and millwork	Value	490	...	1,410
Matches, lucifer and other ... ..	"	...	...	...
Metals—				
Copper—				
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...
Wrought	"	188	31	8,125
Other sorts ... ..	"	...	...	...

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

ARTICLES.	UNITED STATES.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements Value	...	...	...	...
Animals, living No.	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, etc., but excluding hosiery) Value	...	...	...	...
Arms, ammunition, etc. (excluding military accoutrements) "	...	150	...	160
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts) ... Cwt.	...	50	...	...
Building and engineering materials—				
Cement Cwt.	...	...	16	25
Other sorts Value	...	...	...	...
Candles lbs.	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches No.	...	...	532	4,459
Coal—				
Coal Tons.	...	...	...	...
Coke ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Corals, real lbs.	...	...	...	...
Corks Cwt.	...	...	1	80
Cotton—				
Raw Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey (unbleached) Yds.	...	...	180,000	39,375
White (bleached) ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Other sorts { Yds. }	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing { No. }	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures { lbs. }	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals) Value	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and colouring materials Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—				
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas "	700	742	960	720
Other sorts lbs.	...	...	27	30
Other sorts Value	...	...	...	76
Fruits and vegetables Value	...	...	...	...
Glass and glassware—				
Beads and false pearls Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware Value	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including platedware) Value	...	405	...	4,085
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Leather and manufactures of ... .. "	...	...	...	40
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits "	1,454	12,932	1,693	27,001
Wines and liquors ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Other sorts Value	...	...	...	194
Machinery and millwork Value	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Copper—				
Unwrought Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought "	54	1,057	...	...
Other sorts ... .. "	...	...	...	...

TRADE—continued.

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1887-88 and 1888-89—continued.

ARABIA.				CHYLOW.			
1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	379	...	...
...	13	2,390	...	...
...	230	...	6,307	...	11,175
...	8	...	...	...	1,172	...	812
...	12	1,097	1	30
...
...
...	2	130	186	1,625
...	245	4,165	79	1,480
...
...	987	16,990	1,067	6,309
...
...	7,200	4,500	3,600	25
...	3,112
...
...	720	150	3,600	1,480
...	96	48	6,265	1,379
...	5	25	...	...
...	126	270
...	800
...	1,292	...	7,109
...	185	1,907	1	12
...	890	...	687
...
...	1,296	648
...
...	3,766	...	861	...	5,08,315	...	4,80,771
...	...	3	12	4	171	10	1,082
...	142	...	375	...	819
15	160	4	90	...	...	...	...
...	145	...	100	...	21,942	...	33,564
...	1,653	...	9,776
...	400	...	...
...	100	...	7,468	...	1,427
...	1,430	...	2,280
...	76	155	1,079	2,219
...	67	651	666	1,423
...	2	...	...	344	3,564	304	1,199
...	4,438	...	4,765
...	1,310	...	407
...
...	185	6,605	300	18,020
180	5,430	88	2,490	...	...	3	372
150	3,750	...	...	...	...	...	...

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure Imported

ARTICLES.	CHINA.			
	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements Value	...	3,592	...	1,378
Animals, living No.	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, etc., but excluding hosiery) Value	...	41,416	...	41,931
Arms, ammunition, etc. (excluding military accoutrements) ... ..	...	525	...	...
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts) ... Cwt.	4	272	4	550
Building and engineering materials—				
Cement Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts Value	...	...	...	...
Candles lbs.	...	...	...	...
Clocks and watches No.	...	...	...	...
Coal—				
Coal Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke lbs.	...	...	...	...
Corals, real lbs.	150	900	4,050	32,400
Corks Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—				
Ray Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey (unbleached) Yds.	...	...	...	...
White (bleached)	3,688	925	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed	3,276	1,555	824	324
Other sorts { Yds. } No. }	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures { lbs. } Yds. }	...	350	1,450	130
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals) Value	...	1,88,606	...	3,62,003
Dyeing and colouring materials Cwt.	2,612	96,289	3,576	28,487
Earthenware and porcelain Value	...	7,722	...	8,116
Flax—				
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other sorts lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ..	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables Value	...	68	...	296
Glass and glassware—				
Beads and false pearls Cwt.	29	945	49	2,248
Other ware Value	...	1,45,727	...	1,67,110
Gums and resins Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including platedware) Value	...	1,472	...	1,120
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ... ..	...	620	...	937
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured ... ..	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. ... ..	...	18,544	...	14,969
Leather and manufactures of ... ..	...	872	...	343
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter Gals.	...	...	320	792
Spirits	11,075	22,864	11,866	24,348
Wines and liqueurs	35	257	67	890
Other sorts ... ..	...	...	...	...
Machinery and millwork Value	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other ... ..	...	251	...	1,875
Metals—				
Copper—				
Unwrought Cwt.	27,934	9,20,737	13,939	7,19,695
Wrought ... ..	...	14	...	...
Other sorts ... ..	...	...	...	...

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

ARTICLES.	AUSTRALIA.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
Agricultural implements Value	...	...	...	...
Animals, living No.	2,438	10,06,008	3,218	18,89,960
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, etc., but excluding hosiery) Value	...	2,167	...	3,140
Arms, ammunition, etc. (excluding military accoutrements) "	...	40	...	172
Books and printed matter (including maps and charts) ... Cwt.	4	434	3	805
Building and engineering materials—				
Cement Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts Value	...	...	...	...
Candles lbs.	...	...	1,250	812
Clocks and watches No.	...	...	44	1,746
Coal—				
Coal Tons	3,032	36,305	4,630	52,210
Coke ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Corals, real lbs.	...	...	...	...
Corks Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton—				
Raw Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Twist and yarn lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey (unbleached) Yds.	...	...	...	...
White (bleached) ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Other sorts { Yds. }	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing { No. }	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures { lbs. }	...	...	...	...
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals) Value	...	164	...	15
Dyeing and colouring materials Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and porcelain Value	...	85	...	900
Flax—				
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods Yds.	...	...	...	...
CANVAS ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Other sorts lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables Value	...	9,831	...	7,809
Glass and glassware—				
Beads and false pearls Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware Value	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hardware and cutlery (including platedware) Value	...	2,375	...	5,335
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds ... .. "	...	...	...	40
Ivory, unmanufactured and manufactured ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c. "	...	150	...	770
Leather and manufactures of "	...	565	...	7,080
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porten Gals.	12	48	...	...
Spirits "	1,837	14,636	2,052	29,577
Wines and liqueurs "	1,552	8,376	606	4,126
Other sorts ... .. "	...	...	380	4,900
Machinery and millwork Value	...	32	...	168
Matches, lucifer and other ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Copper—				
Unwrought Cwt.	65,040	22,99,217	11,330	6,67,276
Wrought ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... .. "	...	...	...	...

TRADE—continued.

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1887-88 and 1888-89—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
150	30,000	6	20	2,658	3,67,386	3,278	4,60,916
	4,403		30,369		10,49,667		14,04,180
	73		467		35,09,353		35,56,621
6	900	3	815	3,308	3,53,905		4,72,350
					6,96,999	4,374	8,60,068
				198,710	3,98,847	231,116	5,40,374
					87,975		79,942
		52,497	15,651	814,096	2,36,815	765,744	2,24,644
		126	897	24,856	2,44,373	25,227	2,29,487
729	11,644	606	11,500	49,206	8,25,917	17,176	3,15,522
				2,702	56,644	2,200	77,466
				153,776	14,57,310	143,126	12,33,078
				395	68,760	551	61,475
10,000	7,525	19,600	16,042	15,453,355	1,11,35,169	15,056,309	1,11,04,268
16,650	2,045	451,577	32,776	756,308,898	8,51,68,360	830,824,520	9,68,20,678
43,249	15,901	50,604	16,490	152,304,624	2,18,14,339	180,867,893	2,63,08,591
18,734	6,428	7,502	3,096	124,628,544	1,74,51,651	143,688,753	2,06,46,266
2,700	2,250			374,478	5,32,042	294,897	4,31,543
		6,118	5,060	2,106,243	4,16,838	1,880,198	5,25,319
		924	602	293,294	8,98,321	343,455	7,44,652
1,078	809			78,846	12,63,361	86,014	16,61,397
	4,265		5,608	1,448,289	2,60,635	606,638	2,21,162
32	1,875	71	8,854	6,940	3,82,505	6,884	4,62,786
	6,986		9,287				
				243,161	1,00,308	324,844	1,37,079
				1,040,313	4,49,071	788,183	4,09,920
		375	372	233,021	1,46,092	227,667	1,32,815
				9,328	5,058	8,394	4,361
	2,84,792		2,20,874		9,56,890		12,45,167
61	4,100	1,491	21,985	7,140	4,13,724	14,669	7,01,099
	6,093		1,16,553		14,24,176		15,63,537
51	2,075	2	90	36,393	4,62,890	27,242	4,26,376
	7,151		20,116		28,99,287		31,59,111
	1,750		8,432		5,53,277		6,88,956
455	1,350			545	1,750		1,675
	20,072		4,422		3,88,848		4,06,468
	30		850		9,30,770		9,19,281
28	83	8,192	25,184	717,648	14,47,307	791,099	15,05,929
192	2,788	5,257	35,283	299,182	23,42,220	331,036	24,79,862
3,235	25,126	5,123	30,415	121,649	11,81,930	124,811	12,55,808
				2,118	11,525	2,277	14,775
	518		2,573		56,00,519		66,31,298
	155		9,375		4,40,853		3,85,911
3,021	93,356	25	1,306	116,082	39,46,520	23,747	14,80,289
415	15,451	557	15,396	101,103	89,78,295	27,874	16,57,336
105	2,559	137	4,454	396	9,367	161	4,921

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

ARTICLES.						UNITED KINGDOM.			
						1887-88.		1888-89.	
						Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
							Rs.		Rs.
Metals—continued.									
Iron—					Cwt.	1,332,692	75,90,191	1,349,742	89,99,932
Wrought	...	...	...	...	"	61,749	1,36,593	81,620	2,12,003
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	"	83,279	11,83,725	76,397	11,44,220
Lead	...	...	...	...	"	97,141	6,10,329	131,249	9,12,668
Steel	...	...	...	...	"
Tin—					Cwt.	349	27,632	364	31,157
Unwrought	...	...	...	...	"	30	2,621	28	809
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	"	91,239	10,17,239	15,331	2,21,203
Zinc or spelter	...	...	...	...	"	3,189	3,17,533	3,204	3,28,019
All other sorts, unenumerated	...	...	...	...	Gals.	1,222,897	6,03,868	1,679,826	9,88,108
Oils	...	...	...	...	Value		7,01,935		8,30,665
Paints, colours, and painters' materials	...	...	...	...	"		8,21,157		7,74,342
Paper and pasteboard	...	...	...	...	"		18,65,844		21,12,066
Provisions	...	...	...	...	"		33,27,749		31,79,993
Railway plant and rolling-stock	...	...	...	...	Tons	284,137	54,13,721	316,211	72,50,487
Salt	...	...	...	...	Value				
Shells and cowries	...	...	...	...	
Silk—					lbs.	6	70	25	460
Raw	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures—					Yds.	401,979	3,06,550	147,200	2,21,386
Piece-goods	...	...	...	...	Value		7,309		1,28,477
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	lbs.	7,056	490		
Spices	...	...	...	...	Cwt.	35,296	3,53,470	115	2,015
Sugar and sugarcandy	...	...	...	...	lbs.	63	67	457	385
Tea	...	...	...	...	
Tobacco—					lbs.	26,071	6,747	15,021	6,684
Unmanufactured	...	...	...	...		277,387	40,592	455,210	3,96,061
Manufactured	...	...	...	...	Value		3,90,407		4,52,922
Toys and requisites for games	...	...	...	...	No.	2,064,097	18,18,371	2,621,611	24,99,182
Umbrellas	...	...	...	...	Value		1,34,833		1,04,938
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood)	...	...	...	...	
Wool—					lbs.	2,144	2,025		
Raw	...	...	...	...	
Manufactures of—					Yds.	5,177,459	44,69,596	4,544,161	38,19,181
Piece-goods	...	...	...	...	Value		16,83,431		21,78,294
Other sorts	...	...	...	...	"		40,59,767		4,143,249
All other articles, unenumerated	...	...	...	...	
Merchandise {	Free	...	...	...	...		19,19,58,822		21,34,59,269
Dutiable	...	...	...	...	...		1,04,86,739		1,25,72,695
Total							20,24,40,561		22,60,30,964
Treasure—							3,53,776		77,157
Gold	...	...	...	...			53,91,232		81,34,699
Silver	...	...	...	...			57,45,008		52,11,856
Total							20,81,85,569		23,42,42,820
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure									
Government—							79,12,215		1,00,50,861
Stores	...	...	...	...	
Treasure—									
Gold	...	...	...	...	
Silver	...	...	...	...	
Total of Treasure									
Total of Stores and Treasure							79,12,215		1,00,50,861

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

ARTICLES.	ITALY.			
	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—continued.		Rs.		Rs.
Iron—				
Wrought Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Lead ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Steel ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Tin—				
Unwrought Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... .. "	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated "	5	844	1	375
Oils Gals.	55	500	765	1,085
Paints, colours, and painters' materials Value	...	3,858	...	18,516
Paper and pasteboard "	...	1,305	...	...
Provisions "	...	18,465	...	12,183
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Salt Tons	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries Value	...	...	...	...
Silk—				
Raw lbs.	812	2,940	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods Yds.	135,145	1,23,852	53,872	55,191
Other sorts Value	...	...	...	91,510
Spices lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar and sugarcandy Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea lbs.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured "	10	70	7	37
Toys and requisites for games Value	...	1,186	...	3,215
Umbrellas No.	...	...	23	23
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) Value	...	35	...	...
Wool—				
Raw lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods Yds.	...	...	25,264	24,627
Other sorts Value	...	1,600	...	84,694
All other articles, unenumerated "	...	60,631	...	1,06,801
Merchandise { Free ... ..	...	20,37,406	...	23,64,985
Dutiable ... ..	...	21,734	...	33,894
Total ... ..	...	20,59,140	...	23,98,379
Treasure—				
Gold ... ..	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ..	...	20,59,140	...	23,98,379
Government—				
Stores ... ..	...	800	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold ... ..	...	...	N.	...
Silver ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ... ..	...	800	...	...

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

ARTICLES.	UNITED STATES.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—continued.		Rs.		Rs.
Iron—				
Wrought Cwt.	40	60	35	450
Other sorts ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Lead ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Steel ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Tin—				
Unwrought Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... .. "	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Oils Gals.	18,769,865	69,60,386	15,244,069	63,74,171
Paints, colours, and painters' materials Value	...	6,172	...	8,099
Paper and pasteboard ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Provisions "	...	11,783	...	7,421
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Salt Tons	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries Value	...	...	...	...
Silk—				
Raw lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts Value	...	...	...	...
Spices lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar and sugarcandy Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea lbs.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... .. "	...	...	8,800	6,050
Toys and requisites for games Value	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) Value	...	1,646	...	74,093
Wool—				
Raw lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated "	...	4,046	...	12,800
Merchandise { Free ... ..	...	63,32,224	...	1,58,336
{ Dutiable ... ..	...	6,57,205	...	64,00,992
Total ... ..	...	69,89,429	...	65,59,328
Treasure—				
Gold ... ..	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ..	...	69,89,429	...	65,59,328
Government—				
Stores ... ..	...	...	...	3,099
Treasure—				
Gold ... ..	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ... ..	...	...	...	3,099

TRADE—continued.

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1887-88 and 1888-89—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
22	67	160	640	1,833	3,639	30	360
...	...	...	...	20	60	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	104	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	62	460
...
...
...
...	...	74	2,200	1	14	...	...
...	...	12	70	...	...	3	356
...	...	...	2,202	227,489	3,05,845	379,755	4,67,756
...	517	...	...	...	...	...	3,230
...	3,16,902	...	2,71,826	...	7,164	...	2,525
...	...	...	...	...	1,820	...	2,943
...
42,633	5,69,690	19,182	2,71,351	...	1	...	...
...	726	...	170	...	1,32,492	...	1,40,370
...
...
...	...	...	...	38	50	11,491	11,688
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,080
...	...	...	...	19,085	27,251	109,070	63,611
...	...	...	...	5,242	70,312	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,249	1,616	2,305	1,669
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,152	680
...	...	...	...	1,369	8,312	4,839	17,762
...	...	...	...	...	384	...	3,890
...	...	...	...	6	18	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,110	...	776
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	14,640	17,260
...	80	...	725	...	...	...	...
...	552	...	6,015	...	1,34,263	...	1,33,662
...
...	3,32,095	...	2,87,753	...	12,39,536	...	14,63,479
...	5,69,700	...	2,71,351	...	4,828	...	5,557
...
...	9,01,795	...	5,59,104	...	12,94,364	...	14,69,036
...
...	24,814	...	7,425	...	...	...	...
...	5,196	...	12,309	...	...	...	...
...
...	30,010	...	19,734	...	...	...	...
...	9,31,805	...	5,78,838	...	12,94,364	...	14,69,036
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334
...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

ARTICLES.	CHINA.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—continued.		Rs.		Rs.
Iron—				
Wrought Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... .. "	...	...	80	120
Lead ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Steel ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Tin—				
Unwrought Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... .. "	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated "	125	3,868	1,039	31,221
Oils Gals.	27,001	25,169	23,185	24,850
Paints, colours, and painters' materials Value	...	47,185	...	77,858
Paper and pasteboard "	...	18,678	...	14,470
Provisions "	...	47,225	...	32,052
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Salt Tons	...	...	...	...
Shells and cowries Value	...	...	...	40
Silk—				
Raw lbs.	34,110	86,353	13,334	29,610
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods Yds.	14,262	11,791	3,552	4,530
Other sorts Value	...	...	...	3,036
Spices lbs.	51,072	4,685	238,896	16,212
Sugar and sugarcandy Cwt.	61,520	7,32,531	9,426	1,16,433
Tea lbs.	8,676	4,335	3,849	2,156
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured "	5,171	12,057	5,463	13,382
Toys and requisites for games Value	...	1,816	...	14,534
Umbrellas No.	11	130	4	64
Wood, timber, manufactures of (excluding firewood) Value	...	13,076	...	45,435
Wool—				
Raw lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods Yds.	...	...	12	60
Other sorts Value	...	...	...	100
All other articles, unenumerated "	...	2,53,754	...	2,41,555
Merchandise { Free ... ..	...	26,33,580	...	20,52,080
Dutiable ... ..	...	23,196	...	26,080
Total ... ..	...	26,56,776	...	20,78,080
Treasure—				
Gold ... ..	...	12,86,802	...	19,13,588
Silver ... ..	...	50,33,473	...	28,26,903
Total ... ..	...	63,20,365	...	47,40,391
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ..	...	89,77,141	...	68,18,451
Government—				
Stores ... ..	...	1,854	...	487
Treasure—				
Gold ... ..	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total Treasure ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ... ..	...	1,854	...	487

TRADE—continued.

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1887-88 and 1888-89—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
908	706	...	...	80	500	...	...
...
...
...
...	13,258	10,84,378	15,892	12,78,786
...
...	134	22,250	34	5,156
...	1,326	13,758	1,872	17,578
...	4,397	...	2,10,868	...	2,08,852
...	49,960	...	42,600
...	252	...	338	...	3,45,690	...	2,98,599
...
2,889	38,418	9,142	1,26,005	...	...	...	...
...	160
...
...	11,337	10,221	5,034	7,107
...	1,176	...	...	...	6,684
...	10,286,063	16,49,500	18,802,175	21,08,486
...	19,291	2,10,514	10,176	93,973
...	37,066	16,322	32,557	14,665
...
...	7,554	8,082	9,269	14,054
...	1,960	...	1,095
...	1	12
...	7,336	...	30,665
...	3,584	200	...	...
...	620	875	582	1,164
...	240	...	...
...	6,068	...	2,103	...	3,36,348	...	2,76,659
...
...	9,567	...	10,169	...	47,83,317	...	57,29,110
...	38,603	...	1,26,648	...	80,478	...	27,422
...	48,070	...	1,36,817	...	48,13,795	...	57,56,532
...
...	200	...	31,800	...	...
...	3,26,608	...	1,74,267
...	200	...	3,58,408	...	1,74,267
...	48,070	...	1,37,017	...	51,72,203	...	59,30,799
...	1,135	...	1,227
...
...
...
...	1,135	...	1,227
...

I.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Merchandise and Value of Treasure imported

ARTICLES.	AUSTRALIA.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Metals—concluded—		Rs.		Rs.
Iron—				
Wrought Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Lead ... .. "	...	...	10	98
Steel ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Tin—				
Unwrought Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... .. "	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Oils Gals.	...	...	...	...
Paints, colours, and painters' materials Value	...	...	...	450
Paper and pasteboard ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Provisions "	...	32,101	...	45,280
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... .. "	...	...	...	300
Salt Tons	...	14	...	...
Shells and cowries Value	...	...	...	...
Silk—				
Raw lbs.	...	...	10	15
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts Value	...	...	...	...
Spices lbs.	112	350	...	...
Sugar and sugarcandy Cwt.	2	40	11	92
Tea lbs.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured lbs.	...	...	820	40
Manufactured ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Toys and requisites for games Value	...	310	...	422
Umbrellas No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, timbers, manufactures of (excluding firewood) Value	...	3,068	...	4,515
Wool—				
Raw lbs.	68,591	49,806	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Piece-goods Yds.	1,056	1,500	...	...
Other sorts Value	...	1,082	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated "	...	40,861	...	19,384
Merchandise { Free ... ..	...	34,86,471	...	22,08,442
{ Dutiable ... ..	...	28,114	...	29,775
Total ... ..	...	35,09,585	...	22,38,217
Treasure—				
Gold ... ..	...	2,86,452	...	1,99,980
Silver ... ..	...	...	...	1,10,274
Total ... ..	...	2,86,452	...	3,10,254
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ..	...	37,96,037	...	25,48,471
Government—				
Stores ... ..	...	758	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold ... ..	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ... ..	...	758	...	...

TRADE—continued.

from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1887-88 and 1888-89—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
15,385	56,729	41,267	2,08,301	1,350,288	76,51,825	1,391,074	91,49,043
100	60	...	...	61,001	1,30,795	81,860	2,12,703
...	...	...	...	83,285	11,83,829	76,407	1,44,318
...	...	4,849	29,806	97,141	6,10,329	136,100	9,42,924
...	...	...	...	13,607	11,12,010	16,253	13,09,943
...	...	...	...	36	2,521	28	809
299	3,972	605	8,965	91,539	10,21,225	15,836	2,30,168
18	3,089	15	1,100	3,673	3,99,259	4,586	4,04,934
786,375	3,04,485	3,371,473	13,77,162	21,133,193	83,33,610	20,749,789	93,14,474
...	5,040	...	14,379	...	9,80,906	...	11,77,771
...	15,964	...	7,871	...	12,22,770	...	11,62,775
...	7,377	...	5,332	...	26,87,855	...	28,12,552
...	...	...	...	...	33,27,749	...	31,80,203
21,615	3,08,871	28,669	4,52,356	351,274	63,30,716	373,204	61,00,296
...	15,463	...	31,383	...	1,48,893	...	1,72,459
...	...	...	...	34,428	89,363	13,369	30,085
9,453	8,347	7,678	9,335	2,533,130	19,79,343	1,185,553	13,45,277
...	...	...	4,721	...	7,309	...	8,08,400
181,928	92,885	60,424	29,519	10,548,188	17,75,431	19,210,565	22,17,728
38,943	2,86,791	1,804	4,692	391,208	28,24,665	282,969	19,87,296
20	15	...	...	48,064	22,605	39,188	18,895
830	1,050	200	600	89,621	21,237	21,193	8,004
20,381	1,07,572	10,637	1,06,514	316,048	3,84,872	504,270	5,58,262
...	4,656	...	15,760	...	4,46,051	...	5,32,955
17	17	...	...	2,054,176	18,18,631	2,621,757	24,39,772
...	1,544	...	8,762	...	1,64,585	...	2,74,464
...	...	...	...	74,319	52,031	...	...
13,719	13,011	39,862	49,345	5,647,674	50,35,130	4,943,245	42,74,714
...	1,440	...	18,102	...	17,34,689	...	23,66,691
...	40,433	...	52,702	...	61,10,188	...	51,98,864
...	14,31,091	...	11,94,622	...	22,06,18,978	...	23,55,15,188
...	4,06,914	...	19,18,124	...	1,23,65,261	...	2,15,05,781
...	18,98,005	...	31,12,746	...	23,29,84,239	...	25,70,20,964
...	93,924	...	1,09,476	...	20,77,658	...	23,07,727
...	3,000	...	...	...	1,07,59,509	...	1,18,58,552
...	96,924	...	1,09,476	...	1,28,87,167	...	1,41,66,279
...	19,34,929	...	32,22,222	...	24,58,21,406	...	27,11,87,243
...	10	...	60	...	79,18,942	...	1,00,51,355
...
...
...
...	10	...	60	...	79,18,942	...	1,00,51,355

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce an
official years 1887-8

ARTICLES.	UNITED KINGDOM.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.				
Cotton—		Rs.		Rs.
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	100	81	12,665	9,469
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... Yds.	33,069	3,401	34,723	3,133
White ... "	89,259	18,332	8,745	1,037
Coloured, printed or dyed ...	29,943	3,870	52,252	13,158
Other sorts of piece-goods ... { No. }	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... { lbs. }	306	1,087	35	36
Gums and resins ... Cwt.	...	...	5	250
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Iron ... Cwt.	72,503	1,19,740	38,270	67,690
All others, unenumerated ...	35,459	15,21,400	4,839	2,67,755
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	2,10,866	...	1,68,620
Total of Foreign merchandise ...	...	18,78,777	...	5,31,158
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.				
Animals, living ... No.	2	20	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, etc., but excluding hosiery) ... Value	...	1,49,372	...	1,77,843
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... Cwt.	4,069	3,99,617	3,862	3,93,284
Coffee ... "	8	730	2	202
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Cwt.	14,003	1,40,802	13,676	1,47,225
Cotton—				
Raw ... Cwt.	214,916	46,10,400	109,550	26,10,099
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... { Yds. }	6,242	1,026	60	48
Other sorts ... Value	...	1,05,028	...	64,969
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals) ...	...	45,624	...	45,381
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo ... Cwt.	30,434	93,97,833	30,436	93,64,582
Other sorts ... "	45,620	3,72,339	12,669	1,14,806
Grain and pulse—				
Grain ... Cwt.	319	1,005	2,281	6,556
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... "	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... "	1,141,654	40,42,163	1,207,799	43,36,716
Wheat ... "	3,508,811	1,31,39,259	2,451,635	90,14,760
Other sorts ... "	1,176,928	26,88,322	421,367	9,32,581
Gums and resins—				
Cutch and gambier ... Cwt.	1,751	34,409	12,026	1,79,779
Hemp—				
Raw ... Cwt.	35,647	2,77,380	40,666	2,99,018
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides { Raw ... Cwt. }	286,163	1,11,98,297	251,247	92,23,816
{ Dressed or tanned ... Cwt. }	3,981,353	1,17,535	3,682,584	1,35,515
{ Raw ... Cwt. }	1,593	2,22,701	1,743	3,23,240
{ Dressed or tanned ... Cwt. }	31,435	32,430	24,638	90,813
{ Raw ... Cwt. }	2,888	...	3,310	...
{ Dressed or tanned ... Cwt. }	252,767	...	446,829	...
{ Raw ... Cwt. }	458	...	1,162	...
{ Dressed or tanned ... Cwt. }	25,673	...	88,545	...
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset ... Value	...	48,250	...	1,52,609
Raw ... Cwt.	6,213,218	4,20,43,153	7,497,053	5,86,40,541
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	2,570,525	4,71,552	1,473,129	35,20,808
Other Linds ... Yds.	789,788	89,479	4,328,400	4,53,840
... Cwt.	2,210	...	2,810	...

TRADE—continued.

Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the and 1888-89.

AUSTRIA.				FRANCE.			
1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	480	192
...	...	...	...	...	...	92	40
...
...
...
...
...
2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	3,500	2	619	...	...	49	3,500
...	2,923	...	15,099	...	16,856	...	14,798
...	6,433	...	15,718	...	16,856	...	18,630
...
...	...	...	...	6	50	...	...
...	605	...	658	...	8,760	...	8,012
...
...	40	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	18	199	...	...	...	...
27,845	5,90,333	10,824	2,48,248	22,739	5,15,067	8,491	2,02,127
...
...	...	...	...	{ 162 }	99	{ 120 }	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,740
...	...	...	...	...	6,256	...	8,249
10,858	33,56,867	10,700	36,05,738	15,454	45,19,153	9,677	31,35,992
20	60	392	1,480	14,020	80,704	4,128	14,777
...
...
...	...	...	...	153,627	4,35,091	152,768	4,19,990
...	...	499	2,040	183,460	7,53,223	247,376	8,93,334
...	...	15	75	55	160	...	...
...	...	...	...	4,490	86,460	197	3,785
15	175	...	...	903	5,755	182	1,110
...
40,996	16,73,476	{ 29,928 }	11,39,135	{ 7,361 }	2,72,690	{ 15,397 }	5,57,318
500,543	...	{ 373,255 }	...	{ 113,783 }	...	{ 232,301 }	...
...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	{ 8 }	1,000	{ 669 }	39,410	{ 332 }	23,331
...	...	{ 1,000 }	...	{ 48,440 }	...	{ 51,572 }	...
...	...	...	...	{ 7 }	800	...	...
...	4,928	...	300	220	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	13,700	...	7,435
183,462	13,31,667	293,406	16,79,095	54,597	3,76,509	160,979	12,73,468
...	...	4,500	1,125	14,200	4,055	49,600	12,150
...	...	{ 225,670 }	29,772	{ 53 }	240	{ 622 }	5,118

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1887-88

ARTICLES.	ITALY.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.				
Cotton—		Rs.		Rs.
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ... "	...	...	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed ... "	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ... { Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... { No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... { lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... { Yds.	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Iron ... Cwt.	4,539	7,262	...	...
All others, unenumerated ... "	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	43,554	...	2,500
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	50,816	...	2,500
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.				
Animals, living ... No.	...	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, etc., but excluding hosiery) ... Value	...	6,820	...	4,900
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... Cwt.	59	8,825	...	...
Coffee ... "	...	...	...	...
Corr—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Cwt.	...	...	760	7,310
Cotton—				
Raw ... Cwt.	133,452	29,50,998	41,835	10,69,574
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... { Yds.	20	7	...	...
Other sorts ... { No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... Value	...	3	...	6,962
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals) ... "	...	...	...	27
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo ... Cwt.	925	2,79,857	1,115	3,67,518
Other sorts ... "	979	5,656	638	2,725
Grain and pulse—				
Gram ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... "	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... "	...	...	2,006	5,897
Wheat ... "	295,392	12,31,476	6,206	21,818
Other sorts ... "	3,333	7,200	1,125	2,645
Gums and resins—				
Gutch and gambier ... Cwt.	1,775	23,250	...	...
Hemp—				
Raw ... Cwt.	31	351	57	720
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides { Raw ... { Cwt.	46,945	18,67,919	49,576	18,27,820
Dressed or tanned ... { No.	710,254	...	744,239	...
Skins { Raw ... { Cwt.	158	7,488	23	1,600
Dressed or tanned ... { No.	6,120	...	3,500	...
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset ... Value	...	2,180	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... Cwt.	266,273	17,78,821	184,373	14,91,800
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	75	25	40	14
Other kinds ... { Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... { Cwt.	...	...	...	...

TRADE—continued.

*Manufactures and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the
and 1888-89—continued.*

[illegible]

II—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1887-88

ARTICLES.	UNITED STATES.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.				
Cotton—		Rs.		Rs.
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... Yds.	60	25	...	...
White ...	...	...	570	288
Coloured, printed or dyed ...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ...	{ Yds. No. lbs. }	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ...	{ Yds. lbs. }	...	...	...
Gums and resins ...	Cwt.	...	...	...
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	Value	...	...	...
Metals—				
Iron ...	Cwt.	51,453	92,504	6,260
All others, unenumerated ...	Value	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	Value	9,778	...	2,409
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	1,02,307	...	14,738
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.				
Animals, living ...	No.	...	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, etc., but excluding hosiery) ...	Value	1,624	...	5,761
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ...	Cwt.	1,902	2,61,541	1,670
Coffee ...	"	...	10	2,06,394
Cair—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ...	Cwt.	...	...	524
Cotton—				
Raw ...	Cwt.	...	...	...
Twist and yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ...	{ Yds. No. Value }	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	105	...	6,750
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals) ...	"	4,332	...	...
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo ...	Cwt.	19,258	66,35,781	22,671
Other sorts ...	"	11,923	66,139	1,073
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ...	Cwt.	...	...	...
Rice in the husk (paddy) ...	"	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ...	"	15,018	67,594	5,005
Wheat ...	"	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	"	73	300	...
Gums and resins—				
Cutch and gambier ...	Cwt.	88,342	14,65,913	69,564
Hemp—				
Raw ...	Cwt.	...	...	...
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ...	Value	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides { Raw ...	{ Cwt. No. }	86,366 } 23,30,839	{ 72,968 466,999 }	{ 19,50,273
Dressed or tanned ...	{ Cwt. No. }	527,078 }	...	...
Skins { Raw ...	{ Cwt. No. }	34,158 } 27,19,666	{ 36,912 3,793,962 }	{ 34,10,519
Dressed or tanned ...	{ Cwt. No. }	3,463,346 }	{ 580 65,000 }	{ 97,500
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset ...	Value	1,492	...	...
Gold—				
Raw ...	Cwt.	2,330,800	1,14,14,854	1,081,870
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ...	No.	15,310,163	16,50,376	13,096,100
Other kinds ...	{ Yds. Cwt. }	10,469,100 }	{ 8,10,641 7,492,176 426 }	{ 7,63,055

TRADE continued.

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal, during the and 1888-89—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	8,800	9,300	14,367	12,204
...	...	...	...	97,750	13,615	14,750	1,875
...	...	...	...	201,380	36,367	154,720	26,692
...	...	...	...	10,751	2,183	2,790	380
...	...	...	...	{ 320 }	480	{ 1,644 }	3,109
...	...	...	...	{ 384 }	325	{ 100 }	100
2	350	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
25	120	...	...	11	127	2	11
...	...	...	...	1	75	9	1,469
...	2,134	...	730	...	18,889	...	22,662
...	2,604	...	730	...	81,361	...	68,505
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3,000
...	1,218	...	2,411	...	10,525	...	12,711
14	910	9	500	...	...	20	1,200
...
...
10,571	7,765	32,929	13,185	700	600	5,562	1,667
...	3,778	...	13,700	...	300	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,696	...	1,423
267	1,213	6	897	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	596	2,780	8	42
...	...	...	...	42,900	1,29,193	30,441	94,103
607,892	24,04,741	459,600	17,88,684	31,758	61,573	36,524	70,069
10,391	27,724	137	562	1,937,470	68,17,462	1,753,845	59,74,423
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	45
...	...	...	...	23,557	88,874	31,509	1,00,432
...	...	...	...	449	7,240	80	1,225
...
...
...	...	...	...	769	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	8,582	29,598	...	...
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	3,100
...
200	54	5,500	1,375	250,773	54,982	273,900	68,007
...	...	...	...	607,418	79,658	835,545	1,03,080
...	...	...	...	35	...	117	...

*II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and
official years 1887-88*

ARTICLES.	CHINA.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.				
Cotton—		Rs.		Rs.
Twist and yarn lbs.	1,600	1,600	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey Yds.	...	...	21,690	2,798
White "	1,740	400	...	...
Coloured, printed or dyed "	75	35	202	124
Other sorts of piece-goods { Yds. No. }	163	295	170	440
Other sorts of manufactures { lbs. Yds. }	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Iron Cwt.	...	...	...	...
All others, unenumerated ... .. "	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	14,685	...	6,796
Total of Foreign Merchandise ...	...	17,015	...	10,098
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.				
Animals, living No.	5	1,240	...	...
Apparel (including haberdashery, millinery, etc., but excluding hosiery) ... Value	...	6,143	...	5,540
Caoutchouc—				
Raw Cwt.	15	1,050	...	...
Coffee ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Cwt.	190	674	12	40
Cotton—				
Raw Cwt.	69,080	18,67,584	87,271	22,91,301
Twist and yarn lbs.	3,678,620	13,20,447	4,178,400	16,67,440
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods { Yds. No. }	231	358	151	101
Other sorts Value	...	62	...	170
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals) ... "	...	47,015	...	1,10,467
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo Cwt.	73	21,861	9	1,800
Other sorts "	3,276	27,781	730	11,930
Grain and pulse—				
Gram Cwt.	867	2,610	778	2,541
Rice in the husk (paddy) "	29,180	48,619	3,960	5,400
Rice not in the husk "	960	4,769	613	3,397
Wheat "	42	180	11	45
Other sorts "	35	119	81	304
Gums and resins—				
Catch and gambier Cwt.	3	30	...	...
Hemp—				
Raw Cwt.	...	...	21	160
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides { Raw { Cwt. No. }	...	...	...	...
Dressed or tanned { Cwt. No. }	...	...	...	...
Skins { Raw { Cwt. No. }	123	11,875	...	...
Dressed or tanned { Cwt. No. }	12,500	...	...	...
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset ... Value	...	2,750	...	720
Jute—				
Raw Cwt.	8,571	60,800	24,432	2,12,908
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags No.	8,701,293	10,53,376	14,819,140	17,55,081
Other sorts { Yds. Cwt. }	795,700	90,848	1,902,400	2,34,291

TRADE—continued.

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal, during the and 1888-89—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	33,200	14,580	400	250
...	11,698	1,722	6,330	890
...	101,937	19,714	63,736	13,642
100	60	400	180	20,486	7,027	7,230	915
...	200	300	...	...
...	7,300	3,310	240	1,190
...	4	120	1,000	920
...	36	...
...	52	514	47	381
...	824	72,780	28	1,950
...	487	...	3,558	...	2,61,738	...	2,60,927
...	537	...	3,738	...	3,84,805	...	2,90,065
...	16,704	2,17,568	18,927	2,89,485
...	650	...	300	...	83,580	...	88,221
...	4	60	...	...
...
...	7	120	10	285
...	76,521	40,150	128,400	52,175
...	...	200	90	5,270	3,015	5,738	3,188
...	200	458	140	1,670
...	200	...	7,351	...	10,985
348	1,19,415	155	54,864	5	1,600	...	...
...	1,205	9,480	900	11,334
...	27,627	87,403	29,822	95,468
71,443	2,52,958	45,418	1,80,254	148,455	5,35,087	174,605	6,01,868
...	14,212	61,531	9,639	38,545
1,100	2,045	...	...	16,192	56,741	16,421	57,306
...
...
...
...
...
...	2	90
...	30	...
...	31	563	16	488
...	2,460	...	2,427	...
...	9	900	84	8,900
...	900	...	7,900	...
...	3,530	...	550
...	474	3,332	478	3,881
...	...	25,500	5,925	12,968,083	22,56,432	13,238,327	28,04,587
{ 15,000 }	1,237	{ 11,000 }	1,265	{ 81,200 }	32,534	{ 38,000 }	41,391
...	1,657	...	2,606	...

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1887-88

ARTICLES.	AUSTRALIA.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.				
Cotton—		Rs.		Rs.
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey ... Yds.	...	...	1,440	288
White ... "	...	...	1,600	320
Coloured, printed or dyed ...	3,275	900	...	...
Other sorts of piece-goods ... { Yds. }	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... { No. }	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... { lbs. }	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures ... { Yds. }	...	...	...	...
Gums and resins ... Cwt.	20	434	1	80
Ivory—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Value	...	...	...	...
Metals—				
Iron ... Cwt.	...	...	3	15
All others, unenumerated ...	25	463	2	44
All other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	33,818	...	17,730
Total of Foreign Merchandise ..	...	35,615	...	18,497
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.				
Animals, living ... No.	...	...	37	3,006
Apparel (including barberdushery, millinery, etc., but excluding hosiery) ... Value	...	73,115	...	85,167
Casouthouse—				
Raw ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... "	1	60	262	15,120
Coir—				
Unmanufactured and manufactured ... Cwt.	2,365	21,952	3,072	43,346
Cotton—				
Raw ... Cwt.	1,261	23,503	2,922	49,567
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... { Yds. }	680	495	500	200
Other sorts ... { No. }	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... Value	...	35,806	...	20,954
Drugs and medicines (excluding chemicals) ... "	...	182	...	46
Dyeing and colouring materials—				
Indigo ... Cwt.	13	3,500	12	3,379
Other sorts ... "	3,487	14,489	4,145	15,163
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... Cwt.	345	968	891	3,007
Rice in the husk (paddy) ... "	7	11	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... "	66,343	3,10,057	50,997	2,77,837
Wheat ... "	277	1,139	...	...
Other sorts ... "	5,124	25,817	1,917	7,689
Gums and resins—				
Cutch and gambier ... Cwt.	1	25	1	24
Hemp—				
Raw ... Cwt.	16	150	29	171
Manufactures of (excluding cordage) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides { Raw ... Cwt. }	...	...	7	450
Hides { Dressed or tanned ... Cwt. }	3	...	100	...
Hides { Dressed or tanned ... No. }	120	265	4	375
Hides { Dressed or tanned ... Cwt. }	...	...	86	...
Hides { Dressed or tanned ... No. }	...	...	2	...
Hides { Dressed or tanned ... Cwt. }	20	...	100	...
Hides { Dressed or tanned ... No. }	1,824	2,750	56	...
Hides { Dressed or tanned ... Cwt. }	...	...	5,100	7,910
Jewellery, &c.—				
Precious stones and pearls, unset ... Value	...	1,738	...	920
Raw ... Cwt.	3,496	31,140	2,690	16,340
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	22,235,979	77,01,675	21,211,662	79,14,544
Other kinds ... { Yds. }	451,942	50,938	20,300	...
Other kinds ... { Cwt. }	33	...	121	4,290

TRADE—continued.

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal, during the and 1888-89—continued.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
300	300	1,000	562	44,180	26,041	29,632	24,885
24,335	2,821	8,264	1,477	691,782	90,349	1,195,439	1,46,589
12,688	1,676	46,794	9,307	450,944	84,314	338,575	58,040
2,270	458	41,439	10,468	104,954	29,213	209,165	52,588
1,534	842	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	683	1,075	...	3,549
...	...	340	172	2,224	5,564	1,814	715
39	880	...	340	7,300	...	1,000	1,408
...	...	5	...	142	2,668	109	2,217
...
28	234	304	2,025	128,653	2,21,311	45,437	87,740
...	...	32	7,200	36,319	15,98,218	4,973	2,83,248
...	64,185	...	95,398	...	7,46,338	...	6,46,908
...	71,396	...	1,26,919	...	28,05,091	...	13,07,262
6	12	8	5,200	16,723	2,18,886	18,978	3,00,690
...	44,030	...	87,690	...	3,96,739	...	5,18,821
202	26,561	77	9,617	6,251	6,97,654	5,609	6,09,195
21	280	15	800	142	5,615	395	22,867
1,629	9,337	4,131	30,325	18,017	1,72,765	21,813	2,30,228
148,088	33,37,059	111,259	26,77,855	618,426	1,38,95,704	375,214	91,49,986
23,600	9,214	44,000	18,161	3,779,985	13,70,161	4,351,600	17,28,276
23,548	14,264	13,849	10,869	47,424	27,629	60,359	30,128
120	52	5	7,000	426	1,41,814	146	1,11,275
...	9,572	...	825	...	1,45,888	...	2,06,140
9,967	31,21,022	11,920	39,28,930	87,335	2,74,56,889	86,701	2,73,46,873
1,886	6,398	526	2,653	83,693	5,94,791	25,542	1,81,692
1,974	6,370	6,430	16,656	225,579	7,08,689	167,032	5,01,270
396	810	...	...	61,341	1,11,013	40,484	75,469
1,613,025	60,03,997	1,296,588	47,38,292	7,996,404	2,89,55,639	6,417,006	2,29,75,640
304,771	11,98,184	232,897	8,49,581	4,334,768	1,67,96,972	2,950,985	1,08,32,521
20,841	78,028	17,893	68,992	1,403,588	34,35,971	597,112	16,32,971
1,509	27,158	42	890	98,320	16,44,485	81,914	13,18,546
...	...	50	556	36,612	2,83,811	40,955	3,01,725
...
5,697	2,39,017	7,301	2,70,021	474,297	1,76,11,336	426,424	1,49,68,832
85,542	...	99,106	...	5,927,135	...	5,598,584	...
6	180	...	...	1,602	1,18,005	1,749	1,35,980
20	...	...	...	31,578	...	23,754	...
4	150	125	13,104	38,034	30,01,853	40,728	37,73,422
300	...	13,096	...	3,785,933	...	4,312,486	...
...	...	...	...	494	36,880	1,882	2,04,223
...	...	...	...	28,817	...	166,545	...
...	200	...	2,535	...	81,218	...	1,68,439
482,277	33,60,866	796,951	66,87,940	9,643,168	6,04,01,142	10,552,839	7,89,66,943
6,823,574	19,31,232	12,512,755	39,60,546	72,975,615	1,59,54,637	96,908,123	2,39,35,837
240,758	26,692	158,100	23,485	13,580,832	...	16,018,171	...
113	...	493	...	4,330	11,90,005	7,927	16,64,336

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1887-88

ARTICLES.	UNITED KINGDOM.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.				
Lac—				
Dye Cwt.	...	...	40	218
Shell "	83,247	26,78,795	51,448	19,69,171
Other kinds "	17,348	5,35,673	17,570	6,47,094
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential Gals.	671,021	6,79,117	331,368	3,41,699
Other sorts ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Opium { Chests	50	54,575	47	...
... .. { Cwt.	74	...	70	50,990
Provisions Value	...	1,30,777	...	1,10,135
Saltpetre Cwt.	172,184	16,54,667	187,634	17,95,766
Seeds—				
Linseed Cwt.	4,954,079	2,82,82,183	4,592,024	2,60,64,741
Mustard and rape "	232,690	12,09,341	187,804	9,10,720
Poppy "	120,082	6,91,515	89,606	6,52,983
Til or jingili "	1	5	8	50
Other sorts "	1,602	10,576	30,561	89,505
Silk—				
Raw lbs.	442,028	13,53,057	509,692	17,34,169
Manufactures Value	...	27,48,893	...	12,91,001
Spices lbs.	265,658	17,050	5,876	522
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	10,034	96,796	65,052	5,21,307
Tea lbs.	83,472,645	4,92,99,255	92,548,529	5,01,80,806
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured lbs.	173,521	21,050	5,788	562
Manufactured "	3,175	4,096	5,449	5,960
Wax (excluding candles) Cwt.	...	...	257	20,620
Wood—				
Teak C. tons	1,276	1,29,496	201	19,173
Other sorts Value	...	9,716	...	3,443
Wool—				
Raw lbs.	90,689	25,892	203,304	80,182
Manufactures of—				
Shawls No.	472	15,340	629	13,310
Other sorts { lbs.	181,043	2,21,925	244,781	2,99,343
... .. { Yds.	81	...	570	...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	19,52,357	...	22,13,634
Indian produce and manufactures { Free ... ..	...	17,77,08,800	...	18,51,10,880
... .. { Dutiable ... ..	...	40,42,163	...	43,36,716
Total ... ..	...	18,17,50,963	...	18,94,47,596
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ... ..	...	18,36,29,740	...	18,99,78,754
Treasure—				
Gold ... ..	...	1,97,407	...	28,200
Silver ... ..	...	164	...	...
Total ... ..	...	1,97,571	...	28,200
•Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ..	...	18,38,27,311	...	19,00,06,954
Government—				
Stores ... ..	...	73,738	...	97,606
Treasure—				
Gold ... ..	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ... ..	...	73,738	...	97,606

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1887-88

ARTICLES.	ITALY.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.				
		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—				
Dye Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Shell "	2,621	78,296	810	23,487
Other kinds "	33	1,125	...	...
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Opium { Chests }	...	...	...	...
Provisions { Cwt. }	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre Value	...	29,091	...	73,505
... .. Cwt.	860	7,722	902	8,332
Seeds—				
Linseed Cwt.	2,122	12,800	1,008	6,533
Mustard and rape "	6,003	33,206	...	...
Poppy ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Til or jujili ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Other sorts "	197	920	11	35
Silk—				
Raw lbs.	110,721	9,51,632	44,187	3,39,777
Manufactures Value	...	...	...	165
Spices lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea lbs.	6,285	4,861	3,580	2,522
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured lbs.	3,750	176	...	...
Manufactured ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) Cwt.	16	1,440	...	...
Wood—				
Teak C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other sorts Value	...	10	...	...
Wool—				
Raw lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Shawls No.	...	...	2	125
Other sorts { lbs. }	62	720	100	50
... .. { Yds. }	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	7,056	...	49,837
Indian produce and manufactures { Free ... ..	...	92,99,931	...	53,09,801
{ Dutiable ... ..	...	...	...	6,897
Total ... ..	...	92,99,931	...	53,15,698
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ... ..	...	93,50,747	...	53,18,198
Treasure—				
Gold ... ..	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ..	...	...	...	1,000
Total ... ..	...	...	...	1,000
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ..	...	93,50,747	...	53,19,198
Government—				
Stores ... ..	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold ... ..	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ... ..	...	...	...	...

TRADE—continued.

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal, during the and 1888-89—continued.

MAURITIUS.				SOUTH AMERICA.			
1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...
...
...
152,523	1,85,848	73,923	90,263	1,675	7,012	13,227	15,327
{ 67 }	...	{ 5 }	...	...	...	...	...
{ 96 }	70,255	{ 7 }	5,200	...	...	...	...
...	2,90,302	...	2,56,354	...	3,800	...	15,527
8,618	78,394	9,108	85,137	...	...	...	...
32	222	19	125	...	...	...	...
397	2,802	10	610	...	...	51	280
62	460	9	68	...	...	...	...
25	250	147	1,050	...	...	...	...
1,415	11,344	1,587	13,258	106	691	74	571
...
...	19,413	...	7,948	...	...	...	...
100,875	10,859	61,522	5,414	...	...	3,490	252
...	...	13	164	...	...	...	...
1,685	1,259	3,885	2,582	20	15	19,824	8,172
228,594	45,291	224,023	39,593	...	...	...	...
210	180	1,035	1,070	...	...	8	20
...
320	32,818	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	64,411	...	48,430	...	...	...	...
...
...
{ 56,233 }	...	{ 89,786 }	...	...	...	...	...
...	24,376	...	46,225	...	...	...	...
...	1,18,053	...	1,59,263	...	2,117	...	284
...	21,30,739	...	17,06,454	...	7,39,943	...	14,00,534
...	67,83,303	...	34,43,586	...	12,98,427	...	11,81,135
...	89,14,042	...	51,50,040	...	20,38,370	...	25,81,669
...	90,69,971	...	53,52,735	...	20,39,010	...	25,85,010
...
...
...
...	90,69,971	...	53,52,735	...	20,39,010	...	25,85,010
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and Other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1887-88

ARTICLES.	UNITED STATES.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.				
		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—				
Dye Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Shell "	24,159	9,82,843	21,733	9,60,598
Other kinds "	5,327	1,70,134	1,571	59,806
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential Gals.	25,818	26,306	27,378	30,224
Other sorts ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Opium { Chests }	...	...	...	...
Provisions { Cwt. }	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre Value	...	2,494	...	188
...	61,111	5,60,942	61,382	5,84,478
Seeds—				
Linseed Cwt.	684,216	39,79,091	712,042	44,94,350
Mustard and rape ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Til or jinjili ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Other sorts "	...	20	2,009	12,587
Silk—				
Raw lbs.	149	800	1,631	11,162
Manufactures Value	...	1,595	...	6,699
Spices lbs.	1,324,788	92,127	789,477	46,965
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea lbs.	48,575	31,725	153,758	74,363
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... .. "	...	...	17	20
Wax (excluding candles) Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—				
Teak C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other sorts Value	...	...	...	...
Wool—				
Raw lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Shawls No.	158	4,080	189	4,100
Other sorts { lbs. }	2,162	7,314	336	2,777
...	1,971	...	780	...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	5,31,264	...	6,59,621
Indian produce and manufactures { Free ... ..	...	3,37,54,784	...	3,20,96,446
... { Dutiable ... ..	...	67,584	...	23,481
Total ... ..	...	3,38,22,368	...	3,21,19,907
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ... ..	...	3,39,24,675	...	3,21,34,645
Treasure—				
Gold ... ..	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ..	...	900	...	800
Total ... ..	...	900	...	800
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ..	...	3,39,25,575	...	3,21,35,445
Government—				
Stores ... ..	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold ... ..	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ... ..	...	...	...	...

TRADE—continued.

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal, during the and 1888-89—continued.

ARABIA.				CEYLON.			
1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...
...	...	...	...	16	400	...	...
10	12	...	...	12,379	14,350	2,395	2,518
...	...	6	25	6	50	...	...
...	...	...	...	102	1,06,145	90	93,725
...	791	...	10	150	19,799	131	22,082
...	...	...	...	438	3,785	352	3,253
...
...
...
15	160	...	...	3,110	1,30,838	4,714	1,86,961
...
...	7,754	...	50,920	...	6,095	...	6,145
63,744	4,184	15,008	1,622	270,261	21,625	130,248	13,417
277	3,497	3	37	930	11,610	619	8,410
1,250	739	...	...	3,955	1,848	75	75
...
7,400	788	4,411	437	15,400	1,859	52,845	7,182
...	...	...	...	30,724	3,923	28,032	3,892
...
...	99	...	720	304	29,880	...	33,222
...	...	...	...	...	13,886	...	...
...
...
...	6,680	...	698	...	94,936	...	1,38,637
...	67,368	...	87,009	...	8,68,986	...	9,15,184
...	24,04,741	...	17,88,684	...	68,79,035	...	60,44,492
...	24,72,109	...	18,75,783	...	77,48,021	...	69,59,676
...	24,74,713	...	18,76,513	...	78,29,382	...	70,28,181
...	...	...	...	...	14,175	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,00,000	...	4,85,000
...	...	...	...	...	3,14,175	...	4,85,000
...	24,74,713	...	18,76,513	...	81,43,557	...	75,13,181
...	...	...	...	...	32,927	...	63,872
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	32,927	...	63,872

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1887-88

ARTICLES.	CHINA.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.				
		Rs.		Rs.
Lac—				
Dye Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Shell "	501	18,141	387	12,801
Other kinds ... .. "	...	...	...	25
Oils—				
•Vegetable, not essential Gals.	116,407	1,28,608	135,576	1,45,258
Other sorts ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Opium { Chests	33,128	4,60,00,970	42,493	4,78,73,589
... .. { Cwt.	64,290		62,323	
Provisions Value	...	37,800	...	37,910
Salt-petre Cwt.	90,137	8,65,254	104,437	10,18,728
Seeds—				
Linseed Cwt.	34	218	12,455	82,743
Mustard and rape ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Til or jinjili ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Other sorts "	154	938	55	508
Silk—				
Raw lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures Value	...	51	...	...
Spices lbs.	54,469	4,593	1,872	244
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce Cwt.	...	...	1,905	15,258
Tea lbs.	6,220	4,421	19,056	11,344
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured "	2,653	1,363	1,190	583
Wax (excluding candles) Cwt.	56	4,100	...	...
Wood—				
Teak C. tons	40	5,000	...	...
Other sorts Value	...	...	...	20
Wool—				
Raw lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—				
Shawls No.	2	50	...	...
Other sorts { lbs.	464	1,324	616	757
... .. { Yds.	...		...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	2,06,631	...	1,85,006
Indian produce and manufactures { Free ... ..	...	5,17,96,165	...	5,56,70,243
{ Dutiable ... ..	...	53,388	...	8,797
Total ... ..	...	5,18,49,553	...	5,56,79,040
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ... ..	...	5,18,66,568	...	5,56,89,138
Treasure—				
Gold ... ..	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ..	...	3,62,500	...	...
Total ... ..	...	3,62,500	...	...
Gross Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure ... ..	...	5,22,29,068	...	5,56,80,138
Government—				
Stores ... ..	...	100	...	50
Treasure—				
Gold ... ..	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ... ..	...	100	...	50

TRADE—continued.

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal, during the and 1888-89—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...
...	...	...	...	322	10,369	337	11,247
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	60
...	...	...	...	235,236	2,48,845	216,218	2,43,844
...	...	...	...	57	840	77	549
...	...	...	...	12,368	1,28,73,200	13,995	1,53,24,357
...	...	...	...	18,139	1,53,643	20,524	1,24,168
20	120 154	...	70	7,797	73,376	12,279	1,04,625
...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...
...	...	...	...	89	580	95	520
...	...	...	...	40	280	10	52
...	...	...	...	6,291	53,708	6,928	53,189
...	1,625	...	1,921	...	18,012	...	...
1	27	...	...	112,141	8,879	49,529	8,083
...	...	...	...	26	377	78	4,046
...	...	...	...	9,090	6,234	17,539	1,018
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,175
1,120	100	1,399	215	336	36	16,252	1,526
...	...	...	...	123,839	27,574	85,480	28,459
...	...	...	...	3,619	2,81,528	2,505	1,29,806
...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
...	...	...	...	205	47	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	24	540
...	...	...	...	272	370	228	370
...	30	...	93	...	3,00,785	210	4,12,220
...	1,26,403	...	64,943	...	1,69,55,245	...	2,00,37,493
...	2,52,958	...	1,80,254	...	5,36,087	...	6,01,868
...	3,78,361	...	2,45,197	...	1,74,90,332	...	2,06,39,361
...	3,78,898	...	2,48,935	...	1,78,76,137	...	2,09,23,426
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,000
...	...	...	...	...	2,972	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2,972	...	14,000
...	3,78,898	...	2,48,935	...	1,78,78,109	...	2,09,43,426
...	...	...	335	...	2,38,690	...	2,26,788
...
...
...
...	7	...	335	...	2,38,690	...	2,26,788

II.—Quantity and Value of the Principal and other Articles of Foreign Merchandise and Indian Produce and official years 1887-88

ARTICLES.	AUSTRALIA.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.				
Lac—				
Oyo Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Shell "	623	20,183	730	27,302
Other kinds "	96	3,573	291	11,726
Oils—				
Vegetable, not essential Gals.	904,545	9,44,034	664,380	6,29,103
Other sorts "	11	200	60	1,028
Opium { Chests }	...	...	...	...
Provisions { Cwt. }	...	...	...	...
Saltpetre Value	...	43,265	...	40,709
...	2,285	19,930	1,285	12,024
Seeds—				
Linseed Cwt.	7,783	45,035	8,667	55,354
Mustard and rape "	96	452	79	531
Poppy "	2	12	7	52
Til or jinjili ... .. "	...	...	...	...
Other sorts "	336	3,123	196	1,733
Silk—				
Raw lbs.	...	...	5	50
Manufactures Value	...	666	...	200
Spices lbs.	14,650	2,755	6,720	569
Sugar, sugarcandy and other saccharine produce Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea lbs.	2,444,540	14,25,431	2,865,491	12,98,571
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured lbs.	...	...	23	3
Manufactured "	855	1,191	3,039	3,380
Wax (excluding candles) Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—				
Teak C. tons	29	2,760	21	2,702
Other sorts Value	...	397	...	540
Wool—				
Raw lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures of—	...	...	...	...
Shawls No.	29	800	67	978
Other sorts { lbs. }	5,347	7,551	3,587	5,768
...
...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	45,016	...	33,439
Indian produce and manufactures { Free "				
...	...	1,05,56,081	...	1,03,18,059
...	...	3,10,068	...	2,77,837
Total ... ..	...	1,08,66,149	...	1,05,95,896
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian				
...	...	1,09,01,764	...	1,06,14,393
Treasure—				
Gold ... ..	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure				
...	...	1,09,01,764	...	1,06,14,393
Government—				
Stores ... ..	...	110*	...	535
Treasure—				
Gold ... ..	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ... ..	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure				
...	...	110	...	535

TRADE—continued.

Manufactures, and Value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal, during the and 1888-89—concluded.

OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1887-88.		1888-89.		1887-88.		1888-89.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	40	118
2,779	92,283	2,073	61,821	123,467	41,87,268	81,348	31,92,641
1,342	46,375	275	7,275	25,261	7,92,863	21,338	7,89,436
72,055	75,287	87,041	1,01,633	2,196,669	23,09,369	1,551,509	16,09,269
6	130	25	281	80	1,220	168	1,886
670	7,00,850	728	7,95,395	56,385	5,98,05,995	57,558	6,41,48,256
982		1,068		83,731		84,123	
...	1,64,871	...	1,36,319	...	8,86,103	...	8,36,894
210	2,006	4,178	31,646	380,076	35,90,936	413,876	39,63,136
217,093	12,06,200	188,497	16,42,091	6,900,045	3,37,39,403	6,559,492	3,25,95,747
140,922	6,18,340	43,526	2,14,566	370,422	19,66,183	241,837	11,71,009
4,629	31,705	60,596	3,11,719	226,425	13,54,827	301,651	18,53,205
220	1,500	...	...	6,245	31,135	32,783	1,67,574
3,379	17,593	11,531	49,322	40,745	3,38,640	82,853	4,97,263
9,402	49,221	6,644	33,592	1,509,230	46,56,225	1,899,617	49,62,774
...	57,572	...	69,638	...	34,62,000	...	25,74,096
380,638	27,840	29,381	2,528	2,790,317	2,04,315	1,185,723	81,244
3,863	43,801	1,886	20,776	15,126	1,66,088	69,556	5,66,970
53,449	33,638	119,408	60,948	86,054,830	5,08,15,863	95,758,151	5,16,68,411
3,06,181	1,06,825	1,842,304	46,114	3,485,782	1,75,237	2,141,234	94,980
95,236	8,404	67,890	8,517	265,242	47,619	197,920	52,553
...	...	...	...	3,772	2,93,203	2,762	2,13,426
76	7,180	113	11,730	2,045	2,07,142	335	33,605
...	1,243	...	400	...	89,762	...	86,826
2,737	684	...	...	93,631	26,623	203,304	80,182
...	...	29	1,920	696	20,975	984	22,013
3,502	5,375	1,578	1,619	257,343	2,84,814	345,737	3,64,313
...	74,357	...	1,54,565	2,052	33,84,915	1,560	40,82,365
...	1,68,12,728	...	2,23,98,829	...	33,92,13,202	...	35,38,50,198
...	60,04,807	...	47,38,292	...	2,90,66,652	...	2,50,51,009
...	2,28,23,535	...	2,71,37,121	...	36,82,79,854	...	37,69,01,147
...	2,28,94,931	...	2,72,64,070	...	37,10,84,945	...	37,82,08,409
...	...	...	...	...	2,11,582	...	42,200
...	...	...	...	...	6,66,536	...	4,86,800
...	...	...	...	...	8,78,118	...	5,29,000
...	2,28,94,931	...	2,72,64,070	...	37,19,63,063	...	37,87,37,409
...	14,639	...	11,149	...	3,60,241	...	400,855
...
...
...
...	14,639	...	11,149	...	3,60,241	...	4,00,855

H.—TRADE—continued.

III.—Statement of Customs Duty collected on the Principal and other Articles of Merchandise subject to Duty on Imports and Exports at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1887-88 and 1888-89.

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.			
	1887-88.		1888-89.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
<i>Imports.</i>	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms, ammunition, &c. (excluding military accoutrements)—				
Firearms and parts thereof	66,769	26,139	71,644	21,683
Gunpowder, common	36	36	338	338
Ditto, sporting	8,781	8,781	9,515	9,515
Other sorts	11,423	10,994	14,853	14,786
Liquors—				
Ale, beer and porter	44,859	44,820	49,482	49,457
Spirits	11,31,326	11,28,755	12,57,583	12,53,840
Wines and liqueurs	1,65,165	1,64,120	1,72,613	1,71,596
Other sorts	1,207	1,207	1,374	1,346
Oils—				
Mineral { Kerosine	54,565	54,565	5,81,728	5,81,341
{ Other kinds ... ..	...	...	43	43
Opium	1,926	1,926	2,069	2,068
Salt	1,85,30,555	1,83,28,910	2,27,28,687	2,25,02,393
Total Duty on Imports { Including salt	2,00,17,012	1,97,70,253	2,42,89,929	2,46,08,385
{ Excluding salt	14,86,057	14,41,343	21,61,242	21,66,012
<i>Exports.</i>				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice in the husk (paddy)	19,909	17,088	10,779	9,233
Rice not in the husk	21,17,339	20,38,418	16,98,627	16,15,243
Total Duty on Exports	21,37,248	20,55,506	17,09,406	16,24,476
Grand Total, Duty on Imports and Exports (excluding penalty)	2,21,54,260	2,18,25,759	2,65,99,335	2,62,32,861

II.—TRADE—continued.

IV.—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country and Foreign) and Treasures imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1887-88 and 1888-89.

		MERCHANDISE.						TREASURE.	
		Country.		Foreign.		Total.		1887-88.	1888-89.
		1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.		
<i>Imports into Bengal.</i>		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bombay	...	97,43,871	99,33,549	10,84,271	15,39,305	1,08,28,142	1,14,72,854	...	...
" Sind	...	581	602	468	13,690	1,049	14,292	...	...
" Madras	...	1,03,26,884	84,56,638	1,01,971	1,51,310	1,04,28,855	86,07,948	...	...
" British Burma	...	64,50,824	64,51,939	2,65,724	5,03,823	67,16,548	69,55,762	5,38,847	24,63,000
From British Ports in other provinces— Total		2,65,22,160	2,48,42,728	14,52,434	22,08,128	2,79,74,594	2,70,50,856	5,38,847	24,63,000
From British Ports within the Presidency		1,71,42,480	1,60,08,044	66,39,388	57,08,791	2,37,81,868	2,17,16,836	17,37,829	14,01,502
From Goa	...	31,220	2,84,900	155	51,190	31,375	3,36,090	...	...
" Pondicherry	...	4,97,697	1,84,593	4,593	3,624	5,02,290	1,88,217	...	...
" Cochin—Narrakál	...	21,287	1,14,769	...	...	21,287	1,14,769	...	...
" Cutch	...	...	...	2,025	...	2,025	...	...	...
" Travancore	{ Alleppey ... Kolachel ... Quilon ...	5,38,399	6,78,136	1,500	...	5,39,899	6,78,136	...	...
" Yanam	...	...	...	...	69	...	69	...	...
From Indian Ports not British— Total		10,88,603	12,63,148	8,273	54,883	10,96,876	13,18,031	...	...
From all ports— Total		4,47,53,243	4,21,13,921	81,00,096	79,71,802	5,28,53,338	5,00,85,723	22,76,676	38,64,502
Government Stores and Treasure...		5,08,793	5,85,952	2,10,502	2,36,424	7,19,295	8,22,376	1,85,988	65,76,319
<i>Exports from Bengal.</i>									
To Bombay	...	1,76,87,248	1,70,39,102	2,17,089	2,04,812	1,79,04,337	1,72,43,914	...	...
" Sind	...	1,54,412	99,239	12,796	7,026	1,67,208	1,06,265	...	...
" Madras	...	1,14,07,879	84,27,121	34,76,132	28,73,991	1,48,83,011	1,13,01,112	...	...
" British Burma	...	1,36,33,582	1,31,17,374	82,31,275	56,54,367	2,18,64,857	1,87,71,741	64,12,000	11,80,518
To British Ports in other provinces— Total		4,28,83,121	3,86,82,830	1,19,36,292	87,40,196	5,48,19,413	4,74,23,032	64,12,000	41,80,518
To British Ports within the Presidency		1,64,25,947	1,64,52,068	72,40,684	71,64,472	2,36,66,631	2,36,16,540	19,15,554	16,12,380
To Goa	...	3,210	16,675	...	...	3,210	16,675	...	...
" Pondicherry	...	1,65,119	2,41,156	1,862	10,540	1,66,981	2,51,696	...	...
" Mahe	...	...	15,258	...	...	...	15,258	...	...
" Cochin—Narrakál	...	1,70,879	2,31,595	1,625	900	1,70,504	2,32,495	...	...
" Cutch	...	120	13,226	...	400	120	13,626	...	...
" Kattywar	{ Dwarka ... Bhāunagar ... Junāgarh ... Mángrol ... Porbandar ... Verawal ... Sālaya Bāndūr ... Alleppey ... Kolachel ... Poracand ... Quilon ...	6,155 2,860 15,620 262 ...	...	4,510 322 1,000 10,226 ...	...	6,155 2,860 15,620 262...	...	...	...
" Travancore	...	4,72,284	4,05,393	2,016	1,747	4,74,300	4,07,140	...	...
To Indian Ports not British— Total		8,86,644	9,74,459	5,630	14,468	8,92,274	9,88,927	...	...
To all Ports— Total		6,01,95,712	5,61,09,363	1,91,82,606	1,59,19,136	7,93,78,318	7,20,28,499	83,27,554	57,92,898
Government Stores and Treasure...		24,44,036	24,58,132	8,47,458	6,33,908	32,91,494	30,92,040	17,51,916	5,99,641

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered and 1888-89, compared with the

COUNTRIES WHERE ENTERED AND TO WHICH CLEARED.			BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		CLEARED.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	{ Steam	...	109	227,723	148	298,554	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	129	227,636	165	293,785	...	...	...	...
Austria	{ Steam	...	...	...	3	5,455	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	{ Steam	...	...	...	12	21,245	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	4	6,654	...	...	...	...
Germany	{ Steam	...	...	...	8	12,512	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	2	2,848	2	3,799	...	...	...	...
Holland	{ Steam	...	...	...	1	1,487	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	1	1,639	...	...	...	...
Italy	{ Steam	...	...	...	2	3,212	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern coast	{ Steam	...	1	481	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	{ Steam	...	1	1,343	7	9,109	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	1	624	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	{ Steam	...	1	2,148	6	14,914	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	7	9,248	21	22,824	...	...	...	...
Réunion	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	1	325	...	...	...	...
North America	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	13	14,922	...	...	...	...
United States	{ Steam	...	...	...	5	10,588	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	21	36,162	44	75,113	...	...	...	...
Arabia	{ Steam	...	4	6,494	3	4,667	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	3	2,217	5	3,573	...	...	...	...
Russia in Asia	{ Steam	...	6	9,578	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	{ Steam	...	...	...	6	7,066	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	2	390	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	{ Steam	...	31	48,911	30	47,528	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	{ Steam	...	1	1,714	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	2	1,607	2	1,607	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	{ Steam	...	3	4,598	1	1,743	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	{ Steam	...	19	21,084	16	26,476	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	2	1,805	3	3,560	...	...	...	...
Other countries	{ Steam	...	8	11,927	11	14,403	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	2	936	19	15,838	...	...	...	...
Total, 1888-89	{ Steam	...	178	336,000	259	478,959	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	169	283,083	282	444,129	...	...	...	...
Total, 1887-88	{ Steam	...	152	278,800	240	425,010	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	188	297,415	339	513,392	...	...	...	...

TRADE—continued.

Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year totals of the year 1887-88.

[illegible]

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered and 1888-89, compared with the totals

COUNTRY WHENCE ENTERED AND TO WHICH CLEARED.			OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	...	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,467
		{ Sailing	1	1,245	2	3,242	1	1,245	2	3,242
Austria	...	{ Steam	...	...	1	1,943	...	...	1	1,943
		{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	685
Germany	...	{ Steam	...	...	2	2,838	...	...	2	2,838
		{ Sailing	...	...	3	5,614	...	...	3	5,614
Holland	...	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern coast	...	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	3	758	...	...	3	758	...	...
Egypt	...	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	...	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	1	300	1	397	2	978	4	3,932
Réunion	...	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,596
		{ Sailing	...	...	2	1,019	1	553	18	9,781
North America	...	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	...	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	1	671	...	...	5	3,203
United States	...	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	9	13,139	13	18,931
Arabia	...	{ Steam	1	1,848	1	1,848	1	1,848	1	1,848
		{ Sailing	4	2,988	2	1,379	10	7,516	8	5,707
Russia in Asia	...	{ Steam	1	1,379	...	...	1	1,379	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	...	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	...	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	...	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	...	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	145	...	...
Persia	...	{ Steam	2	3,791	...	...	2	3,791	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	...	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	...	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,150
		{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	...	{ Steam	...	...	1	1,848	1	1,055	2	2,995
		{ Sailing	2	545	14	5,697	2	545	18	8,266
Total, 1888-89	...	{ Steam	4	7,018	5	8,477	5	8,073	10	13,837
		{ Sailing	11	5,836	25	18,019	29	24,879	72	59,361
Total, 1887-88	...	{ Steam	8	12,825	12	18,175	10	14,691	15	21,687
		{ Sailing	7	4,043	24	15,796	32	36,622	89	80,603

TRADE—continued.

Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year of the year 1887-88—concluded.

NATIVE CRAFT.				GRAND TOTAL, 1884-89.				GRAND TOTAL, 1887-88.			
Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	109	227,722	149	300,021	87	172,987	138	266,366
...	130	228,881	167	297,027	139	238,049	180	317,283
...	4	7,398	1	1,707	5	8,489
...	12	21,245	...	...	9	13,669
...	5	7,339	...	...	...	...
...	10	15,350	...	...	9	13,810
...	2	2,848	5	9,413	2	2,766	4	6,986
...	1	1,487	...	...	...	...
...	1	1,639	...	...	4	6,410
...	2	3,212	...	...	13	18,298
...
...	1	481	...	...	2	2,268	1	720
...	...	8	966	3	758	8	965	1	241	12	2,775
...	1	1,343	7	9,109	...	...	7	9,116
...	1	624	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	2,148	6	14,914	4	8,579	5	9,166
...	9	10,226	25	26,756	6	8,506	48	68,666
...	2	1,596	...	...	...	...
...	1	553	19	10,106	...	...	17	10,543
...
...
...	18	18,125	...	...	19	18,863
...	5	10,588	...	...	5	10,886
...	30	49,301	57	94,044	38	60,347	77	124,418
...	5	8,342	4	6,515	11	17,052	6	9,103
5	654	1	81	18	10,887	14	9,461	25	13,864	20	12,320
...	7	10,957	...	...	3	4,623	...	...
...
...	6	7,066	1	986	1	1,318
3	578	7	1,006	3	678	9	1,396	11	2,188	6	929
...	31	48,911	30	47,528	31	47,274	31	47,588
...
...	1	1,714	...	...	2	3,637	...	...
...	1	1,254	...	...
...
20	3,520	13	1,644	21	2,665	13	1,644	21	2,551	25	3,294
...	2	3,791	...	...	1	1,848	...	...
2	229	...	...	4	1,836	2	1,607	2	1,607	2	1,607
...	3	4,598	1	1,743	1	2,144	...	...
1	236	1	218	1	236	1	218	2	1,892	...	...
...	13	21,084	17	27,626	13	22,350	18	29,551
...	2	1,805	3	3,560	1	1,643	6	6,947
...	9	12,992	13	17,398	5	8,040	7	12,218
...	...	1	124	4	1,481	38	24,228	8	4,127	53	29,968
...	183	344,073	269	492,796	...	...	...	...
31	4,217	31	4,038	229	312,179	385	507,528	...	...	...	...
...	162	293,491	255	450,697
37	5,089	45	6,053	...	...	...	...	257	339,125	473	600,108

VY.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered 1888-89, compared with the

COUNTRIES WHENCE ENTERED AND TO WHICH CLEARED.			BRITISH (OTHER THAN BRITISH INDIAN).				BRITISH INDIAN.			
			Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom	...	{ Steam Sailing	1 2	11 2,013	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern coast	...	{ Steam Sailing	2 ...	2,221...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	...	{ Steam Sailing	21 ...	31,925...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	...	{ Steam Sailing	1 ...	325...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	...	{ Steam Sailing	2 ...	3,222...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	...	{ Steam Sailing	1 ...	2,008...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	...	{ Steam Sailing	30 13	49,944 22,780	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong-Kong	...	{ Steam Sailing	1 ...	2,077...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	...	{ Steam Sailing	1 1	1,826 1,198	1 ...	1,948...	...	...	...	...
Maldives	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strait Settlements	...	{ Steam Sailing	2 12	3,553 19,483	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	...	{ Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	...	{ Steam Sailing	16 17	25,808 17,290	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1888-89	...	{ Steam Sailing	51 94	87,448 140,017	1 ...	1,948...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1887-88	...	{ Steam Sailing	43 94	69,493 119,042	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

civii

TRADE.—continued.

and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year totals of the year 1887-88.

[illegible]

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationality, which Entered 1888-89, compared with the totals

COUNTRIES WHENCE ENTERED AND TO WHICH CLEARED.	OTHER NATIONALITIES.				TOTAL FOREIGN.			
	Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
United Kingdom ... { Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria ... { Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ... { Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ... { Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ... { Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ... { Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern coast ... { Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt ... { Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ... { Steam Sailing	1	397	...	...	5	4,228	...	...
Réunion ... { Steam Sailing	1	226	...	...	18	1,147 9,554	...	...
South America ... { Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States ... { Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ... { Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ... { Steam Sailing	2	3,187	...	...	3	4,066	...	...
China—Hong-Kong ... { Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ... { Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives ... { Steam Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ... { Steam Sailing	2	3,601	...	...	2	3,601	...	...
Australia ... { Steam Sailing	2	2,739	...	...	3	4,259	...	...
Other countries ... { Steam Sailing	6	2,100	...	...	11	5,014	...	...
Total, 1888-89 ... { Steam Sailing	14	12,250	...	...	42	1,147 31,022	...	...
Total, 1887-88 ... { Steam Sailing	3 15	3,743 10,692	...	...	3 44	6,014 28,874	...	...

TRADE—continued.

and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year of the year 1887-88—concluded.

[illegible]

VII.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, employed in the Inter-
1888-89, compared with the

		BRITISH.				BRITISH INDIAN.				FOR	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
<i>With Cargoes.</i>											
British ports in other provinces—											
From or to Bombay ...	{ Steam	13	26,025	62	110,498	...	...	...	...	1	1,459
	{ Sailing	6	7,314	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,976
Sind ...	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing	1	498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	{ Steam	162	298,736	105	216,369	...	...	...	...	26	30,420
	{ Sailing	1	1,298	2	1,151	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma ...	{ Steam	195	224,664	203	234,667	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing	1	1,049	1	1,549	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	{ Steam	370	549,425	370	561,534	...	...	...	...	27	31,879
	{ Sailing	8	10,159	3	2,700	...	...	...	...	2	2,976
British ports within the province ...	{ Steam	693	266,763	742	331,342	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian ports not British ...	{ Steam	...	...	8	12,332	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing	2	1,456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total 1888-89 ...	{ Steam	1,063	816,188	1,120	905,208	...	...	...	...	27	31,879
	{ Sailing	10	11,615	3	2,700	...	...	...	...	2	2,976
Total 1887-88 ...	{ Steam	1,045	836,272	1,091	942,513	...	...	...	...	31	34,349
	{ Sailing	28	36,003	14	9,815	...	...	...	...	1	1,720
<i>In Ballast.</i>											
British ports in other provinces—											
From or to Bombay ...	{ Steam	60	106,254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing	6	9,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,243
Sind ...	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras ...	{ Steam	18	27,202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing	6	5,880	1	1,686	...	...	...	...	...	...
British Burma ...	{ Steam	10	14,200	9	14,221	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing	1	1,023	1	411	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	{ Steam	88	147,656	9	14,221	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing	12	16,303	2	2,097	...	...	...	...	2	2,243
British ports, within the province ...	{ Steam	21	24,432	11	5,765	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing	1	1,257	1	1,257	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian ports not British ...	{ Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	649
Total, 1888-89 ...	{ Steam	109	172,088	20	19,986	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Sailing	13	17,560	3	3,354	...	...	...	...	3	2,792
Total, 1887-88 ...	{ Steam	137	208,946	41	41,493	...	...	...	...	2	3,116
	{ Sailing	30	37,659	2	1,507	...	...	...	...	8	4,439

TRADE—concluded.

portal Trade which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year totals of the year 1887-88.

SIGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1888-89.				TOTAL, 1887-88.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
...	14	27,184	62	110,498	13	25,851	53	88,142
...	...	1	324	...	...	8	10,614	...	...	18	28,202	...	...
...	1	498	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	32,255	...	...	...	...	188	329,166	132	248,624	226	389,037	190	344,472
...	...	26	4,853	95	14,962	27	6,151	97	16,113	21	3,919	56	13,605
...	195	224,684	203	231,667	173	104,055	163	184,839
...	...	7	866	7	996	8	1,915	8	2,515	16	4,041	9	1,257
27	32,255	...	...	...	...	397	581,304	397	593,789	412	608,943	400	615,453
...	...	34	6,043	102	15,958	44	19,178	105	18,558	55	36,190	65	14,862
...	...	938	102,720	911	98,074	693	266,763	742	331,312	661	257,612	710	328,667
...	938	102,720	911	98,074	931	116,699	974	109,744
...	3	639	2	1,456	8	12,332	3	4,036	6	11,895
...	3	389	5	1,677	5	1,554
27	32,255	...	...	...	...	1,090	848,067	1,147	937,463	...	...	...	...
...	...	972	108,763	1,016	114,571	984	123,354	1,019	117,271	...	...	...	...
31	33,502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,076	870,621	1,122	959,015
1	796	962	116,843	1,029	115,553	...	...	...	...	991	154,566	1,014	126,164
...	60	106,254	...	...	65	117,166	8	11,987
...	8	11,643	...	...	11	14,377	2	1,507
...	1	1,415	1	1,427
...	6	2,846	...	...
...	18	27,202	...	...	14	23,204	3	2,711
...	...	51	5,565	12	865	55	11,445	13	2,551	37	16,231	15	1,312
...	10	14,200	9	14,221	18	23,483	9	11,529
...	...	4	295	4	531	5	1,318	5	942	5	4,757	7	987
...	88	147,656	9	14,221	98	165,268	21	27,654
...	...	55	5,860	15	1,396	69	24,406	18	3,493	59	38,211	24	3,806
...	21	24,423	11	5,765	39	44,240	21	14,968
...	...	513	69,736	529	64,601	514	61,993	530	65,858	524	69,853	521	67,132
...	2	2,515	...	...
...	...	1	111	...	...	2	660	...	...	7	3,551	...	...
...	109	172,088	20	19,986	...	...	...	...
...	...	569	66,707	545	65,997	585	87,059	548	69,351	...	...	...	...
1	1,124	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	212,062	42	42,617
1	474	552	69,517	542	68,957	...	...	...	...	590	111,415	515	70,938

I.—COINAGE AND

1.-

BULLION AND COIN RECEIVED INTO THE MINT FOR COINAGE DURING THE YEAR 1888-89.												COINED
Gold.		Silver.			Copper.							
By State.	Private.	By State.	Paper Currency Department.	Private.	By State.	Private.	Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	One-eighth rupees.	Single pice.
							Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.
							15,073	7,474,339	1,199,935	4,947,670	9,806,617	33,563,221
Nil	8,733	7,197,558	3,690,730	Nil	37,545,100	Nil	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in
	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.		Tolas.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
							2,26,095	74,74,339	5,99,967 8 0	12,36,917 8 0	11,63,327 2 0	5,24,425 5 3

2.-Calcutta Circle of Issue of Paper

NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR ON 1ST APRIL 1888.					NOTES IN CIRCULATION AT THE END OF YEAR ON 31ST MARCH 1889.		
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Total value of Calcutta notes cashd during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.	Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.
Pieces ... 1,933,677	186,100	36,767	...	...	2,018,445	187,228	34,144
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value ... 1,93,64,650	1,58,92,350	8,09,07,000	34,59,34,415	34,69,17,840	2,03,77,825	1,61,15,100	8,06,54,500

CURRENCY.

Coinage.

DURING THE YEAR 1888-89.										Sovereigns received during the year 1888-89.	ESTIMATED VALUE OF COINS IN CIRCULATION.		
Half pice.	Pie-pieces.	Straits cents.	Ceylon 5 cents.	Ceylon cents.	Single pice for Senior Dewas State.	Single pice for Junior Dewas State.	Pie-pieces for Senior Dewas State.	Pie-pieces for Junior Dewas State.	Total.		Gold.	Silver.	Copper.
Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
3,190,251	4,437,488	10,000,000	800,000	3,000,000	515,200	452,736	131,400	90,152	78,927,462	203	Not known.		
Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs.	Value in Rs. A. P.				
24,924 9 11	23,113 11 8	2,25,000	30,000	30,000	8,050	7,074	700	471	1,15,71,102 15 10				

Currency for the year 1888-89.

RESERVE AT THE END OF THE YEAR ON 31ST MARCH 1889 STATED IN RUPEES.												
Coin.			Bullion.			Securities.	Foreign circle account debtor balance.		Notes.			
Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.		Allahabad.	Bombay.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Nasik.	Other circles.
	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
...	1,46,98,211 7 8	Nil	...	33,59,904 6 9	Nil	6,98,20,029 0 4	14,27,730 0 0	1,03,84,960 1 3	1,31,500	2,40,960	..	4,02,416

K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Charitable Institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Bengal during 1888.

CLASS AND OBJECT OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Total aided in year.	INCOME.								NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS WHICH AFFORD RELIEF.		In what shape relief is given.				
				From Government.	From endowment.		Subscriptions and donations.			In-door.	Out-door.							
					In land.	In money.												
				Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.						
College Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	715·18	51,994	1,14,822	14	2	...			6,367	3	7	18,395	8	0	1	1	Medical and Surgical.
General Hospital for Europeans ...	1	155 956	2,968	85,472	14	11	...			...			40,635	8	0	1	...
Campbell Hospital ...	1	368·42	6,497	29,696	6	1	...			...			31,757	12	3	1	...
Mayo Native Hospital and Dispensaries ...	5	1,227 14	177,602	34,000	0	0	...			17,758	7	5	3,928	14	0	2	5	
Howrah Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	150·47	11,910	6,170	15	10	...			1,627	5	11	17,651	8	1	1	1	
Lunatic Asylums—																		
For Europeans ...	1	32	50	12,384	0	0	...			...			6,839	0	0	1	...
„ Natives ...	5	932·8	1,160	79,854	4	11	...			...			1,318	13	4	5	...
Supported by the public with Government assistance or superintendence.																		
Hospitals and Dispensaries ...	252	9,162·470	1,137,422	46,538	14	9	958	6	9	31,614	1	11	3,49,781	3	9	139	251	
Total ...	267	12,741·445	1,389,603	4,08,840	6	8	958	6	9	56,767	2	11	4,70,308	3	15	151	258	

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1888-89.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DENOMINATIONS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS IN CALCUTTA ONLY.	NUMBER OF PERSONS OUTSIDE CALCUTTA.		Number of ministers or priests.	Number of churches or buildings designated for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.
	Natives and others.	Natives.	Others.			Rs. A. P.
Church of England ...	7,723	22,358	6,399	96	185	1,48,445 1 0
Do. of Scotland ...	1,725	2,285	409	6	38	21,332 5 5
Protestant Dissenters ...	1,698	17,234	1,442	158	156	...
Roman Catholics ...	9,909	41,104	7,999	76	190	7,046 0 0
Greek Church ...	129	4	14	...	1	...
German Lutheran Church ...	...	36,810	40	33	181	...
Armenians ...	564	12	71	2	2	...
Christians (sect not stated)	4,682	12,888	946	...	...	...
Syrians ...	1	10	...	...	...	...
Jews ...	982	37	30	...	...	...
Parsees ...	141	18	2	...	...	...
Hindus ...	278,762	42,659,463	...	...	...	...
Mahomedans ...	124,430	21,364,208	...	...	...	...
Buddhists ...	1,578	153,858	...	...	...	...
Jains ...	143	74,497	...	...	...	...
Sikhs ...	278	734	...	...	...	...
Other sects ...	474	1,867,888	279	...	...	...
Total ...	433,219	66,253,508	71,630	...	...	...

* Exclusive of the pay, etc., of Roman Catholic Chaplains attached to regiments, which is adjusted in the Military Department.

NOTE.—The figures entered in this statement do not agree exactly with the census figures, but as the census report does not show natives and others separately the number of persons of different denominations, the figures furnished by the Commissioners have been adopted.

B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE I.
Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1888-89.

(For details—see General Table III.)

PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
AREA AND POPULATION.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.	UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.										SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.					SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.			REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
			Arts colleges.		Professional colleges.		Secondary schools.		Primary schools.		Training schools.		All other special schools.		Total of public institutions.			Private institutions.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
165,775 Total	Towns 232 Villages 239,686 Total 239,918	Males 33,917,317 Females 34,243,331 Total 68,160,648	Institutions For males ... For females ... Total ... Scholars... Males ... Females ... Total ...	30	12	2,349	47,939	22	224	50,578	3,521	3,529	3,707	393	62,165	Institutions to number of towns and villages.	23,91																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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											...	113	...	7				...	2,433																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
											8,521	4,041	8,707	570				...	64,639	24,86																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
				32	12	2,403	50,220	28	224	52,919	38,983	28,621	42,062	3,945	1,391,797	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.†	27,35																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
											111,651						

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards; a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.

† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal
•
for the official year 1888-89.

B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL. TABLE II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1888-89.

(For details—see General Table IV.)

TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.										TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								Total expenditure of public instruction.	REMARKS.
University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.					
Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
1.—Institutions	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
	6,34,039	2,86,791	30,37,359	23,95,439	83,734	2,38,033	66,75,445	1,26,472	60,310	5,39,961	2,30,735	2,63,602	8,407	1,46,103	13,75,590	80,51,035			
	4,915	...	3,39,610	2,51,860	20,275	...	6,16,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,16,660	
	6,38,954	2,86,791	33,76,969	26,47,299	1,04,059	2,38,033	72,92,105	1,26,472	60,310	5,39,961	2,30,735	2,63,602	8,407	1,46,103	13,75,590	86,67,695			
2.—(a) Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction ...	11.56	11.07	20.66	8.87	3.56	6.98	62.70	...	2.73	15.21	9.35	7.93	.18	1.90	37.30	100			
(b) Percentages of local fund expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total local fund expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	24.61	45.25	.15	.05	1.70.06	...	...	21.05	.03	.22	.30	8.34	29.94	100	
(c) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction ...	...	...	68.17	23.63	.10	.99	92.89	...	...	.46	.88	3.40	.29	2.08	7.11	100	
(d) Percentages of total expenditure included in columns 2-17 to total expenditure on public instruction ...	7.37	3.31	38.96	30.54	1.20	2.75	84.13	1.46	.70	6.23	2.66	3.04	.10	1.68	15.57	100			

—Average annual cost of educating each pupil in—

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Departmental in-stitution	140 2 5	493 15 11	10 7 7	6 4 0	85 2 2	49 8 5	40 15 5			
Cost to provincial revenues	...	...	0 7 4	...	1 13 5	0 2 7	0 7 0			
Cost to district and municipal funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cost	233 3 0	542 6 2	31 0 1	6 10 6	88 4 1	69 0 5	86 13 0			
Municipal and District Board	17 15 2	...	0 3 9	0 2 10	...	...	0 12 7			
Cost to provincial revenues	...	...	4 12 11	4 2 8	...	...	5 0 0			
Cost to district and municipal funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12 10			
Total cost	103 7 0	...	9 15 8	4 10 0	...	...	...
Aided institutions	23 12 11	...	2 4 5	0 3 6	25 10 7	7 8 11	0 9 8			
Cost to provincial revenues	...	...	2 0 1	0 8 1	0 2 3	1 13 4	0 11 5			
Cost to district and municipal funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cost	139 8 10	...	15 15 3	2 10 5	78 6 5	23 7 5	4 8 10			
Unaided institutions	45 12 5	25 2 4	16 13 11	2 2 3	54 11 0	15 6 3	7 2 11			
Cost to provincial revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cost to district and municipal funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cost	49 11 1	199 15 0	2 5 3	0 3 0	63 12 0	33 4 1	1 12 8			
All institutions	...	...	1 7 11	0 7 0	1 3 9	0 4 8	0 13 6			
Cost to provincial revenues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cost to district and municipal funds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total cost	124 6 10	234 7 11	17 3 11	2 9 4	84 7 4	51 6 4	7 0 6			

Fractions of a rupee are omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

: *Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them*

CLASSES OF INSTITUTIONS.		PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
		UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.								UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.							
		Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by District or Municipal Boards.				Aided by the Department or by District or Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
		Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
		12	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Arts Colleges.																
	English	11	1,573	1,644	1,374	1	55	59	49	7	959	985	803	13	2,581	2,447	1,815
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.																
	Law	6	128	123	106	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	4	807	728	589
	Medicine	1	118	200	195	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Engineering	1	200	172	161	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	19	2,019	2,139	1,835	1	55	59	49	7	959	985	803	17	3,388	3,175	2,404
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL.	Secondary Schools.																
	For Boys—																
	High schools English	19	13,882	13,551	11,116	6	1,402	1,387	1,070	167	26,523	25,482	20,397	117	32,787	31,568	25,902
	Middle English	9	1,340	1,345	1,110	12	957	870	680	579	45,057	40,746	31,842	195	12,980	11,997	9,810
	Middle Vernacular	35	3,069	2,878	2,694	163	9,494	8,438	6,473	916	40,468	46,468	36,227	111	7,576	6,678	5,211
	For Girls—																
	High schools English	2	226	220	188	..	...	...	...	6	752	714	599	3	358	338	320
	Middle English	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	20	1,797	1,706	1,330	1	131	96	108
	Middle Vernacular	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	22	1,358	1,323	1,000	..	..	..	..
		Total	95	18,517	17,979	14,507	181	11,853	10,695	8,432	1,700	724,155	716,430	613,344	127	53,463	50,677	40,155
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.	Primary Schools.																
	For Boys—																
	Upper primary	6	297	208	125	15	123	496	275	2,890	108,777	100,090	79,863	168	6,568	5,735	4,481
	Lower	8	107	91	70	15	365	340	174	39,182	839,797	743,067	614,446	8,679	180,857	150,250	107,425
	For Girls—																
	Upper primary	..	..	..	..	5	205	196	136	234	8,261	7,784	5,592	18	994	909	594
	Lower	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,761	32,097	30,018	23,456	208	4,259	3,888	2,916
		Total	11	314	299	195	35	993	942	584	11,083	980,532	887,959	722,463	1,128	102,478	140,802	115,410
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL.	Schools for Special Instruction.																
	School of Art	1	179	163	133	..	...	...	...	..	250	235	181	..	..	..	..
	Training schools for masters	16	784	796	679	..	...	...	...	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Girls-training classes attached to middle schools	160	694	553	925	..	...	...	...	3	18	27	22	8	31	150	25
	Training schools for mistresses	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medical schools	4	613	625	595	..	...	...	...	5	199	183	166	1	76	18	15
	Survey	3	318	309	273	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	3	238	231	190
	Industries	1	25	21	20	..	...	...	...	7	336	380	218	..	118	100	62
	Madrasahs	7	1,156	1,333	1,084	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	4	799	771	640
	Other schools	1	11	36	27	..	...	...	...	4	104	104	50	2	31	15	15
	Total	202	4,016	3,540	3,238	..	...	..	..	24	903	851	646	26	1,180	1,174	977
TOTAL OF COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION		330	24,890	24,557	10,775	217	12,901	11,696	9,065	42,774	1,106,551	1,000,231	815,246	9,598	220,518	195,826	158,953

[illegible]

1888-89.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

SERIAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1888-89.

Grand total of public institutions.		NUMBER OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH LEARNING—			CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOLARS ON THE 31ST OF MARCH ACCORDING TO RACE OR CREED.										Number of girls in boys' schools.		Number of boys in girls' schools.	
18	19	English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.	24	25					
32	5,168	5,100	3,827	...	62	28	4,752	240	...	...	86	12	...			
10	935	935	...	...	6	1	870	64	...	...	4	...	...			
1	148	148	...	...	66	...	71	3	...	...	3	...	...			
1	200	200	...	...	23	1	171	2	...	...	3	...	...			
44	6,451	6,380	3,827	...	157	30	5,891	296	5	...	106	39	...					
320	74,650	72,553	37,000	39,712	1,139	476	61,812	7,584	60	84	775	61	...					
796	58,023	50,491	1,080	57,084	(a) 1,195	(a) 502	(a) 48,158	(a) 8,081	(a) 155	(a) 17	(a) 260	401	...					
1,225	69,777	6,645	285	69,722	2	131	68,224	10,991	14	220	185	596	...					
11	1,331	1,272	295	286	1,001	83	187	2	...	...	58	...	136			
21	1,928	1,808	272	198	1,722	126	79	...	...	...	1	...	299		
22	1,358	203	...	1,358	4	360	927	23	42	2	...	...	21			
2,408	207,988	198,112	89,616	168,360	(a) 5,933	(a) 1,472	(a) 172,417	(a) 26,684	(a) 677	(a) 583	(a) 677	1,058	456					
3,685	115,775	1,044	227	115,484	280	426	90,727	22,196	166	1,415	535	9,166	...					
44,854	982,126	463	60,066	974,783	...	1,896	668,540	287,641	1,760	20,911	1,615	31,215	...					
252	8,460	769	5	9,118	303	365	8,347	141	258	21	21	...	295					
2,029	36,956	64	1,357	36,752	69	1,230	29,373	6,247	353	605	87	...	1,016					
60,220	1,114,317	2,340	61,645	1,136,137	642	3,917	795,787	316,128	2,639	29,016	2,988	51,741	1,310					
1	172	...	...	...	3	...	165	4	...	...	...	...	...
22	1,084	40	538	1,027	...	40	715	61	...	...	...	...	...
179	633	...	...	633	...	...	500	127	...	...	...	...	...
6	200	106	27	182	...	5	62	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	851	67	...	784	...	13	784	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	318	125	...	193	...	3	709	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	479	70	...	238	...	...	278	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	2,222	612	2,120	487	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	172	44	...	159	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
252	6,110	1,103	2,700	3,729	19	282	2,826	2,643	125	152	61	68	2					
52,919	1,304,866	195,944	107,794	1,308,220	(a) 6,481	(a) 5,701	(a) 976,823	(a) 345,751	(a) 3,346	(a) 25,530	(a) 3,125	35,546	1,768					
2,208	21,911	15	24,301	1,551	...	...	2,310	24,001	...	...	...	1,015	...
1,383	15,087	...	10,091	101	...	...	15,087	...	...	...	...	...	...
343	5,985	40	2,040	5,174	...	...	2,145	3,788	...	...	...	...	...
18	190	...	78	180	...	...	52	144	...	...	...	...	...
8,596	21,361	28	1,873	20,663	...	...	15,813	5,961	...	...	...	...	...
95	618	...	140	653	...	...	35	244	...	...	...	...	...
3,707	24,938	...	44,487	485	...	...	2	44,056	...	...	...	...	...
363	3,800	39	1,192	3,401	...	...	2,366	706	...	...	...	...	...
7	172	...	174	...	...	...	106	12	...	...	...	...	...
11,709	117,284	190	89,182	89,298	...	...	39,324	77,810	61	421	655	4,374	24			
64,625	1,482,150	186,064	196,076	1,340,518	(a) 6,481	(a) 5,721	(a) 1,015,217	(a) 423,564	(a) 3,277	(a) 23,951	(a) 3,780	39,920	1,792					
pupils from St. Michael's School, Coventry																		

Exclusive of Bishop's College, Calcutta, which returns

pupils from St. Michael's School, Coorjee.

B.—EDUCATION—GEN.

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION														
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.													
	Maintained by the Department.							Maintained by District or Municipal Boards.						
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.														
Arts Colleges.														
English	2,30,409	...	...	1,39,191	...	13,705	3,63,365	1,059	...	...	...	2,221	...	2,823
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training.														
Law	4,451	...	...	8,319	...	1,021	4,889	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1,83,755	...	...	7,612	...	...	1,91,367	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	65,221	...	...	7,003	...	...	72,224	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total University Education	4,74,837	...	...	1,62,125	...	11,786	6,51,848	1,069	...	...	...	2,921	...	2,833
SECONDARY EDUCATION.														
High and Middle Schools.														
For Boys—														
High schools ... English	1,32,705	...	3,315	2,98,452	5,126	19,059	4,53,257	2,269	...	5,375	20,240	490	450	28,824
Middle " ... English	27,376	...	...	21,328	...	43	49,061	249	...	1,729	3,295	1,826	...	9,608
Middle " ... Vernacular	10,504	...	4,319	10,394	806	184	26,207	6	40,546	1,219	20,222	6,009	218	68,270
For Girls—														
High schools ... English	17,756	...	...	1,750	122	...	22,637	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " ... English ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " ... Vernacular ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools	1,88,310	...	8,249	3,31,933	6,054	19,886	5,57,462	2,514	63,133	8,814	48,767	8,382	698	1,06,768
PRIMARY EDUCATION.														
Primary Schools (Vernacular).														
For Boys—														
Upper primary	1,082	...	...	119	...	...	1,151	...	886	(c) 657	198	...	7	1,748
Lower "	838	...	...	2	...	...	840	...	251	(d) 1,902	...	...	...	1,253
For Girls—														
Upper primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	169	...	1,131	...	58	...	1,368
Lower " ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Primary Schools	1,870	...	...	121	...	...	1,961	269	1,187	2,790	199	68	7	4,359
SPECIAL EDUCATION.														
Schools for Special Instruction.														
School of Art	25,462	...	...	3,709	...	...	29,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	67,708	1,437	28	924	...	98	70,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gift-training classes	4,874	442	...	...	...	...	5,316	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	81,888	...	...	16,594	163	529	99,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	6,905	...	...	5,694	...	...	12,599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	1,172	...	...	...	...	1,785	2,957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	26,312	...	60	4,686	18	27,769	58,865	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madrassas	4,131	...	...	...	...	...	4,131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Special Schools	2,18,635	1,879	88	29,517	181	30,178	2,80,378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarship held in	49,983	...	...	...	...	12,671	62,654	579	...	...	...	...	130	700
Arts colleges	20,419	...	...	...	...	3,717	24,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Professional colleges	32,189	...	(d) 150	...	...	971	33,310	4,809	...	53	...	...	...	4,863
Secondary schools	217	...	...	...	...	...	217	131	...	(d) 110	...	...	...	544
Primary schools	1,589	...	...	...	...	1,085	2,673	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than training schools	8,698	...	...	...	10	...	3,708	...	815	138	...	246	100	1,299
Buildings	267	...	(d) 125	...	...	...	332	1,649	...	...	...	...	...	1,649
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	1,067	...	...	...	...	709	1,866	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hostel charges	674	...	...	...	...	...	674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools	804	...	...	309	...	...	1,113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prizes and rewards ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(d) 65	...	...	...	65
Contingencies and miscellaneous	27	...	(d) 139	...	...	...	166	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1,10,213	...	414	309	10	19,153	1,50,099	5,513	2,404	690	...	246	436	9,125
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	9,43,806	1,879	8,751	6,27,005	6,245	81,063	16,31,778	9,255	46,734	11,770	46,176	8,686	3,734	1,93,586

(a) Includes Rs. 250 from provincial revenues.

(b) Excludes Rs. 250 transferred to column 27.

(c) Includes Rs. 597 paid from the Khond Mehal cess in the Orissa Tributary Mehals.

(d) Paid from ditto ditto.

(e) Includes Rs. 31,743 drawn from provincial revenues on account of Government senior and junior scholarships.

(f) Excludes Rs. 31,743 transferred to column 27.

(g) Includes Rs. 1,670, being the expenditure of two aided Sanskrit schools transferred to indigenous instruction.

(h) Includes Rs. 496, being the expenditure of one unaided school ditto ditto ditto.

[illegible]

B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1888-89.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.			NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.					NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.					
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Aborigi- nal races.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e
COLLEGES—																			
1. Master of Arts ...	5	3	3	11	48	29	19	14	110	29	10	9	4	58	...	...	...	1	...
2. Bachelor of Arts ...	7	4	5	16	340	225	387	130	1,082	149	66	122	29	366	11	...	318	18	...
3. First examination in Arts ...	12	7	12	31	668	388	1,153	101	2,250	230	127	265	9	629	18	...	669	21	...
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAIN- ING—																			
Law—																			
1. Honours in Law ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law ...	...	...	4	11	63	...	292	...	353	30	...	147	...	187	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine—																			
1. First M.B. ...	1	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	20	8†	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
2. Do. L.M.S. ...	1	...	...	1	20	...	...	...	20	†1	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
3. Second M.B. ...	1	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	10	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
4. Do. L.M.S. ...	1	...	...	1	23	...	...	...	23	15	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																			
1. B.E. ...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2. First examination in Engi- neering ...	1	...	...	1	13	...	...	...	13	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
3. L.E. ...	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—																			
1. Matriculation ... { For Boys	57	154	101	312	1,113	1,154	2,441	91	4,829	437	288	443	6	1,174	...	...	...	...	...
2. Middle English scholar- ship examination, ... { Girls	13	418	60	491	14	1,265	181	76	1,586	28	789	104	30	951	...	...	...	...	...
3. Middle vernacular schol- arship examination, ... { Boys	159	741	53	843	613	2,481	329	722	4,145	446	1,740	226	261	2,682	...	...	...	...	...
4. Upper primary scholar- ship examination, ... { Girls	15	1,962	143	2,149	33	5,061	340	149	6,584	23	2,886	194	71	3,180	...	...	...	...	...
5. Lower primary scholar- ship examination, ... { Boys	6	9,922	104	10,012	14	34,911	596	403	35,784	6	30,097	168	346	29,017	...	...	...	...	...
6. Lower primary scholar- ship examination, ... { Girls	...	212	4	216	...	580	4	2	586	...	428	4	2	434	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION—																			
Training school examination—For Masters ...	7	...	...	7	562	...	...	53	655	371	...	...	10	381	...	...	...	...	...

* Including the municipal college at Midnapore.

† Including one female.

‡ Including one candidate who having failed in Comparative Anatomy only at the first M.B. examination, was declared to have passed the first L.M.S. examination.

B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL TABLE VII. .

• *Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1888-89*

B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY—				
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total District Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
SECONDARY EDUCATION.																
High and Middle Schools.																
For Boys—																
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Middle " " " " { English	9	77	636	554	2,587	...	...	2,832	1,712	...	7,131	...	...	816 (a)	316 (a)
" " " " { Vernacular	159	9,148	8,154	6,490	5,40,546	...	...	19,463	6,021	31	36,068	...	...	1,10,710 (r)	1,14,303 (r)
For Girls—																
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle " " " " { English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " " " { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	72
Total	168	9,906	8,850	7,034	5,43,133	...	...	22,296	7,733	31	75,197	...	...	1,91,364	2,34,407
PRIMARY EDUCATION																
Primary Schools																
For Boys—																
Upper primary	9	248	216	152	846	...	...	174	...	7	1,067	...	...	1,20,146 (c)	21,032 (c)
Lower " " " " " "	2	42	38	26	251	...	...	...	...	...	251	...	...	2,86,552 (r)	2,80,803 (r)
For Girls																
Upper primary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	1,260
Lower " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,480	21,480
Total	11	270	254	178	1,137	...	...	174	...	7	1,318	...	...	1,25,437	4,80,574
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																
Schools for Special Instruction.																
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,437	...	...	...	1,437
Gunn-training classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	...	...	...	442
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manual schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,879	...	...	...	1,879
INSPECTION																
Scholarships held in—																
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	2,807	...	...	...	...	...	2,807	...	...	186	186
Primary	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	10	104
Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BUILDINGS	...	...	...	...	350	50	...	...	100	520	...	...	...	1,124	(i) 1,939
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	960	...	...	...	...	906	...	...	...	1,070	2,810 (k)
MISCELLANEOUS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,556	70,000
Total	...	...	...	...	2,903	1,016	50	...	20	100	4,389	...	...	38,706	2,86,000
GRAND TOTAL	179	10,165	9,104	7,212	2,908	45,580	50	22,469	7,753	138	78,004	1,879	...	6,69,607	9,52,619	

(ix) Exclusive of Rs. 548 paid for on the cess fund in the Rajshahi Division.

(6) Ditto .. 3,481 paid from the municipal funds in Calcutta.

(c) Ditto „ 224 paid from the cess fund in the Rayshabye Division.

(c) 3 Ditto. 1,317 paid from the cess fund in the Raishahye Division.

1,002 paid from the Khond Melal cess fund in the Orissa

(g)	Ditto	"	240	ditto	ditto	ditto.
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TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1888-89.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY—					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	District Boards.	Private Persons or Associations.	Total number of pupils in public instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
6	1,402	1,387	1,070	2,269	5,375	...	20,240	890	450	28,894	3,315	...	19,571	28,261	28,577	
3	210	174	136	240	1,720	...	163	114	...	2,337	615	...	10,313	12,618	1,31,951	
4	346	284	192	...	1,319	...	769	45	187	2,210	3,319	...	7,397	12,335	1,27,713	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	260	360	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 809	(b) 809	971	
13	1,088	1,815	1,398	2,509	8,314	...	21,462	619	637	33,571	8,249	...	38,540	55,103	2,80,600	
...	28	31	24	...	(d) 60	...	24	...	...	84	...	...	2,019	(d) 2,070	1,21,011	
...	...	...	...	...	(f) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,283	(f) 8,283	2,95,096	
5	205	196	136	169	1,131	...	...	58	...	1,358	...	...	2,519	3,659	4,900	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,792	3,792	25,280	
6	253	227	160	169	1,191	...	24	58	...	1,449	...	...	17,613	18,704	4,40,278	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	28	1,465	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	60	
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399	399	399	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60	60	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	392	392	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	851	939	2,818	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(g) 165	2,01,172	
...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	189	(h) 192	378	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	161	
...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	68	50	...	2,558	2,923	4,862	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	(j) 128	2,311	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	(k) 1,404	81,013	
...	...	...	...	...	121	...	...	...	...	121	50	...	3,363	4,802	2,90,171	
10	2,191	2,072	1,558	2,678	9,620	...	21,486	707	637	35,134	8,387	...	60,297	79,649	10,32,167	

(h) Exclusive of Rs. 150 paid from the Khond Mohal cess fund in the Orissa Tributary Mehals.

(i) Ditto " 112 paid from the cess fund in the Rajshahye Division.

(j) Ditto " 130 paid from the Khond Mohal cess fund in the Orissa Tributary Mehals.

(k) Ditto " 65 paid from the cess fund in the Rajshahye Division.

(l) Ditto " 384 ditto ditto ditto.

* Exclusive of Rs. 410 in Orissa Tributary Mehals, which is not shown in General Table VII.

B.—EDUCATION—GENERAL

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															
OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.										IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY—				
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total District Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
SECONDARY EDUCATION.															
<i>High and Middle Schools.</i>															
<i>For Boys—</i>															
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Middle ... English	9	747	606	554	...	2,587	...	2,832	1,712	...	7,131	...	...	(a) 316	(a) 316
Middle ... Vernacular	169	9,148	8,154	6,489	5	40,640	...	19,463	6,021	31	36,006	...	...	(a) 1,10,710	(a) 1,10,308
<i>For Girls—</i>															
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	72
Total	168	9,895	8,850	7,024	5	43,133	...	22,296	7,733	31	75,107	...	...	1,91,304	2,34,497
PRIMARY EDUCATION.															
<i>Primary Schools.</i>															
<i>For Boys—</i>															
Upper primary ...	9	228	216	152	...	880	...	174	...	7	1,007	...	...	(c) 1,20,146	(c) 21,032
Lower ...	2	42	38	26	...	251	...	...	...	...	251	...	...	(c) 2,80,552	(c) 2,80,803
<i>For Girls—</i>															
Upper primary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	1,250
Lower ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,489	21,489
Total	11	270	254	178	...	1,137	...	174	...	7	1,318	...	...	4,20,437	4,30,574
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.															
<i>Schools for Special Instruction.</i>															
Training schools for masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,437	...	...	...	1,437
Guru-training classes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	...	...	...	442
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Survey schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madrasas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,879	...	...	...	1,879
INSPECTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,667	2,01,917
SCHOLARSHIPS HELD IN—															
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	2,807	...	...	...	...	2,807	...	...	186	186
Primary	...	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	...	...	96	...	...	10	104
Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BUILDINGS	...	...	...	...	...	350	50	...	...	...	621	...	...	1,124	(f) 1,930
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	966	...	...	...	...	966	...	...	1,076	2,814
MISCELLANEOUS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,555	79,000
Total	...	...	...	...	...	2,903	1,318	50	...	...	4,380	...	...	38,796	2,85,007
GRAND TOTAL	179	10,165	9,104	7,212	2,908	45,586	50	22,469	7,753	138	78,904	1,879	...	6,89,507	9,82,619

(a) Excess of Rs. 548 paid from the cess fund in the Rajshahy Division.

(b) Ditto .. 3,481 paid from the municipal funds in Calcutta.

(c) Ditto .. 224 paid from the cess fund in the Rajshahy Division.

(d) Ditto .. 597 paid from the Khond Mehal cess fund in the Orissa Tributary Mehals.

(e) Ditto .. 1,317 paid from the cess fund in the Rajshahy Division.

(f) Ditto .. 1,002 paid from the Khond Mehal cess fund in the Orissa Tributary Mehals.

(g) Ditto .. 240 ditto ditto.

TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1888-89.

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.															
IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY--				
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	District Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	Total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on public instruction.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6	1,402	1,387	1,070	2,269	5,375	...	20,240	400	450	28,824	3,315	..	10,671	28,261	28,677
3	210	174	136	240	1,720	...	463	114	...	2,537	615	...	10,313	12,048	1,31,951
4	346	284	102	...	1,210	...	789	45	187	2,210	4,319	...	7,397	12,935	1,27,741
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	360	380
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(b) 800	(b) 800	571
13	1,068	1,845	1,308	2,509	8,314	...	21,462	640	637	35,571	8,240	..	38,540	55,103	2,40,000
...
...	28	31	24	..	(d) 00	...	24	...	...	64	..	...	2,919	(d) 2,979	1,24,011
...	...	...	...	...	(f) ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	8,283	(f) 8,283	2,05,046
5	206	196	136	169	1,131	...	...	54	...	1,358	...	...	2,619	3,650	4,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	3,792	3,792	25,281
6	236	227	160	160	1,191	..	24	58	...	1,442	..	..	17,513	18,704	4,49,278
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	..	28	1,455
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	442
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	60
...
...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	309	309	309
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	...	...	60	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	392	392	392
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	...	851	939	2,418
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	(g) 155	...	2,01,172
...	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	...	...	53	...	...	189	(h) 192	378
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
...
...	...	...	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	68	60	...	2,538	2,923	4,892
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	111	(j) 128	2,042
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	(k) 1,404	81,013
...	...	...	...	...	121	...	...	...	...	121	50	...	3,363	4,802	2,30,471
19	2,191	2,073	1,568	2,678	9,626	...	21,486	707	637	35,134	8,387	...	60,287	70,548	10,32,167

(h) Exclusive of Rs. 150 paid from the Khond Mohal cess fund in the Orissa Tributary Mohals.

(i) Ditto 112 paid from the cess fund in the Rajshahye Division.

(j) Ditto 123 paid from the Khond Mohal cess fund in the Orissa Tributary Mohals.

(k) Ditto 65 paid from the cess fund in the Rajshahye Division.

(l) Ditto 384 ditto ditto ditto.

* Exclusive of Rs. 410 in Orissa Tributary Mohals, which is not shown in General Table VII.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Letter

NAME.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.							
		From Govern- ment.		Endowments.		Subscriptions.		Total.	
		Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.	The promotion and improvement of agriculture and horticulture in India.	6,000	0 0	...	...	13,461	0 0	19,461	0 0
Albert Institute ...	To promote harmony and friendliness among all sections of the community by affording them opportunities of mutual intercourse.	...	...	...	...	104	0 0	104	0 0
Asiatic Society of Bengal.	Its objects are those described in the language of its founder, Sir William Jones :— “The bounds of its investigations will be the geographical limits of Asia, and within these limits its enquiries will be extended to whatever is produced by nature or performed by man.”	...	...	6,000	0 0	7,300	0 0	13,300	0 0
Bethune Society ...	Consideration and discussion of questions connected with literature and science.	(Return not fur							
The Calcutta Phrenological Institute.	To disseminate the science of phrenology, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta School-book Society.	The object of this Society is to promote the cause of education by procuring and distributing school materials and English and vernacular school-books of the most improved type and at the lowest possible cost, without regard to commercial profit.	200	0 0	...	...	...	...	200	0 0
The Calcutta Reading Room and Literary Institute.	To provide a library and reading room for the public.	...	...	...	...	99	0 0	99	0 0
Dalhousie Institute ...	To promote the literary, scientific and social improvement of all classes of the community who may be disposed to take advantage of the facilities it offers for intellectual culture by means of lectures, library, reading room, and such other resources as may from time to time be devised.	...	...	...	...	243	0 0	243	0 0
Free Church Literary Society.	The mutual improvement of the members by means of essays, debates, &c., as well as the promotion of friendly intercourse among them.	...	...	...	...	114	0 0	114	0 0
Indian Museum ...	The preservation and exhibition of collections (mostly Asiatic, and more especially Indian) illustrative of zoology, archæology, ethnology, technology and art, and of other objects of interest.	63,012	0 0	...	...	...	...	63,012	0 0
Sikdarbagan Bandhab Library and Reading Rooms.	To provide a library and reading room and to adopt means for the improvement of the Bengali literature.	...	...	...	...	80	0 0	80	0 0
(1) BURDWAN DIVISION.									
Burdwan Raj Public Library.	To supply English books and newspapers to the Burdwan reading public.	...	...	600	0 0	...	...	600	0 0
Rancegunge Public Library.	Diffusion of knowledge of English and vernacular literature and science. It is also open to the public for the discussion of social and political questions.	...	...	...	...	184	0 0	184	0 0

* The Society administers two Government Funds:
(1) Oriental Publication Fund
(2) Sanskrit Manuscript Fund

† The number of juvenile is included

LITERARY.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1889.

MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
425	2	...	427	Registered	1820
...	...	...	...	Registered under Act XXI of 1860.	April 1876.
305	...	...	305	Registered	1784
nished.)				Not registered	December 1851.
114	12	8	134	Ditto	1883
5	...	...	5	Registered	1817
23	...	4	27	Not registered	1st January 1872.
164	15	...	179	.....	March 1865.
57	...	...	57	Not registered	October 1885.
302,237	90,824	.. †	393,111	Incorporated by Acts XVII of 1866, XXII of 1876, and IV of 1887.	3rd March 1865.
115	2	...	117	Not registered	16th September 1886.
6,513	...	...	6,513	Registered	December 1831.
17	...	...	17	Ditto	1876 A. D.

ment funds—
 Rs. 9,000 per annum.
 Rs. 3,300 per annum,
 under male and female.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.			
		From Govern- ment.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(1) BURDWAN DIVISION—concl'd.					
Branch Mahomedan Literary Society, Midnapore.	To extend secular as well as religious education among the Mahomedan community of this district, and to adopt measures for the amelioration of their condition.	...	...	...	...
Midnapore Bayley Hall Library.	To diffuse education in the district. Public meetings and literary societies are also held here.	...	...	420 0 0	420 0 0
Tumlook Public Library.	A circulating library	24 0 0	...	29 0 0	53 0 0
Mechanics' Institute, East Indian Railway, Rampore Hat.	Reading and recreation ... ..	...	...	300 0 0	300 0 0
Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha.	The objects are to educate the poor, to distribute medicine to the indigent sick, to support poor widows and orphans, to encourage female education, and to ameliorate the social, moral, and intellectual conditions of the inhabitants of Uttarpara and places adjoining.	180 0 0	...	303 8 0	483 8 0
(2) RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.					
Bogra Students' Association.	To improve the moral and social character of the boys in general.	...	...	5 0 0	5 0 0
Rajshahye Students' Debating Club.	The object of the Club is to promote the intellectual, moral, and physical improvement of its members as well as of the students in general.	...	...	18 0 0	18 0 0
Rajshahye Public Library at Beaulash.	To collect Sanskrit books with their translations, and to collect vernacular books for public use.	...	...	125 0 0	125 0 0
Rungpore Public Library.	For the benefit of the reading public	...	...	338 0 0	338 0 0
Nelphamari Sammilani Sabha.	To spread education, to teach morality, and to promote unity among different classes of the people, as well as to assist to the poor.	...	13 0 0	31 0 0	44 0 0
(3) DACCA DIVISION.					
Northbrook Hall, Dacca.	To afford facilities to the public for reading books and periodicals.	...	...	2,200 0 0	2,200 0 0
Saraswat Samaj, Dacca	Improvement of Sanskrit tols ...	500 0 0	...	...	500 0 0
Anjuman-i-Islamia ...	Muhammadian female education and self-improvement.	...	...	180 0 0	180 0 0
Rajbari Chhatra Samiti.	Social and intellectual improvement	...	...	65 0 0	65 0 0
Kholabaria Bandhu Samiti.	Ditto ditto ... ..	...	...	8 0 0	8 0 0
Idgahdaha Hitasadhini.	Ditto ditto ... ..	...	...	280 0 0	280 0 0
Saraswat Samiti ...	(1) To cultivate fellow-feeling. (2) To encourage arts, agriculture, native manufactures, etc. (3) Moral culture ... ..	...	...	800 0 0	800 0 0

LITERARY—continued.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1888-89—continued.

MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
117	117	Not registered	8th July 1888.
41	41	Ditto	1862
14	14	Ditto	1880
14	14	Ditto	1870
280	280	Ditto	5th April 1863
...	...	20	20	Ditto	February 1882.
24	24	Ditto	1881
39	4	7	50	Ditto	1885
42	42	Ditto	1854
85	85	Ditto	1884
113	113	Ditto	1882
...	Ditto	1878
60	...	15	65	Ditto	1887
10	...	80	90	Ditto	1290 B.S.
12	12	Ditto	1294 B.S.
197	3	...	200	Ditto	1287 B.S.
186	5	...	191	Ditto	1284 B.S.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	INCOME.			
		From Govern- ment.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
(3) DACCA DIVISION— concd.					
Santohn Jahnavi School Club.	For improvement in languages ...	...	...	...	...
Gyanbikasini Sabha ...	Moral and literary improvement ...	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0
(4) CHITTAGONG DIVISION.					
Birechandra Public Library.	For the cultivation of science and literature.	...	...	119 8 0	119 8 0
Tipperah Zennah Education Society.	To diffuse education among the females of this district, who are, by the custom of the country, not allowed to leave the zennah, and cannot therefore attend any public institution for mental culture.	...	...	120 0 0	120 0 0
Vidyotsahini (at Dalal Bazar).	Improvement in literature and essay- writing.	...	...	1 5 0	1 5 0
Vidyotsahini (at Khil- para).	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...
Vidyotkarsa Sadhika in the Noakholly Middle Vernacular School.	Moral culture ...	...	...	4 11 3	4 11 3
Agyan Timirnasini in the Jogallia Mid- dle Vernacular School.	Improvement of literature ...	...	...	...	...
Hita Sadhini in the Madhapore Middle Vernacular School.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	...	...
Balatoshini in the Mangal Kandi Model School.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...	10 0 0	10 0 0
Gyana Pradayini in the Fulgazi Model School.	Improvement of knowledge and essay- writing.	...	...	...	...
(5) PATNA DIVISION.					
Training Club, Arrah.	For the improvement of English knowledge.	...	...	...	...
Friends' Association ..	Literary improvement ...	...	...	...	...
Chupra Public Lib- rary.	The library is intended to be used by the public for reference, for the perusal of books, periodicals, and newspapers, and for circulation of the same to subscribers.	...	587 14 0	329 0 0	916 14 0
(6) BHAGULPORE DIVISION.					
Monghyr Arya Dharma Pracha- rini Sabha.	To resuscitate the Arya religion and to cultivate and improve Sanskrit education.	...	...	458 8 0	458 8 0
(7) ORISSA DIVISION.					
Orissa Graduates and Under-graduates' As- sociation	The discussion of matters of literary and educational interest, and the taking of necessary steps to give practical effect to the views and decision that may be arrived at.	...	...	63 0 0	63 0 0
Sanityabardini Sabha	Improvement of literature ...	...	...	...	...
(8) ORISSA TRIBUTARY MIRALS.					
Baripada Reading Club	Reading newspapers, magazine, and books.	...	...	7 0 0	7 0 0

LITERARY—continued.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1889—concluded.

MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.		When established.
Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.			
...	...	503	503	Not registered	...	November 1887.
5	5	Ditto	...	1883
102	102	Ditto	...	1st September 1885.
10	10	Ditto	...	1278 B.S.
85	85	Ditto	...	1st March 1880.
47	47	Ditto	...	December 1882.
1	...	58	59	Ditto	...	1864
...	...	20	20	Ditto	...	1881
15	...	45	60	Ditto	...	1879
12	...	27	39	Ditto	...	1880
3	...	24	27	Ditto	...	1881
32	...	6	37	Ditto	...	11th September 1887.
31	31	Registered	...	12th April 1887.
35	35	Not registered	...	1857
30	30	.....	...	1875-76
63	63	.....	...	29th March 1888.
10	10	.....	...	28th April 1888.
19	19	Not registered	...	1st January 1889.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

2.—THE PRESS.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1888-89.

1	2	3	4	5	6	
DIVISION.	Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Adhiraj Jantra	Manager, Burdwan Rnj estate	None	None	Forms and cheques are printed for the estate.
		Municipal Press	Commissioners of the Burdwan Municipality	None	None	Forms, &c., are printed.
		The Burdwan Press	Baboo Jogesh Chandra Sirkar, B.A.	The Burdwan Sunjibani	.....	Forms are printed.
	Bankoora	The Burdwan Barabazar Press.	Hafizuddin Ahmed	.....	.....
		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
	Beerbhoom	Ali Press	Sheikh Manorali	Nil	Nil	Hand press.
		Shome Press	Dina Nath Shome	Nil	Nil	Foolscap press.
	Midnapore	Bani Press	Radhika Nath Banerjee, Srinarain Pal, and	Nil	Nil	Used for job work.
		American Mission Press	Srish Chandra Roy.	Nil	Annual report of mission work in Southern Bengal and Northern Orissa.	The work of the press is largely job work, reprints of tracts, and portions of Scriptures.
		Ghattal Press	American Free Baptist Mission Society	Nil	Nil	Used for job work.
Hooghly		Ditto.	Rameswar Mullik	Nil	Nil	Ditto.
		Budhadoy Press	Ditto	Nil	Nil	
		Imperial Press	Bhudev Mukerjee	Education Gazette	Bharath Sunjibani, monthly periodical.	Job works.
		Rama Press	Purno Chandra Ghose	Nil	Nil	Ditto.
		Gangooly Press	Girindra Nath Banerjee	Nil	Nil	Ditto.
		Chundrodoy Press	Jotunath Gangooly	Nil	Nil	Ditto.
		Tomohur Press (1)	Gungadhar Kurmakar	Nil	Nil	Ditto.
		Ditto (2)	Nobin Chandra Nundy	Nil	Nil	Ditto.
	Howrah	Municipal Press	Harish Chandra Dey	Nil	Nil	Ditto.
		Caledonian Steam Printing Press	Municipal Commissioners	Nil	Nil	Established for works required to be done by the Howrah Municipal Office.
			Government	Nil	Established for works to be done by Government.	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—continued.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1888-89—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
DIVISION.	Districts.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.	REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.
Rajshahye—continued.	Rajshahye	Tamagnna Press	Secretary to the Beaulah Dharma Shabha for the time being.	1
		Rejshahye Press	Gokul Chandra Choudhuri and Krista Kanta Saha.	1
		Tahenpore Tattaprakashak Press	Rajah Sasi Sekhaveswar Rai	1
		Sudhakar Press	Rajah Pramatba Nath Rai Bahadur, deceased : now under the Court of Wards.
	Pubna	Dibakar Press	Krista Chandra Rai and others
	Bogra	Nababikash Press	Kailash Chandra Sarkar
		Bogra Rai Press	Bhagabat Chandra Rai
	Rungpore	Shambhu Chandra Press	Rajah Mohima Rajan Rai Choudhuri, zemindar, Kankina.	1
		Padmabati Press	Radhika Raman Chatterjee
	Jalpigoree	Darjeeling News Press	Nil
Barjeeling		Scotch Mission Orphanage Press	Mr. W. M. Lloyd	1
		Bengal Times	Church of Scotland
		Bengalee	Mr. E. C. Kemp
		East Bengal Press	Babu Guru Gobinda Aich
		Grish Press	" Hanga Chandra Roy
		Mahamodi	" Munshi Mahamed Jan
		Raghu Nath Press	Sarawat Samaj
		Dacca Press	Dacca Loan Office, Limited
		Shamantak Press	Babu Nadar Chand Das
		Oriental Press	" Baikanta Nath Baral
Dacca		Isar Press	" Jean Chander Roy
		Jagun Nath Press	" Anath Bandhu Mullik
		Adaraba Press	Babus Lolit Mohun Das, Mohini Sen, Sati Chunder Neogi, Mono Mohun Roy, End Bhutan Chandra Sen.
				Bengal Times
				Dhaka Prokash
				The East
				None
				None
				None
				None
Rajshahye—continued.				None
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Rajshahye—continued.				None
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Rajshahye—continued.				None
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				None
				None

District.	Place.	Furteedpore-Hitaishini				Printer.	Frequency.	Remarks.
		Printers.	Deputy.	Editor.	Printer.			
Buckergunge	Furteedpore	Satyam Prokash	Deva, Nanda	Rani Daya,	Furteedpore Hitaishini	.....	.....
		Kashipore New Press	Aprijita Debya, and	Karimannasa	.....	.....	.....
		Barisal Hitaishini Jantealoya	Babu Iwar Chandra Das	.....	Kashipore Nibashy	.....	.....
		Charu Press	" Protap Chunder Mookerjee	.....	Charnabarta	.....	.....	Dharma Prokash.
Mymensingh		Ahamudi Press	" Raj Mohun Chottopadhyaya	.....	Ahamudi	.....	.....	Mahamedia.
		Mohomedia Press	" Har Chandra Choudhuri of Shere-	.....	Akbar Islamia	.....	.....	Uddeehya Mahat, quarterly.
		Mafidal Islam Press	pore.	Zemindars of Deldwar, pergunnah Attia	.....	.....	.....	Kumar, monthly.
		Sangar Press	Hafez Mahomedali Khan of Koratia, per-	gunnah Attia.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chittagong		Sarada Press	Ibrahim Khan of Tengapara, tuppah Sing-	dha.	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Chandra Shekar Press	Babu Bhuban Mohun Roy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Sadhran Press	Babu Sarat Chandra Das	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Ramendra Press	" Ramkuma Kar	.....	Shanshodhini	.....	.....	Bandha Bandu.
Noakhally		Bararadeswari Press	Nayanatara Debi	.....	.....	.....	.....	Gospel.
		Siuha Press	Babu Ramendra Chowdhuri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Amar Press	" Guru Dayal Singha	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Behar Bandhu	" Amar Krishna Chowdhuri	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patna		Behar Herald and Indian Chronicle	" Madan Mohan Bhattacha	.....	Behar Bandhu	.....	.....	.....
		Patna Institute Gazette	" Bissessur Singh and Babu Guru	Pershad Sen.	The Behar Herald and Indian	.....	.....	.....
		Kharag Bilas Press	Moulvi Mohamed Hossein	.....	Chronicle.	.....	.....	.....
		Union Press	Babu Ram Deni Singh	.....	Patna Institute Gazette	.....	.....	Harish Chandra Kala.
Shahabad		Star of India	Syed Rahimuddin	.....	Ul Panch	.....	.....	Chetripatrika and Vidya.
		Shahabad Press	Babu Ram Deni Singh	.....	.....	.....	.....	Dharma Dipika.
		Narulanwar Press	Mohamed Zahurul Huq	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Herculan Press	Wazir Lal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muzafferpore		German Mission Press	Syed Farzand Ahmed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Narayan Press	Ajodhia Pershad and brothers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Nasim Sarun Press	German Mission Society in Behar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Marthand Sarun Lithograph Press	Parmeshwar Narain Mahtha	.....	Tirboot Courier	.....	.....	.....
Gya, Darbhanga and Champaran.		Mirat-ul-Hind Press	Akshay Coomar Chatterjee	.....	Sarun Saroj	.....	.....	.....
		Albert Press	Ram Krishna Misser	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Ananda Mrita Press	Ram Prosad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Harihar Jantra	Sakhi Chand	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bhagalpore		Southul Pergunah	Chundi Prosad Singh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		.....	Krishna Chunder Das and five others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	
	

The newspaper "Chattal Gazette" and the monthly journal called the "Christian Journal" ceased to exist during the year.

Job works.
Religious tracts and job works.

Gaur Dut, bi-monthly.

[illegible]

Pulney Press	Bhojani Churn Mitter	Udit Bukt'a	.....
Udit Bukt'a Press	Doorga Prasad Misser	Bharut Mitra	.....
Bharut Mitra Press	Juguruth Khunah	Saroodhanidhi	.....
Saroodhanidhi Press	Sudanundo Misser	Sungbad Poornochundroday	.....
Bharut Durpun Press	Bisonath Bismacharjee	Bungobidya Prokasika	.....
Sungbad Poornochundroday Press	Sham Ch. Addy	.....	.....
Bungobidya Prokasika Press	Nobin Ch. Addy	.....	.....
Ayubeda Press	Binode Lal Sen	.....	.....
Elahibux Press	E. M. D. Cohen	.....	.....
Eastern Press	Joint Stock Company	Indo-European Correspondence	.....
Catholic Orphan Press	A. Cones and G. F. Sabaa	.....	.....
Cones and Co's. Press	I. C. Bose	1. Dainik and Chundrika	.....
Stanhope Press	Jogendra Chunder Bose	2. Bungobasi	.....
Bungobasi Press	Behary Lal Dhur	.....	.....
Artist Press	Rashbehary Dhur	.....	.....
People's Friend Press	Kally Sunker Sookool	.....	.....
Shamya Press	Annoda Churn Sen	.....	.....
Sakha Press	Bhoodur Chatterjee	.....	.....
Baidbush Press	Doorga Churn Roy	.....	.....
Phosun Press	Parashnath Biawas	.....	.....
New Goodhope Press	Kally Narain Sanval	.....	.....
Bharuth Milhr Press	Jogendra Chunder Chatterjee	.....	.....
New Canning Press	H. C. Dutit and Company	.....	.....
National Printing Agency	Jadugopal Chatterjee	.....	.....
J. G. Chatterjee & Co's. Press	Debendronath Roy	.....	.....
Nababibhaku Press	Peareemohun Banerjee	.....	.....
Bengal Superior Press	P. L. Nath	.....	.....
N. Brother & Co's. Press	Amrito Lal Roy	.....	.....
Excelsior Press	T. K. Bidyaratna	.....	.....
Veda Press	Dr. Rajendra Lala Mitra and others	.....	.....
Hindoo Patriot Press	A. J. Parker	.....	.....
T. Black & Co's. Press	Bruce Ellis	.....	.....
High Court Press	J. Callarman	.....	.....
Evening News Press	Omitro Lal Dey	.....	.....
O. L. Dey's Press	Lalla Kunjo Lal	.....	.....
Volunteer Press	D. E. Crauchburgh	.....	.....
Law Press	Government	.....	.....
Government Press	Ganendro Nath Das	.....	.....
R. B. Dass & Co's. Press	Bhatter Mohun Dutt	.....	.....
P. C. Roy & Co's. Press	Lalit Mohun Chatterjee	.....	.....
New Year Press	J. A. Mendes	.....	.....
Britannia Press	Sashee Blusun Chatterjee	.....	.....
New School Book Press	Reddy Chunder Ghosh	.....	.....
Res Press	Oxford Mission Society	.....	.....
Oxford Mission Press	.....	.....	.....
Royal Finish Press	Kassanath Dey	.....	.....
Shib Chunder Ghose's Press	Shib Chunder Ghosh	.....	.....
Huzra Press	Gungaram Dass	.....	.....

2nd Division, Town

Indian Churchman and
National Magazine.

Suravi and Pataka.

Illustrated Advertiser.

Sakha.
Baidbush.

Indian Royal Chronicle

Samoy

Sachar
Reis and Rayyet
Indian Nation

Hindoo Patriot

The Empress

Hope

Calcutta Chronicle

Sunjeebani

1. Dainik and Chundrika

2. Bungobasi

Indo-European Correspondence

Sungbad Poornochundroday

Bungobidya Prokasika

Saroodhanidhi

Bharut Mitra

Udit Bukt'a

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—concluded.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published thereat in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1888-89—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspaper.	Periodicals.	
2nd Division, Town— concl'd.		Kumary Press	Hurry Das Dey	.....	.....
		India Press	B. G. Sarkar	.....	.....
		Dutta Press	Sham Lal Dutt	.....	.....
		Barat Press	Aghore Nath Barat	.....	.....
		Olympian Press	Hurry Das Dey	.....	.....
		Cambrian Press	Erasmus Jones	.....	.....
		Indian Daily News Press	James Wilson	.....	.....
		Calcutta Advertiser Press	Trail & Co.	Indian Daily News Calcutta Advertiser	Export Summary, Import Summary, and Indian Evangelical Review.	
		City Press	T. S. Smith, Esq.	.....	Financial Review, Indian Grocer, and Calcutta Review.	
		Carton Press	Messrs. Newman & Co.	.....	Indian Engineer, Indian Omnibus, and Indian Bradshaw.	
		Thacker, Spink & Co.'s Press	Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.	Hayes's Sporting News and Racing Calendar.	Indian Medical Gazette.	
		Calcutta Central Press	Calcutta Central Press Co., Ltd.	Asian	Indian Law Reports and Calcutta Health Society's Journal.	
		P. S. D'Rozario & Co.'s Press	S. P. D'Rozario	.....	.....
		Caledonian Steam Printing Works	G. W. Allen & Co.	.....	Saturday Evening Journal, Export List, Import List and Weekly Commercial Guide, Parts I and II.	
		Englishman Press	J. O'B. Saunders	Englishman, Evening Mail, Overland Mail Summary and Overland News.	.....
		Bengal Printing Works	Harijalmabi Haldar and Banapada Mooker- jee.	.....	.....
		Government Central Press	Government of India	Gazette of India	Army List, Public Works Department Classified List and Telegraph Guide.	
		Methodist Publishing House	Rev. H. Q. Stanley, Agent	Indian Witness	.....
		H. C. Gangooly & Co.'s Press	D. D. Mukherjee	.....	.....

Calcutta—concluded.

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A1.—Statement showing the Statistics of Deaths among the Population of Calcutta and its Suburbs and among the classes in respect of which particulars have been ascertained during the year 1888.

PLACE OR CLASS	Population of place.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of mortality per 1,000 per annum.
(1) Calcutta	433,219	11,685	26.9
(2) Suburbs of Calcutta	251,439	10,686	42.49
(3) General district (1888), excluding the above ...	65,804,256	1,505,049	22.87
(4) Police force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.	2,771	31	11.11
(5) Bengal Police	22,463	520	23.16
(6) Railway Police	911	3	3.29
(7) Prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails in Bengal ...	13,731	614	44.7

STATISTICS OF LIFE—continued.

Statement showing the Deaths registered in the districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1888.

DIVISIONS.	DISTRICTS.	Population.	NUMBER OF DEATHS REGISTERED.			RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,391,823	15,559	14,068	29,627	23.28	19.44	21.28
	Bankoora ...	1,041,752	10,475	9,023	19,498	20.65	16.87	18.71
	Beerbhoom ...	794,428	10,769	10,288	21,057	28.22	24.91	26.60
	Midnapore ...	2,515,565	31,239	27,970	59,209	25.12	21.98	23.53
	Hooghly, including Scrapore ...	1,015,006	12,480	10,740	23,220	25.46	20.45	22.87
	Howrah ...	635,381	8,212	6,656	14,867	25.94	20.86	23.39
Presidency ...	24-Pergunnahs ...	1,618,420	20,678	16,833	37,511	24.96	21.30	23.17
	Nudda ...	1,655,721	20,768	17,612	38,380	25.77	20.72	23.18
	Jessore ...	1,939,375	24,064	20,124	44,188	25.08	20.53	22.78
	Moorshedabad ...	1,226,790	16,138	14,190	30,328	27.51	22.16	24.72
	Khoolna ...	1,079,948	14,873	13,545	28,418	26.16	25.47	26.31
Rajshahye ...	Dinapore ...	1,514,346	24,302	20,736	45,038	31.06	28.32	29.74
	Rajshahye ...	1,338,638	19,155	16,272	35,427	29.01	23.98	26.46
	Rungpore ...	2,097,964	31,400	26,108	57,508	29.40	25.34	27.41
	Bogra ...	734,358	10,272	8,776	19,048	27.56	24.26	25.93
	Pubna ...	1,311,728	17,573	13,070	30,643	27.10	19.70	23.36
	Darjeeling ...	150,137	3,152	2,485	5,637	35.25	37.23	36.10
	Julpigoree ...	581,562	10,698	8,451	19,149	35.01	30.61	32.92
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,116,350	21,208	17,646	38,854	20.51	16.30	18.35
	Furzedpore ...	1,631,734	14,957	11,527	26,484	18.55	13.95	16.23
	Bakerpore ...	1,900,889	27,235	25,344	52,579	27.97	27.32	27.66
	Mymensingh ...	3,051,966	33,154	27,528	60,682	21.34	18.36	19.88
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	1,132,341	12,411	11,472	23,883	23.34	19.09	21.09
	Noakhally ...	820,772	10,581	10,328	20,910	25.48	25.46	25.47
	Tipperah ...	1,519,338	16,977	14,559	31,536	22.02	19.45	20.76
Patna ...	Patna ...	1,756,856	19,892	17,939	37,831	23.16	19.97	21.53
	Gya ...	2,124,682	31,222	29,733	60,955	29.92	27.49	28.68
	Shahabad ...	1,964,909	26,046	24,227	50,273	27.40	23.87	25.68
	Mozufferpore ...	2,582,060	22,220	17,266	39,486	17.55	13.11	15.29
	Durbhunga ...	2,633,447	23,403	19,690	43,093	18.06	14.71	16.36
	Sarun ...	2,280,382	22,648	18,088	40,736	20.90	15.11	17.86
	Chumprun ...	1,721,603	24,738	20,317	45,055	28.41	23.87	26.17
Bhagulpore ...	Monghyr ...	1,969,774	20,257	25,840	55,097	30.18	25.82	28.97
	Bhagulpore ...	1,966,158	26,013	22,226	48,239	26.56	22.51	24.53
	Purneah ...	1,848,687	23,382	19,518	42,900	24.95	21.41	23.20
	Maldah ...	710,448	12,775	9,919	22,694	36.81	27.29	31.94
	Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	1,568,093	11,959	9,160	21,119	15.22	11.70	13.46
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,795,065	19,008	17,884	36,892	21.65	19.40	20.55
	Pooree ...	888,487	10,057	9,319	19,376	22.50	21.08	21.80
	Balasore ...	945,280	10,689	10,062	20,751	23.16	20.79	21.95
Chota Nag- pore ...	Hazaribagh ...	1,104,742	17,830	16,292	34,222	32.90	29.10	30.97
	Lohardugga ...	1,609,244	21,164	18,426	39,590	26.56	22.67	24.60
	Singbloom ...	453,775	5,121	4,021	9,142	22.59	17.70	20.14
	Manbloom ...	1,058,228	13,341	10,576	23,917	25.39	19.84	22.60
Total for the Pro- vince ...		65,804,256	809,198	693,851	1,505,049	24.79	20.97	22.87

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class of Diseases

NAMES OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES	GENERAL DISEASES.													All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.	
	Group A.						Group B.		Group C.	Group D.							
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhoea.	Scurvy.		Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.	Tubercular.				Leprosy.
Medical College Hospital—																	
European ...		30	93	380	33	35	18	...	2	81	71	59	...	316	89	43	
Native ...		194	79	189	21	26	1	...	2	28	59	53	3	159	80	402	
Howrah Hospital—																	
European ...		13	27	81	18	11	14	...	...	3	19	6	...	7	13	3
Native ...		114	110	116	4	7	...	...	...	35	24	12	1	...	10	...
General Hospital—																	
European ...	3	24	84	261	108	42	116	3	14	55	163	68	1	258	129	16	
Native ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayo Hospital		193	89	391	22	66	9	...	...	22	112	13	...	128	64	152
Campbell Hospital—																	
European ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native ...	17	312	695	1,215	191	145	53	...	1	397	328	1	74	275	239	86	
Police Hospital	3	24	343	1,006	80	24	18	...	...	56	101	...	4	174	58	...
North Suburban Hospital		28	18	119	26	29	4	...	...	11	18	...	...	12	8	7
Burdwan Dispensary		6	69	109	3	12	1	...	...	16	22	14	6	9	10	95
Bankoora	3	2	11	...	4	3	2	...	...	...	6	5	...	10	3	3
Beerbhoom		...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	12
Midnapore		12	75	70	1	25	...	...	1	8	10	...	13	51	10	23
Hooghly		36	98	22	4	20	1	...	...	15	21	...	1	17	11	4
Serampore		37	61	83	9	18	...	...	...	10	8	2	3	5	20	1
Khoolna		1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...
Krishnaghur		...	12	31	6	9	3	...	...	14	7	...	...	3	6	14
Jessore		8	3	38	1	6	3	...	...	1	7	1	...	23	9	6
Berhampore		2	19	55	3	7	...	...	...	8	2	4	1	12	8	45
Dinapore		...	16	130	2	19	...	...	...	2	6	6	...	35	10	3
Maldah English Bazar Dispensary.		20	13	59	1	2	1	...	...	4	5	...	...	14	5	2
Beaulah Dispensary		14	13	28	2	7	1	...	...	1	6	...	...	6	3	9
Rungpore		1	23	63	3	8	2	...	...	11	7	10	2	14	...	5
Bogra		...	6	20	...	3	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	4	1
Palna		3	6	5	5	3	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	8	...	3
Dinapore		4	9	26	48	...	1	1	15	3	8	...	...	7	15	19
Darjeeling		...	12	49	4	...	...	...	...	3	5	1	1	5	3	6
Julpigoree		4	4	50	...	4	2	...	...	12	4	...	...	8	...	2
Dacca	1	43	101	125	42	48	12	1	...	113	67	16	9	174	61	66	
Furteedpore		1	1	6	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	1	...	4	1	2
Burrissal		22	18	10	2	13	1	...	...	3	5	5	...	4	6	6
Mymensingh		16	17	19	4	18	1	...	...	3	8	5	...	10	...	9
Chittagong		1	18	5	30	12	3	5	...	1	12	...	1	19	9	34	
Noakholly		...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	6	5	1
Comnillah		3	3	6	1	...	1	...	...	4	3	1	1	3	3	51
Patna		19	73	31	8	24	1	...	4	22	17	...	...	11	11	10
Bankipore		1	42	38	81	35	15	8	...	115	42	5	2	14	29	82	
Gya		58	35	74	5	10	...	...	...	15	6	1	...	20	7	7
Arrah		1	2	16	18	1	5	...	...	5	5	...	...	31	20	83
Mozafferpore		1	7	4	4	6	...	...	1	2	6	1	...	26	12	55
Durbhunga		2	29	48	13	31	6	...	...	10	16	9	...	52	10	20
Chupra		...	13	13	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	8	3	184
Motihari		10	7	8	2	6	1	...	...	4	3	...	...	14	9	9
Monghyr		3	23	398	5	9	2	...	1	25	48	5	2	111	21	76	
Bhagulpore		12	15	33	10	16	...	...	...	6	12	...	...	20	12	12
Purneah		3	3	25	13	15	3	...	...	8	8	...	1	1	2	4
Cuttack	2	29	45	69	28	61	4	...	4	24	12	...	21	33	21	21	
Poorce		25	47	53	7	12	4	...	...	12	11	1	...	18	4	4
Balaore		12	75	54	3	4	...	...	...	28	5	...	14	6	8	6
Nya Dooraka		2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Kazariugh		7	7	32	4	6	1	...	...	17	6	...	3	25	5	2
Ranchee		2	29	14	...	2	...	...	...	5	2	...	2	13	5	1
Faruleah		30	26	26	4	...	...	1	...	10	4	...	2	36	4	2
Total	37	1,465	2,844	5,756	759	839	302	5	49	1,238	1,341	305	168	2,244	1,073	1,753	

OF LIFE—continued.

in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1888.

Diseases of the ear.		Diseases of the nose.		Diseases of the circulatory system.		Lungs (diseases of).		Other diseases of the respiratory system.		Diarrhoea.		Dyspepsia.		Diseases of the liver.		Other diseases of the digestive system.		Goitre.		Spleen (diseases of).		Diseases of the lymphatic system.		Diseases of the urinary system.		Diseases of the generative system.		Diseases of the organs of locomotion.		Diseases of the connective tissue.		Diseases of the skin.		Ulcers.		Poisons.		General injuries.		Local injuries.		T. tal.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
6	3	5	10	37	62	172	50	49	57	117	1	20	30	35	580	42	98	17	45	103	14	125	2,81	6	3	5	10	37	62	172	50	49	57	117	1	20	30	35	580	42	98	17	45	103	14	125	2,81																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
3	10	40	101	50	81	175	18	28	60	160	...	30	17	108	642	84	215	5	83	88	32	296	3,32	3	10	40	101	50	81	175	18	28	60	160	...	30	17	108	642	84	215	5	83	88	32	296	3,32																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
4	3	3	1	18	18	175	18	28	20	27	25	13	26	7	8	11	5	21	10	37	50	4	3	3	1	18	18	175	18	28	20	27	25	13	26	7	8	11	5	21	10	37	50																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
...	...	2	3	24	175	1	9	19	...	6	6	1	15	2	6	5	12	9	27	131	50	2	3	24	175	1	9	19	...	6	6	5	12	9	27	131	50																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
21	1	33	27	170	228	86	51	199	2	18	67	24	123	48	87	92	54	84	17	189	2,90	21	1	33	27	170	228	86	51	199	2	18	67	24	123	48	87	92	54	84	17	189	2,90																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
1	4	25	92	153	77	36	30	73	1	34	2	54	79	49	84	11	66	64	130	508	2,85	1	4	25	92	153	77	36	30	73	1	34	2	54	79	49	84	11	66	64	130	508	2,85																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class of Diseases.

NAMES OF HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES.	GENERAL DISEASES.															
	Group A.						Group B.	Group C.	Group D.			All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.		
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhea.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility.	Rheumatic affections.				Tubercular.	Leprosy.
Medical College Hospital—																
European		12	5	11	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	13	...	15	11	...
Native		102	18	31	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	25	...	39	27	...
Hartah Hospital—																
European		8	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	4	...
Native		71	45	22	...	1	...	...	...	12	1	9	1	...	5	...
General Hospital—																
European		12	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	16	...	5	3	...
Native		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mayo Hospital		111	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	7	12	...
Campbell Hospital—																
European		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Native	4	191	277	164	...	...	...	...	...	83	1	1	11	79	42	...
Police Hospital		14	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
North Suburban Hospital		12	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	...
Burdwan Dispensary		4	31	15	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	3	5	3	2	...
Bankoora	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	1	...
Beerbluom		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore		8	31	8	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	7	11	2	...
Hoochly		26	53	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	2	...
Serampore		18	25	7	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	3	2	3	...
Khoolna		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Krishnaghar		...	6	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore		5	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampore		...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	2	1	...
Dinapore		...	9	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	12	4	...
Maldah English Bazar Dispensary.		14	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...
Beaulah Dispensary		10	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
Bungpore		...	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...
Bogra		...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pubna		3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Dinapore		4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...
Darjeeling		...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Julpigoree		4	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca		25	30	11	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	10	...	23	7	...
Furzedpore		...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burrisal		11	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Mymensingh		8	10	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	4	...	...
Chittagong		13	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Noakholly		...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commillah		1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
Patna		13	32	6	...	3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	5	1	...
Bankipore		21	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	1	3	1
Gya		36	23	10	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	5	2	1
Arrah		1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...
Mohafferpore		6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	9	4	...
Durbhunga		2	5	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...
Chupra		...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
Motihari		7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...
Monghyr		2	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	...
Bhagulpore		6	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	10	2	1
Purneah		...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack		16	12	2	...	2	...	...	...	9	1	...	...	5	1	...
Pooree		17	10	4	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	4	1	...
Balesore		6	31	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	7	3	...	...
Nya Dooanka		...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh		4	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	8	1	...
Ranchee		1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...
Suruleah		29	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...
Total	6	867	816	450	1	11	1	...	...	207	14	101	42	305	159	5

1888-89.]

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

OF LIFE—continued.

in the principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1888—concluded.

DISE.

LOCAL DISEASES.

Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Lungs (diseases of).	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhoea.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Goitre.	Spleen (diseases of).	Diseases of the lymphatic system.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Diseases of the skin.	Ulcers.	Poisons.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	
...	...	3	4	6	4	...	12	3	...	1	1	3	5	1	5	...	1	2	4	3	120
...	...	2	29	5	24	1	17	...	...	5	...	12	30	1	11	...	2	18	13	22	458
...	...	1	1	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	32
...	4	100	...	4	7	...	...	1	...	6	1	1	...	1	2	6	9	241
...	...	6	4	7	13	1	8	2	...	1	...	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	1	111
...	...	3	23	11	15	...	6	7	...	...	...	6	1	3	3	...	...	6	5	25	276
...	...	5	176	9	183	...	30	15	...	37	...	29	10	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	1,403
...	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	30
...	3	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	47
...	6	...	8	...	2	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	98
...	1	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	39
...	...	1	3	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9
...	2	10	11	1	...	5	...	8	...	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	2	91
...	...	3	3	2	24	...	2	4	...	2	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	2	4	139
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	108
...	3
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	20
...	2	22
...	2	35
...	4	67
...	48
...
...	2	42
...	3	46
...	2	18
...	2	23
...	3	24
...	1	18
...	3	44
...	1	217
...	8	10
...	7	39
...	11	50
...	3	36
...	2	6
...	3	18
...	1	75
...	10	115
...	7	153
...	1	22
...	4	41
...	5	32
...	3	25
...	2	31
...	2	63
...	1	67
...	6
...	2	95
...	3	74
...	68
...	1	5
...	1	44
...	6	31
...	3	66
...	1	...	23	95	...	5	100	122	...	103	6	96	77	18	49	4	50	45	94	20	5,079

STATISTICS OF LIFE—concluded.

—Return of Vaccine Operations in Bengal during the year 1888. .

DISTRICTS.	Number of operations.	PERSONS TREATED.			Cost of operations.	Total number of successful operations ordered up to date.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, and unknown.	Total.		
					Rs. A. P.	
In the town and suburbs of Calcutta.	35	16,829	4,804	21,633	17,871 6 4	636,786
Metropolitan Circle ...	555	416,897	1,148	418,045	39,344 6 4	7,475,368
Darjeeling Circle ...	405	288,066	1,672	289,738	26,091 6 4	4,487,012
Ranchee Circle ...	224	137,456	1,998	139,454	16,499 10 2	1,812,279
Sonthal Pergunnahs Circle ...	256	127,770	296	128,066	9,006 3 7	1,389,752
Eastern Bengal Circle ...	569	566,876	214	567,090	20,917 12 2	4,531,463
Orissa Circle ...	118	86,302	4,251	90,553	7,971 1 9	641,394
Behar Circle ...	158	101,766	2,009	103,775	16,521 8 3	467,899
Civil hospitals and dispensaries in the circles of superintendence.	360	81,894	5,921	87,815	13,566 13 1	2,761,724
Total ...	2,680	1,823,856	22,313	1,846,169	167,790 3 0	24,203,677

